

# **Genistein Datasheet**

4<sup>th</sup> Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

#### [ Product Information ]

Name: Genistein

Catalog No.: CFN98681

Cas No.: 446-72-0

**Purity:** > 98%

M.F: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

M.W: 270.2

Physical Description: Yellow powder

**Synonyms:** 5,7-Dihydroxy-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-benzopyran-4-one.

# OH O

## [ Intended Use ]

- 1. Reference standards;
- 2. Pharmacological research;
- 3. Food research;
- 4. Cosmetic research;
- 5. Synthetic precursor compounds;
- 6. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
- 7. Ingredient in supplements, beverages;
- 8. Others.

# [Source]

The herb of Trifolium pratense L.

[ Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Genistein, the major phytoestrogen in soy, is linked to diminished female reproductive

performance and to cancer chemoprevention and decreased adipose deposition;

genistein-induces hypermethylation persisted into adulthood, decreases ectopic Agouti

expression and protecting offspring from obesity, suggests that in utero dietary genistein

affects gene expression and alters susceptibility to obesity in adulthood by permanently

altering the epigenome.[1]

Genistein is a specific inhibitor of tyrosine-specific protein kinases, can inhibit the

EGF-stimulated increase in phosphotyrosine level in A431 cells.<sup>[2]</sup>

Genistein down-regulates NF-kappaB and phospho-in , leading to the suppression of

proliferation and induction of apoptosis, thus providing the molecular basis for the

treatment of patients with this pharmacologically safe agent. [3]

Genistein exerts multiple suppressive effects on human breast carcinoma cells, suggests

that its mechanism of chemoprevention is pleiotropic.[4]

Genistein stimulates estrogen-responsive pS2 mRNA expression at concentrations as low

as 10(-8) M and these effects can be inhibited by tamoxifen; genistein competed with

[3H]estradiol binding to the estrogen receptor with 50% inhibition at 5 x 10(-7) M, thus, the

estrogenic effect of genistein would appear to be a result of an interaction with the

estrogen receptor.[5]

Genistein inhibits TPA-induced COX-2 expression in MCF10A cells by blocking

ERK-mediated phosphorylation of p65 and its subsequent interaction with CBP and TBP.[6]

Genistein has neuroprotective effect against beta amyloid-induced neurotoxicity.<sup>[7]</sup>

[Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Diethyl ether, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

[ HPLC Method ]<sup>[8]</sup>

Mobile phase: Methanol-Acetic acid-H2O=48:1:52;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: Room Temperature;

The wave length of determination: 278 nm.

#### [Storage]

2-8℃, Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze.

## [References]

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[3] He H, Chen L, Zhai M, et al. Phytother. Res., 2009, 23(6):868-73.

[4] Shao Z, Jiong W U. Int. J. Cancer, 1998, 22(5):362-5.

[5] Wang T T, Sathyamoorthy N, Phang J M. Carcinogenesis, 1996, 17(2):271-5.

[6] Chung M H, Kim D H, Na H K, et al. Mutat. Res. Fund. Mol.M., 2014, 768:74-83.

[7] Bang O Y, Hong H S, Dong H K, et al. Neurobiol. Dis., 2004, 16(1):21-8.

[8] Zhang H, Suo Z, Zhang Z, et al. Chinese Journal of Pharmaceutical Analysis. 2003,23(1):18-9.

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