**Natural Products** 



# **Linarin Datasheet**

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

#### [ Product Information ]

Name: Linarin; Buddleoside

Catalog No.: CFN98738

Cas No.: 480-36-4

**Purity:** > 98%

M.F: C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>14</sub>

**M.W:** 592.6

Physical Description: Yellow powder

**Synonyms:**5-Hydroxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7-[[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-[[(2 R,3R,4R,5R,6S)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-methyl-2-oxanyl]oxymethyl]-2-oxanyl]oxy]-1-benzopyr an-4-one.

# [ Intended Use ]

- 1. Reference standards;
- 2. Pharmacological research;
- 3. Synthetic precursor compounds;
- 4. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
- 5. Others.

## [Source]

The herb of Uncaria sinensis (Oliv.) Havil.



#### [Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Linarin is a flavone glycoside in the plants Flos chrysanthemi indici, Buddleja officinalis, Cirsium setosum, Mentha arvensis and Buddleja davidii, possesses analgesic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective activities. <sup>[1]</sup>

Linarin is known to have anti-acetylcholinesterase effects, prevents A $\beta$ (25-35)-induced neurotoxicity through the activation of PI3K/Akt, which subsequently inhibits GSK-3 $\beta$  and up-regulates Bcl-2, may be a potent therapeutic compound against Alzheimer's disease acting through both acetylcholinesterase inhibition and neuroprotection.<sup>[2]</sup>

Linarin has dose-dependent analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities.<sup>[3]</sup>

Linarin can protect osteoblasts against hydrogen peroxide-induced osteoblastic dysfunction and may exert anti-resorptive actions, at least in part, via the reduction of RANKL and oxidative damage.<sup>[4]</sup>

Linarin induces the osteogenic differentiation and mineralization of MC3T3-E1 osteoblastic cells by activating the BMP-2/RUNX2 pathway through PKA signalingin vitroand protected against OVX-induced bone lossin vivo, suggests that linarin is a useful natural alternative for the management of postmenopausal osteoporosis.<sup>[5]</sup>

## [ Solvent ]

Pyridine, DMSO, Methanol, Ethanol, Hot water, etc.

#### [ HPLC Method ]<sup>[6]</sup>

Mobile phase: Methanol- H2O- Glacial acetic acid =26:23:1; Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; Column temperature: 25 °C; The wave length of determination: 334 nm.

## [Storage]

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

## [ References ]

[1] Lou H, Fan P, Perez R G, et al. Bioorgan. Med. Chem., 2011, 19(13):4021-7.

[2] Martínez-Vázquez M, Ramírez Apan T O, Lastra A L, *et al. Planta Med., 1998,* 64(2):134-7.

[3] Kim Y H, Lee Y S, Choi E M. Cell Immunol., 2011, 268(2):112-6.

[4] Feng X, Wang X, Liu Y, et al. Iran J. Pharm. Res., 2015, 14(3):949-54.

[5] Li J, Hao L, Wu J, et al. Int. J. Mol. Med., 2016, 37(4):901-10.

[6] Guo Q, Fang H, Shen H. China Journal of Chinese Materia Medica, 2010, 35(9).

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