**Natural Products** 

OH

OH



# **Luteolin Datasheet**

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

### [ Product Information ]

Name: Luteolin

Catalog No.: CFN98784

Cas No.: 491-70-3

**Purity:** > 98%

 $\textbf{M.F:} C_{15}H_{10}O_{6}$ 

**M.W:** 286.2

Physical Description: White powder

**Synonyms:** 2-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-1-benzopyran-4-one.

HO.

# [ Intended Use ]

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

# [ <u>Source</u> ]

The leaves of Dracocephalum ruyschiana L.

### [Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Luteolin, is a common flavonoid that exists in many types of plants including fruits, vegetables, and medicinal herbs, has anti-oxidant, anti-inflammation, anti-allergy and anticancer, has been used in Chinese traditional medicine for treating various diseases such as hypertension, inflammatory disorders, and cancer. <sup>[1]</sup>

Luteolin can reduce production of proinflammatory mediators and inhibit LPS-induced IL-6 production in the brain by inhibiting the JNK signaling pathway and activation of AP-1 in microglia, also shows potent anti-inflammatory activities by inhibiting nuclear factor kappa B (NFkB) signaling in immune cells, thus, could be a promising candidate to develop immuno-modulatory and neuroprotective therapies for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders.<sup>[2,3]</sup>

Luteolin induces apoptosis in various cancer cells, one mechanism through death receptor 5 (DR5) upregulation, treatment with luteolin might be promising as a new therapy against cancer. <sup>[4]</sup>

Luteolin attenuates TGF-β1-induced epithelial–mesenchymal transition of lung cancer cells by interfering in the PI3K/Akt–NF-κB–Snail pathway, strengthen the anti-cancer effects of flavonoid compounds via the regulation of migration/invasion and EMT ability of various cancer cells.<sup>[5]</sup>

#### [Solvent]

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

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

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile- H2O=40:60; Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; Column temperature: Room temperature; The wave length of determination: 350 nm.

### [Storage]

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

## [References]

[1] Lin Y, Shi R, Wang X, et al. Curr. Cancer Drug Tar., 2008, 8(7):634-46(13).

[2] Jang S, Kelley K W, Johnson R W. P. Natl .Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 2008, 105(21):7534-9.

[3] Dirscherl K, Karlstetter M, Ebert S, et al. J. Neuroinflamm., 2010, 7(1):1-16.

[4] Horinaka M, Yoshida T, Shiraishi T, et al. Oncogene, 2005, 24(48):7180-9.

[5] Chen K C, Chen C Y, Lin C J, et al. Life Sci., 2013, 93(24):924-33.

[6] Chen X, Liu L, Sun Z, et al. Biomed. Chromatogr., 2010, 24(8):826-32.

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