

Magnolol Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Magnolol

Catalog No.: CFN98872

Cas No.: 528-43-8

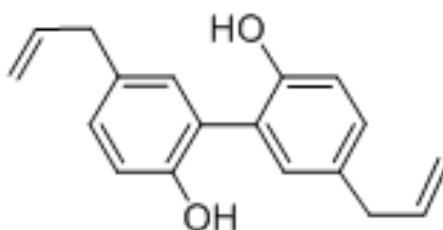
Purity: >=98%

M.F: C₁₈H₁₈O₂

M.W: 266.33

Physical Description: Powder

Synonyms: 5,5'-Di(prop-2-en-1-yl)biphenyl-2,2'-diol; 5,5'-Diallyl-2,2'-biphenyldiol.



[Intended Use]

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

[Source]

The barks of *Magnolia officinalis*.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Magnolol and honokiol are the main constituents simultaneously identified in the barks of

Magnolia officinalis, which have been used in traditional Chinese medicine to treat a variety of mental disorders including depression, the mixture of honokiol and magnolol possesses potent antidepressant-like properties in behaviors involved in normalization of biochemical abnormalities in brain 5-HT and 5-HIAA, serum corticosterone levels and platelet AC activity in the CMS rats.^[1]

Honokiol and magnolol show strong antibacterial activities against both *Propionibacterium acnes* and *Propionibacterium granulosum*, which are acne-causing bacteria; they exhibit cytotoxic effects when triclosan was employed as an acne-mitigating agent; they reduce secretion of interleukin-8 and tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α) induced by *P. acnes* in THP-1 cells indicating the anti-inflammatory effects of them; suggest the possibility that magnolol and honokiol may be considered as attractive acne-mitigating candidates for topical application.^[2]

Magnolol and honokiol exhibit free radical scavenging activities as shown by the diphenyl-p-picrylhydrazyl assay, but they are less potent than α -tocopherol.^[3]

Magnolol has been reported to have an inhibitory effect on tumor invasion in vitro and in vivo, treatment with 30 μ M magnolol exhibited growth inhibition partly by inducing apoptosis in cultured human leukemia U937 cells and that the apoptosis was induced via the sequential ordering of molecular events.^[4]

Magnolol suppresses NF- κ B activation and NF- κ B regulated gene expression through inhibition of I κ B kinase activation, suggests that it or its derivatives may have potential anti-inflammatory actions through IKK inactivation.^[5]

Magnolol has antioxidant activity, it protects rat brain from focal cerebral ischemia - reperfusion injury by inhibiting neutrophil infiltration and reactive oxygen species production.^[6,7]

Magnolol has antimicrobial activity, including antifungal activity.^[8,9]

Magnolol and honokiol have neuroprotective effects, the effects may be related to their anti-oxidative actions and antagonism of excitotoxicity induced by excitatory amino acids, suggests that they may be potential therapeutic agents for neurodegenerative diseases.^[10]

[Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Ethyl Acetate, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

[HPLC Method]^[11]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile- 0.05% Formic acid H₂O =60:40 ;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: Room Temperature;

The wave length of determination: 254 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

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