

Myricetin Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

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[Product Information]

Name: Myricetin

Catalog No.: CFN98877

Cas No.: 529-44-2

Purity: > 98%

M.F: C₁₅H₁₀O₈

M.W: 318.2

Physical Description: Yellow powder

Synonyms: 3,5,7-Trihydroxy-2-(3,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl)-1-benzopyran-4-one.

[Intended Use]

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

[Source]

The fruits of Myrica rubra (Lour.) Zucc.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Myricetin, quercetin and gossypol, the plant-derived phenolic compounds, are powerful inhibitors of iron-induced lipid peroxidation in rat liver microsomes; they accelerate bleomycin-dependent DNA damage in the presence of Fe³⁺, possibly by reducing the Fe³⁺-bleomycin-DNA complex to the Fe²⁺ form; hence these naturally-occurring substances can have pro-oxidant effects under some reaction conditions and cannot be classified simplistically as "antioxidants".^[1]

Myricetin, quercetin and catechin-gallate, inhibit glucose uptake in isolated rat adipocytes over the concentration range of 10-100 microM. [2]

Myricetin can significantly block both endogenous and TPA-induced MMP-2 enzyme activity by inhibiting its protein expression and enzyme activity; the blockade involved suppression of PKC translocation, ERK phosphorylation, and c-Jun protein expression.^[3] Myricetin and quercetin have anticancer activity, the activity may be due to inhibition of TrxR, consequently inducing cell death; myricetin has potent anticancer-promoting activity and mainly targets protein kinase kinase (MEK) signaling, which may contribute to the chemopreventive potential of several foods including red wines.^[4,5]

Myricetin, quercetin, and kaempferol inhibit HGF/Met signaling in a medulloblastoma cell line (DAOY), prevent the formation of actin-rich membrane ruffles and results in the inhibition of Met-induced cell migration in Boyden chambers.^[6]

Myricetin has inhibitory effects on mammalian DNA polymerase, topoisomerase and human cancer cell proliferation.^[7]

Myricetin exerts potent anti-photoaging activity by regulating MMP-9 expression through the suppression of Raf kinase activity.^[8]

[Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, DMSO, Acetone.

[HPLC Method]^[9]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile- 0.04% Phosphoric acid, gradient elution;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: Room Temperature;

The wave length of determination: 370 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

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[7] Shiomi K, Kuriyama I, Yoshida H, et al. Food Chem., 2013, 139(1-4):910-8.

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[9] Zhang Y S, Zhang Q Y, Li L Y, et al. J. Chromatogr. B, 2007, 860(1):4-9.

[Contact]

Address:

S5-3 Building, No. 111, Dongfeng Rd.,

Wuhan Economic and Technological Development Zone,

Wuhan, Hubei 430056,

China

Email: info@chemfaces.com

Tel: +86-27-84237783
Fax: +86-27-84254680
Web: www.chemfaces.com

Tech Support: service@chemfaces.com