

Nodakenin Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Nodakenin

Catalog No.: CFN90232

Cas No.: 495-31-8

Purity: > 98%

 $M.F: C_{20}H_{24}O_9$

M.W: 408.40

Physical Description: Powder

Synonyms: $(2R)-2-[2-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-Trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl]ox ypropan-2-yl]-2,3-dihydrofuro[3,2-g]chromen-7-one; <math>(R)-2-[1-(\beta-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-1-methylethyl]-2,3-dihydro-7H-furo[3,2-g][1]benzopyran-7-one.$

[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 root of Angelica biserrata (Shan et Yuan) Yuan et Shan.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Nodakenin, a coumarin isolated from the roots of Angelica biserrata (Shan et Yuan) Yuan

etShan, possesses neuroprotective, antiaggregatory, antibacterial, and memory

-enhancing effects; down-regulates the expression of the proinflammatory iNOS, COX-2,

TNF- α , IL-6, and IL-1 β genes in macrophages by interfering with the activation of TRAF6,

thus preventing NF-kB activation.[1]

Nodakenin can inhibit acetylcholinesterase activity in a dose-dependent manner

(IC(50)=84.7 microM), nodakenin may be a useful for the treatment of cognitive

impairment, and that its beneficial effects are mediated, in part, via the enhancement of

cholinergic signaling.[2]

Nodakenin efficiently inhibits antigen-induced airway inflammation in asthmatic mouse,

by reducing levels of IL-4,IL-5 and IL-13 in BALF, and IgE in serum, decreasing levels of

nuclear P65 and p-P65 protein,increasing cytoplasmic P65 and IκBα protein,and NF-κB

DNA binding activity. [3]

Nodakenin can inhibit mast cell degranulation through the inhibition of IL-4 and TNF-α

mRNA expression, and that nodakenin may potentially serve as an anti-allergic agent.^[4]

Nodakenin may be a potential therapeutic resource for AD as well as an adjunctive agent

to control associated with AD, by suppressing the increase of AD-like skin lesions in ICR.[5]

[Solvent]

Pyridine, DMSO, Ethanol, Methanol.

[HPLC Method]^[6]

Mobile phase: Methanol -H2O=40:60;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 30 ℃;

The wave length of determination: 330 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

[1] Rim H K, Cho W, Sung S H, et al. J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 2012, 342(3):654-64.

[2] Dong H K, Kim D Y, Kim Y C, et al. Life Sci., 2007, 80(21):1944-50.

[3] Xiong Y Y, Shi W J, Hao Y U, et al. Basic & Clinical Medicine, 2014.

[4] Kim Y J, Park S J, Kim T J. 생명과학회지, 2011, 21:1721-5.

[5] Park S J, Cha H S, Lee Y H, et al. Biosci. Biotech. Bioch., 2014, 78(9):1568-71.

[6] Zhang P, Yang X W. J. Asian Nat. Prod. Res., 2009, 11(4):371-9.

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