

# **Norathyriol Datasheet**

5<sup>th</sup> Edition (Revised in January, 2017)

## [ Product Information ]

Name: Norathyriol

Catalog No.: CFN98468

Cas No.: 3542-72-1

**Purity:** > 95%

**M.F:** C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub>

M.W: 260.2

Physical Description: Yellow powder

**Synonyms:** 1,3,6,7-Tetrahydroxy-9H-xanthen-9-one;1,3,6,7-Tetrahydroxyxanthen-9-one.

### [ Intended Use ]

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

### [Source]

The herbs of *Mangifera indica L*.

### [ Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Norathyriol acts as an inhibitor of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK)1/2 activity to

attenuate Ultraviolet (UV)B-induced phosphorylation in mitogen-activated protein kinases

signaling cascades, norathyriol mediates its chemopreventive activity by inhibiting the

ERK-dependent activity of transcriptional factors AP-1 and NF-{kappa}B during

UV-induced skin carcinogenesis.[1]

Norathyriol has a potent anticancer-promoting activity, it exerts a potent chemopreventive

activity by inhibiting Akt activation in neoplastic cell transformation.<sup>[2]</sup>

Norathyriol may be a dual, yet weak, cyclooxygenase and lipoxygenase pathway blocker,

it has anti-inflammatory effect, and has inhibitory effect on the A23187-induced pleurisy

and acetic acid-induced writhing response in mice, which is proposed to be dependent on

the reduction of eicosanoids mediators formation in the inflammatory site. [3]

Norathyriol can relax the rat thoracic aorta mainly by suppressing the Ca2+ influx through

both voltage-dependent and receptor-operated calcium channels.<sup>[4]</sup>

The small molecule norathyriol is a potent protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)

inhibitor; PTP1B negatively regulates insulin signalling, PTP1B deficiency improves

obesity-induced insulin resistance and consequently improves type 2 diabetes in mice,

here, the small molecule norathyriol can reverse obesity- and high-fat-diet-induced insulin

resistance by inhibiting PTP1B.[5]

[Solvent]

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

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

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-0.05% Phosphoric acid-Tetrahydrofuran=10:75:15;

Flow rate: 0.05 ml/min;

Column temperature: 30 °C:

The wave length of determination: 257 nm.

[ Storage ]

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

#### [References]

[1] Li J, Malakhova M, Mottamal M, et al. Cancer Res., 2012, 72(1):260-70.

[2] Li J, Li X, He Z, et al. J. Cancer Res. Ther., 2012, 8(4):561-4.

[3] Wang J P, Ho T F, Lin C N, et al. Naunyn. Schmiedebergs Arch. Pharmacol. ,1994, 350(1):90-5.

[4] Ko F N, Lin C N, Liou S S, et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol., 1991, 192(1):133-9.

[5] Ding H, Zhang Y, Xu C, et al. Diabetologia, 2014, 57(10):2145-54.

[6] Lai L, Lin L C, Lin J H, et al. J. Chromatogr. A., 2003, 987(1-2):367-74.

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