

## Prunetin Datasheet

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

### [ Product Information ]

**Name:** Prunetin

**Catalog No.:** CFN90189

**Cas No.:** 552-59-0

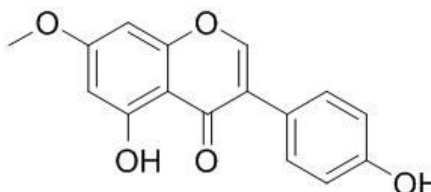
**Purity:** >=98%

**M.F:** C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

**M.W:** 284.26

**Physical Description:** Powder

**Synonyms:** 4',5-Dihydroxy-7-methoxy-isoflavon; 5-Hydroxy-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-7-methoxy-4-benzopyrone.



### [ Intended Use ]

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

### [ Source ]

The herbs of *Millettia dielsiana*.

### [ Biological Activity or Inhibitors ]

Prunetin, a prodrug of genistein that is a highly active cancer prevention agent, prunetin glucuronidation is species-, organ-, and UGT-isoform-dependent, all of which may be impacted by the thermostability of specific UGT isoforms involved in the metabolism.<sup>[1]</sup>

Prunetin can regulate the secretion, production and gene expression of mucin, by directly acting on airway epithelial cells.<sup>[2]</sup>

Prunetin can mediate anti-obesity/adipogenesis effects by suppressing obesity-related transcription through a feedback mechanism that regulates the expression of adiponectin, adipoR1, adipoR2, and AMPK. <sup>[3]</sup>

Prunetin can significantly reduce serum levels of inflammatory cytokines and mortality in mice challenged with lipopolysaccharide, these findings offer a potential mechanism for the anti-inflammatory activity of prunetin.<sup>[4]</sup>

### **[ Solvent ]**

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

### **[ HPLC Method ]<sup>[5]</sup>**

Mobile phase: 0.5% Acetic acid H<sub>2</sub>O-Methanol ,gradient elution ;

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 ]**

[1] Joseph T, Wang S X, Kulkarni K, *et al. Mol. Pharm.*, 2007, 4(6):883-94.

[2] Hyun Jae Lee , Su Yel Lee , Mi N L, *et al. Phytother. Res.*, 2011, 25(8):1196-200.

[3] Ahn T G, Yang G, Lee H M, *et al. Biochem. Pharmacol.*, 2013, 85(10):1525-33.

[4] Gabsik Yang, Inhye Ham, Ho-Young Choi. *Food Chem. Toxicol.* , 2013, 58:124-32.

[5] Wang H, Liu Y, Zeng Z, *et al.* *China Journal of Chinese Materia Medica*, 2011, 36(18):2525-9.

## **[ Contact ]**

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