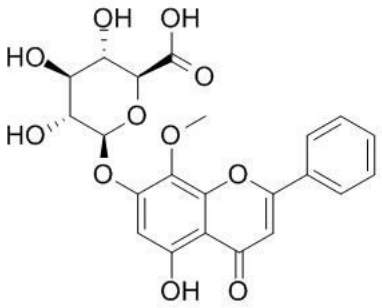
Natural Products

ChemFaces

Wogonoside Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]



Name: Wogonoside

Catalog No.: CFN99710

Cas No.: 51059-44-0

Purity: > 98%

M.F: $C_{22}H_{20}O_{11}$

M.W: 460.39

Physical Description: Yellow cryst.

Synonyms: Glychionide B; Oroxindin; Wogonin 7-O-glucuronide; Wogonin 7-glucuronide; 5-Hydroxy-8-methoxy-4-oxo-2-phenyl-4H-1-benzopyran-7-yl-beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid.

[Intended Use]

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

[Source]

The herbs of *Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi.*

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Wogonoside, the glucuronide metabolite of wogonin, has anti-inflammatory, anti-angiogenic and anticancer effects, it may exert its anti-inflammatory effect via dual inhibition of NF-κB and NLRP3 inflammasome, suggests that wogonoside might be a potential effective drug for inflammatory bowel diseases.[1]

Wogonoside, isolated from Scutellaria baicalensis, it markedly inhibits histamine release in cells stimulated with calcium ionophore A23187 or compound 48/80 and markedly inhibits LTB 4 production at the concentration of 100 μM.[2]

Wogonoside inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced angiogenesis in vitro and in vivo via toll-like receptor 4 signal transduction, and that it might have a therapeutic potential for the diseases associated with the development of both inflammation and progress.[3]

Wogonoside induces cell cycle arrest and differentiation by affecting expression and subcellular localization of PLSCR1 in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cells, it may represent a therapeutic candidate for the treatment of AML.[4]

Wogonoside partially inhibits MDA-MB-231 cell growth by inducing autophagy through the MAPK-mTOR pathway and may be a promising anti-tumor agent.[5]

Wogonoside inhibits thrombin-catalyzed fibrin polymerization and platelet aggregation, it also elicits anticoagulant effects in mice, it possesses antithrombotic activities and offers a basis for development of a novel anticoagulant.[6]

[Solvent]

Pyridine, DMSO, Methanol, Ethanol, Hot water, etc.

[HPLC Method][7]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile- Phosphate buffer, gradient eiution ;

Flow rate: 1.5 ml/min;

Column temperature: Room Temperature;

The wave length of determination: 276 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

[1] Sun Y, Zhao Y, Yao J, *et al. Biochem. Pharmacol., 2015, 94(2):142-54.*

[2] Lim B O. *J. Ethnopharmacol., 2003, 84(1):23-9.*

[3] Chen Y, Lu N, Ling Y, *et al. Toxicology, 2009, 259(1–2):10-7.*

[4] Chen Y, Hui H, Yang H, *et al. Blood, 2013, 121(18):3682-91.*

[5] Sun Y, Zou M, Chen H, *et al. Food Chem. Toxicol. A, 2012, 51(1):53-60.*

[6] Ku S K, Bae J S. *Fitoterapia, 2014, 98:27-35.*

[7] Lu T, Song J, Lin X, *et al. Chinese Traditional & Herbal Drugs, 2005, 36(6):870-3.*

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