PRODUCT INFORMATION



Hispidulin

Item No. 26383

CAS Registry No.: 1447-88-7

Formal Name: 5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-6-

methoxy-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one

Synonyms: Dinatin, 6-Methoxyapigenin, NSC 122415

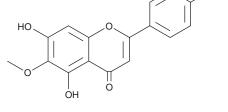
MF: $C_{16}H_{12}O_{6}$ 300.3 FW: ≥95% **Purity:**

 λ_{max} : 218, 275, 336 nm UV/Vis.:

Supplied as: A solid Storage: -20°C Stability: ≥4 years

Item Origin: Plant/Salvia plebeia R. Br.

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.



Laboratory Procedures

Hispidulin is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the hispidulin in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Hispidulin is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of hispidulin in these solvents is approximately 30 mg/ml.

Hispidulin is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, hispidulin should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Hispidulin has a solubility of approximately 0.25 mg/ml in a 1:3 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Hispidulin is a flavonoid originally isolated from A. montana with diverse biological activities. 1-5 It inhibits platelet aggregation induced by platelet-activating factor (PAF), arachidonic acid (Item Nos. 90010 | 90010.1 | 10006607), and ADP (IC₅₀s = 20, 4, and 13 μ M, respectively). Hispidulin inhibits RANKL-induced osteoclastic differentiation of RAW 264.7 cells and bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMMs).² In vivo, hispidulin (25 μg/kg) inhibits LPS-induced bone resorption in mice. It inhibits sphingosine kinase 1 (SPHK1) and induces ceramide accumulation and apoptosis in Caki-2 renal carcinoma cells in vitro and inhibits tumor growth in a Caki-2 mouse xenograft model. Pretreatment with hispidulin (40 mg/kg) reduces cognitive deficits in the Morris water maze induced by sevoflurane (Item No. 23996) in aged rats.⁴ It also decreases infarct size and brain edema in a rat model of focal cerebral ischemia and reperfusion injury.⁵

References

- 1. Bourdillat, B., Delautier, D., Labat, C., et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 147(1), 1-6 (1988).
- 2. Nepal, M., Choi, H.J., Choi, B.-Y., et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 715(1-3), 96-104 (2013).
- 3. Gao, H., Gao, M.-Q., Peng, J.-J., et al. Acta Pharmacol. Sin. 38(12), 1618-1631 (2017).
- 4. Huang, L., Huang, K., and Ning, H. Biomed. Pharmacother. 98, 460-468 (2018).
- 5. An, P., Wu, T., Yu, H., et al. J. Mol. Neurosci. 65(2), 203-212 (2018).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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