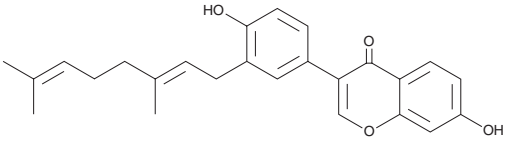
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Corylifol A

Item No. 34616

CAS Registry No.:	775351-88-7
Formal Name:	3-[3-[(2E)-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-yl]-4-hydroxyphenyl]-7-hydroxy-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one
Synonym:	Corylinin
MF:	$C_{25}H_{26}O_4$
FW:	390.5
Purity:	≥98%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 249 nm
Supplied as:	A solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years
Item Origin:	Plant/*Psoralea corylifolia*



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

Laboratory Procedures

Corylifol A is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the corylifol A in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Corylifol A is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of corylifol A in ethanol is approximately 25 mg/ml and approximately 30 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF.

Corylifol A is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, corylifol A should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Corylifol A has a solubility of approximately 0.30 mg/ml in a 1:2 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Corylifol A is a flavonoid that has been found in *P. corylifolia* and has diverse biological activities.[1-4] It inhibits the activity of carboxylesterase 2 (CES2; K_i = 0.62 µM for the human enzyme), as well as induces estrogen receptor α (ERα) and ERβ transcriptional activation in reporter assays using HeLa cells when used at concentrations ranging from 0.1 to 10 µM.[2,3] Corylifol A is cytotoxic to (IC_{50} = 13.5 µg/ml), and inhibits IL-6-induced STAT3 promoter activity in (IC_{50} = 0.81 µM in a reporter assay), Hep3B hepatocellular carcinoma cells.[1,4]

References

1. Lee, S.W., Yun, B.R., Kim, M.H., *et al*. Phenolic compounds isolated from *Psoralea corylifolia* inhibit IL-6-induced STAT3 activation. *Planta Med.* **78(9)**, 903-906 (2012).
2. Li, Y.-G., Hou, J., Li, S.-Y., *et al*. *Fructus Psoraleae* contains natural compounds with potent inhibitory effects towards human carboxylesterase 2. *Fitoterapia* **101**, 99-106 (2015).
3. Xin, D., Wang, H., Yang, J., *et al*. Phytoestrogens from *Psoralea corylifolia* reveal estrogen receptor-subtype selectivity. *Phytomedicine* **17(2)**, 126-131 (2010).
4. Song, P., Yang, X.-Z., and Yuan, J.-Q. Cytotoxic constituents from *Psoralea corylifolia*. *J. Asian Nat. Prod. Res.* **15(6)**, 624-630 (2013).

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