Natural Products



Neobavaisoflavone Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

OH

[Product Information]

Name: Neobavaisoflavone

Catalog No.: CFN92222

Cas No.: 41060-15-5

Purity: > 98%

 $\textbf{M.F:} C_{20}H_{18}O_4$

M.W: 322.4

Physical Description: Cryst.

Synonyms:

4',7-Dihydroxy-3'-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)isoflavone;7-Hydroxy-3-[4-hydroxy-3-(3-methyl-2-b uten-1-yl)phenyl]-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one.

HO

[Intended Use]

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

[Source]

The bark of Psoralea corylifolia L.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Neobavaisoflavone(NBIF), an isoflavone isolated from Psoralea corylifolia (Leguminosae), has striking anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects, it inhibits the proliferation of prostate cancer in vitro and in vivo; it reduces the resistance of cancer cells to tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) and that the combination of NBIF and TRAIL may be a new therapeutic strategy for treating TRAIL-resistant glioma cells.^[1]

Neobavaisoflavone possesses noncompetitive α -glucosidase inhibitory activities with IC₅₀s of 27.7 uM.^[2]

Neobavaisoflavone has inhibition of inflammatory mediators in activated RAW264.7 macrophages, it significantly inhibits the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS), reactive nitrogen species (RNS) and cytokines: IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-12p40, IL-12p70, TNF- α in LPS+IFN- γ - or PMA- stimulated RAW264.7 macrophages.^[3]

Neobavaisoflavone has osteogenic activity, the activity might probably act through activation of p38-dependent signaling pathway to up-regulate the mRNA levels of Runx2 and Osx then stimulate bone matrix proteins expression; the beneficial effect of NBIF on mineralization demonstrated that NBIF represented as an active component existed in P. corylifolia and might be a potential anabolic agent to treat bone loss-associated diseases.^[4]

Neobavaisoflavone is a DNA polymerase inhibitor.^[5]

[Solvent]

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

[HPLC Method]^[6]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile- H2O, gradient elution; Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; Column temperature: 35 °C; The wave length of determination: 250 nm.

[Storage]

 $2-8^{\circ}$ C, Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze.

[References]

[1] Kim Y J, Choi W I, Ko H, et al. Life Sci., 2014, 95(2):101-7.

[2] Oh K Y, Jin H L, Curtis-Long M J, et al. Food Chem., 2010, 121(4):940-5.

[3] Szliszka E, Skaba D, Czuba Z P, et al. Molecules, 2011, 16(5):3701-12.

[4] Don M J, Lin L C, Chiou W F. Phytomedicine International Journal of Phytotherapy &

Phytopharmacology, 2012, 19(6):551-61.

[5] Sun N J, Woo S H, Cassady J M, et al. J. Nat. Prod., 1998, 61(3):362-6.

[6] Yan C, Wu Y, Weng Z, et al. J. Anal. Methods Chem., 2015, 2015(23):1-7.

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