Natural Products



Pterostilbene Datasheet

5th Edition (Revised in January, 2017)

OH

[Product Information]

Name: Pterostilbene

Catalog No.: CFN90397

Cas No.: 537-42-8

Purity: >=98%

M.F: C₁₆H₁₆O₃

M.W: 256.30

Physical Description: Cryst.

Synonyms:trans-Pterostilbene;trans-3',5'-Dimethoxy-4-stilbenol;

3,5-Dimethoxy-4'-hydroxy-trans-stilbene; 4-(E)-(2-(3,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)ethenyl)phenol.

[Intended Use]

- 1. Reference standards;
- 2. Pharmacological research;
- 3. Food research;
- 4. Cosmetic research;
- 5. Synthetic precursor compounds;
- 6. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
- 7. Agricultural research;
- 8. Others.

[<u>Source</u>]

The herbs of Dracaena cochinchinensis (Lour.) S. C. Chen.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

trans-Pterostilbene is an antifungal compound, it is a minor component of the phytoalexin response of V. vinifera .^[1]

Pterostilbene possesses anti-inflammatory activity and also to induce apoptosis in various types of cancer cells, pterostilbene down regulates inflammatory iNOS and COX-2 gene expression in macrophages by inhibiting the activation of NFkappaB by interfering with the activation of PI3K/Akt/IKK and MAPK.^[2]

Pterostilbene can induce inhibition of Bcl-2 expression in metastatic cells, which sensitizes them to vascular endothelium-induced cytotoxicity, it also can inhibit metastatic melanoma growth and extends host survival. ^[3]

Pterostilbene acts as a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha (PPARalpha) agonist and may be a more effective PPARalpha agonist and hypolipidemic agent than resveratrol, it possesses lipid and glucose lowering effects.^[4]

Pterostilbene has antioxidative potential, it shows moderate inhibition ($IC_{50} = 19.8 \text{ microM}$) of cyclooxygenase (COX)-1, and is weakly active ($IC_{50} = 83.9 \text{ microM}$) against COX-2.^[5] Pterostilbene may protect HUVECs against oxLDL-induced apoptosis by downregulating LOX-1-mediated activation through a pathway involving oxidative stress, p53, mitochondria, cytochrome c and caspase protease, it may be a potential natural anti-apoptotic agent for the treatment of atherosclerosis.^[6]

[Solvent]

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

[HPLC Method]^[7]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-1% Glacial acetic acid, gradient elution ; Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; Column temperature: 40 $^\circ\!{\rm C}$; The wave length of determination: 319 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

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[2] Pan M H, Chang Y H, Tsai M L, et al. J. Agric. Food Chem., 2008, 56(16):7502-9.

[3] Ferrer P, Asensi M, Segarra R, et al. Neoplasia, 2005, 7(1):37-47.

[4] Agnes M. Rimando , Rangaswamy Nagmani , Dennis R. Feller, *et al. J. Agric. Food Chem., 2005, 53(9):3403-7.*

[5] Agnes M. Rimando, Muriel Cuendet, Cristian Desmarchelier, *et al. J. Agric. Food Chem.*, 2002, 50(12):3453-7.

[6] Zhang L, Zhou G, Song W, et al. Apoptosis, 2012, 17(1):25-36.

[7] Li Y, Xiao W, Qin J, *et al. China Journal of Chinese Materia Medica, 2012, 37(7):* 929-33.

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