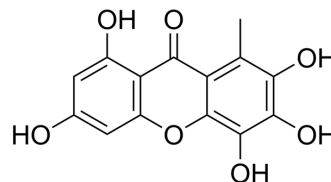


2,3,4,6,8-Pentahydroxy-1-methylxanthone

Cat. No.:	HY-N12166
CAS No.:	548740-87-0
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₇
Molecular Weight:	290.23
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	2,3,4,6,8-Pentahydroxy-1-methylxanthone is a xanthone derivative of <i>Wardomyces anomalus</i> . 2,3,4,6,8-Pentahydroxy-1-methylxanthone shows significant antioxidant activities. 2,3,4,6,8-Pentahydroxy-1-methylxanthone is inhibitors of p56 ^{lck} tyrosine kinase. 2,3,4,6,8-Pentahydroxy-1-methylxanthone can be used to treat cardiovascular disease ^[1] .																
IC₅₀ & Target	p56 ^{lck} ^[1]																
In Vitro	<p>2,3,4,6,8-Pentahydroxy-1-methylxanthone (1~50μM with 50 μg/mL ox-LDL, 6h) has protective effect on ox-LDL induced apoptosis in human umbilical vein endothelial cells^[2].</p> <p>2,3,4,6,8-Pentahydroxy-1-methylxanthone (1~50μM with 50 μg/mL ox-LDL, 6h) inhibits ox-LDL-induced adhesion molecules expression in human umbilical vein endothelial cells^[2].</p> <p>2,3,4,6,8-Pentahydroxy-1-methylxanthone (1~50μM with 50 μg/mL ox-LDL, 6h) has protective effect on ox-LDL-induced oxidative damage in human umbilical vein endothelial cells^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Apoptosis Analysis^[2]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>Human umbilical vein endothelial cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>1μM, 5μM, 50μM (with 50 μg/mL ox-LDL)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>6h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>The percentage of apoptosis cells significantly decreased to around 20 ~ 40%.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Western Blot Analysis^[2]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>Human umbilical vein endothelial cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>1μM, 5μM, 50μM (with 50 μg/mL ox-LDL)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>6h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>The level of pro-apoptotic protein Bax decreased significantly, while that of anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2 increased significantly.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Apoptosis Analysis^[2]</p>	Cell Line:	Human umbilical vein endothelial cells	Concentration:	1μM, 5μM, 50μM (with 50 μg/mL ox-LDL)	Incubation Time:	6h	Result:	The percentage of apoptosis cells significantly decreased to around 20 ~ 40%.	Cell Line:	Human umbilical vein endothelial cells	Concentration:	1μM, 5μM, 50μM (with 50 μg/mL ox-LDL)	Incubation Time:	6h	Result:	The level of pro-apoptotic protein Bax decreased significantly, while that of anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2 increased significantly.
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Cell Line:	Human umbilical vein endothelial cells
Concentration:	1μM, 5μM, 50μM (with 50 μg/mL ox-LDL)
Incubation Time:	6h
Result:	The protein level of VCAM-1 and ICAM-1 decreased.
Immunofluorescence ^[2]	
Cell Line:	Human umbilical vein endothelial cells
Concentration:	1μM, 5μM, 50μM (with 50 μg/mL ox-LDL)
Incubation Time:	6h
Result:	Activated Nrf2 nuclear translocations and the expression of HO-1 was significantly increased.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Abdel-Lateff A, et al. Two new xanthone derivatives from the algicolous marine fungus *Wardomyces anomalus*. *J Nat Prod*. 2003 May;66(5):706-8.
- [2]. Hou JR, et al. Protective Effect of Flavonoids from a Deep-Sea-Derived *Arthrinium* sp. against ox-LDL-Induced Oxidative Injury through Activating the AKT/Nrf2/HO-1 Pathway in Vascular Endothelial Cells. *Mar Drugs*. 2021 Dec 18;19(12):712.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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