Product Data Sheet

Isoliquiritin

Cat. No.: HY-N0765 CAS No.: 5041-81-6 Molecular Formula: $C_{21}H_{22}O_9$ Molecular Weight: 418.39 Target: Fungal

Pathway: Anti-infection

Storage: 4°C, protect from light

* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 125 mg/mL (298.76 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.3901 mL	11.9506 mL	23.9011 mL
	5 mM	0.4780 mL	2.3901 mL	4.7802 mL
	10 mM	0.2390 mL	1.1951 mL	2.3901 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.97 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE- β -CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.97 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Isoliquiritin, isolated from Licorice Root, inhibits angiogenesis and tube formation. Isoliquiritin also exhibits antidepressant-like, anti-oxidative, anti-Inflammatory effects and antifungal activity ^{[1][2][3]} .
In Vitro	Isoliquiritin (0-400 μ g/mL) inhibits the growth of a panel of plant pathogenic fungi ^[3] . Isoliquiritin (0-100 μ g/mL, 4 h) inhibits sporangia germination of P. litchii ^[3] . Isoliquiritin (20 μ M, 24 h) protects cell from Corticosterone (400 μ M)-induced apoptosis in PC12 cells, and reduces LDH release, increases the activity of SOD, CAT, decreases the ROS and MDA level ^[4] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Isoliquiritin (0.31-3.1 mg/kg, i.p., once a day for 5 days) inhibits granuloma angiogenesis in mice ^[1] . Isoliquiritin (10-40 mg/kg, oral gavage) shows antidepressant-like effects in FST and TST tests in mice ^[2] .

Isoliquiritin ((10 mg/kg/bw/day, p.o.) shows anti-oxidative and anti-Inflammatory properties, and relieves cationic BSA-Induced membranous glomerulonephritis in experimental rat model^[5].

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Animal Model:	Mice in Forced Swimming Test (FST) and the Tail Suspension Test (TST) ^[2]	
Dosage:	10, 20 and 40 mg/kg	
Administration:	oral gavage	
Result:	Reduced the immobility time in the FST and TST in mice. Increased 5-HT and NE level and Reduced the ratio of 5-HIAA/5-HT in the hippocampus, hypothalamus and cortex.	

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

• Phytother Res. 2023 Oct 19.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Zhou YZ, et al. Protective effect of isoliquiritin against corticosterone-induced neurotoxicity in PC12 cells. Food Funct. 2017 Mar 22;8(3):1235-1244.
- [2]. Liu Y, et al. Renoprotective Effects Of Isoliquiritin Against Cationic Bovine Serum Albumin-Induced Membranous Glomerulonephritis In Experimental Rat Model Through Its Anti-Oxidative And Anti-Inflammatory Properties. Drug Des Devel Ther. 2019 Oct 30;13:3735-3751.
- [3]. Kobayashi S, et al. Inhibitory effect of isoliquiritin, a compound in licorice root, on angiogenesis in vivo and tube formation in vitro. Biol Pharm Bull. 1995 Oct;18(10):1382-6.
- [4]. Wang W, et al. Antidepressant-like effects of liquiritin and isoliquiritin from Glycyrrhiza uralensis in the forced swimming test and tail suspension test in mice. Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2008 Jul 1;32(5):1179-84.
- [5]. Luo J, et al. Antifungal Activity of Isoliquiritin and Its Inhibitory Effect against Peronophythora litchi Chen through a Membrane Damage Mechanism. Molecules. 2016 Feb 19;21(2):237.

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

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