Isoscopoletin

Cat. No.: HY-N1365

CAS No.: 776-86-3

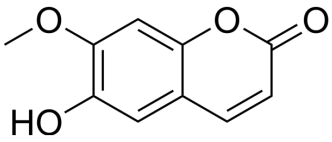
Molecular Formula: $C_{10}H_8O_4$

Molecular Weight: 192.17

Target: HBV

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 : 100 mg/mL (520.37 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	5.2037 mL	26.0186 mL	52.0373 mL
	5 mM	1.0407 mL	5.2037 mL	10.4075 mL
	10 mM	0.5204 mL	2.6019 mL	5.2037 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (13.01 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (13.01 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (13.01 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Isoscopoletin (6-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin) is an active constituent in Artemisia argyi leaves. Isoscopoletin shows substantial inhibition against cell proliferation, with IC_{50}s of 4.0 μM and 1.6 μM for human CCRF-CEM leukaemia cells and multidrug resistant subline CEM/ADR5000, respectively[1]. Isoscopoletin (6-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin) possesses inhibitory activity against HBV replication[2].

REFERENCES

[1]. Adams M, et al. Activity-guided isolation of scopoletin and isoscopoletin, the inhibitory active principles towards CCRF-CEM leukaemia cells and multi-drug resistant

CEM/ADR5000 cells, from Artemisia argyi. Planta Med. 2006 Jul;72(9):862-4.

[2]. Li H, et al. Evaluation of antiviral activity of compounds isolated from Ranunculus sieboldii and Ranunculus sceleratus. Planta Med. 2005 Dec;71(12):1128-33.

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