# **Screening Libraries**

# **Product** Data Sheet

# (Rac)-Hesperetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0168A CAS No.: 69097-99-0 Molecular Formula:  $C_{16}H_{14}O_{6}$ Molecular Weight: 302.28

Target: p38 MAPK; Apoptosis; Autophagy

Pathway: MAPK/ERK Pathway; Apoptosis; Autophagy

Storage: -20°C 3 years Powder

4°C 2 years

-80°C In solvent 6 months

> -20°C 1 month

# **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

DMSO: 125 mg/mL (413.52 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.3082 mL	16.5410 mL	33.0819 mL
	5 mM	0.6616 mL	3.3082 mL	6.6164 mL
	10 mM	0.3308 mL	1.6541 mL	3.3082 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
  - Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.88 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.88 mM); Clear solution

## **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

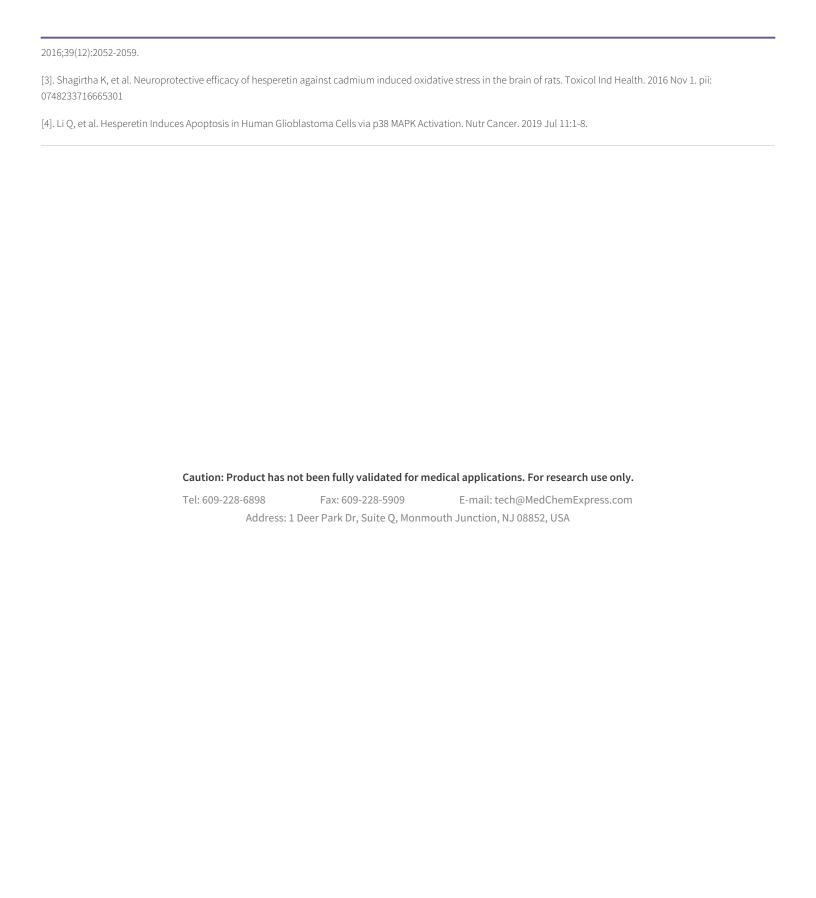
Description

(Rac)-Hesperetin is the racemate of Hesperetin. Hesperetin is a natural flavanone, and acts as a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor against human UGT activity. Hesperetin induces apoptosis via p38 MAPK activation.

# **REFERENCES**

[1]. Arya A, et al. Bioflavonoid hesperetin overcome bicalutamide induced toxicity by co-delivery in novel SNEDDS formulations: Optimization, in vivo evaluation and uptake mechanism. Mater Sci Eng C Mater Biol Appl. 2017 Feb 1;71:954-964

[2]. Liu D, et al. Inhibitory Effect of Hesperetin and Naringenin on Human UDP-Glucuronosyltransferase Enzymes: Implications for Herb-Drug Interactions. Biol Pharm Bull.



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