Robinetin

Cat. No.: CAS No.: Molecular Formula: Molecular Weight: Target: Pathway: Storage:	HY-N1347 490-31-3 C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₇ 302.24 Fungal; HIV Integrase; Bacterial Anti-infection; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease 4°C, protect from light, stored under nitrogen * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light, stored under nitrogen)	
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SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	3.3086 mL	16.5431 mL	33.0863 mL		
		5 mM	0.6617 mL	3.3086 mL	6.6173 mL		
		10 mM	0.3309 mL	1.6543 mL	3.3086 mL		
	Please refer to the so	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: ≥ 3 mg/mL (9.93 mM); Clear solution					
		 Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 3 mg/mL (9.93 mM); Clear solution 					

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY				
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Description	Robinetin (3,3',4',5',7-Pentahydroxyflavone), a naturally occurring flavonoid with remarkable 'two color' intrinsic fluorescence properties, has antifungal, antiviral, antibacterial, antimutagenesis, and antioxidant activity. Robinetin also can inhibit lipid peroxidation and protein glycosylation ^{[1][2][3][4][5]} .			
In Vitro	Robinetin (0.1-10 μM; 1 h) inhibits HIV integrase cleavage and integration in a dose-dependent manner ^[1] . Robinetin inhibits the DNA synthesis in Proteus vulgaris, and the RNA synthesis in S. aureus ^[2] . Robinetin (100-200 or 25 μM; 1 or 72 h) inhibits egg yolk phosphatidylcholine (EYPC) membrane lipid peroxidation and hemoglobin A (HbA) glycosylation with high efficiency ^[3] . Robinetin exhibits photo-induced excited-state intramolecular proton transfer resulting in 'two color' (in 'blue-violet' and 'yellow-green' regions) fluorescence characteristic of flavonols, the relative contributions between the two colors being strongly modulated by the local environment of the fluorophore ^[3] .			

Product Data Sheet



MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Fesen MR, et, al. Inhibition of HIV-1 integrase by flavones, caffeic acid phenethyl ester (CAPE) and related compounds. Biochem Pharmacol. 1994 Aug 3;48(3):595-608.

[2]. Cushnie TPT, et, al. Antimicrobial activity of flavonoids. Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2005 Nov;26(5):343-56.

[3]. Chaudhuri S, et, al. Binding of the bioflavonoid robinetin with model membranes and hemoglobin: Inhibition of lipid peroxidation and protein glycosylation. J Photochem Photobiol B. 2010 Jan 21;98(1):12-9.

[4]. Birt DF, et, al. Anti-mutagenesis and anti-promotion by apigenin, robinetin and indole-3-carbinol. Carcinogenesis. 1986 Jun;7(6):959-63.

[5]. Manrique-de-la-Cuba MF, et, al. Theoretical study of the antioxidant capacity of the flavonoids present in the Annona muricata (Soursop) leaves. J Mol Model. 2019 Jun 25;25(7):200.

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

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