(-)-Epicatechin

Cat. No.:	HY-N0001		
CAS No.:	490-46-0		
Molecular Formula:	$C_{15}H_{14}O_{6}$		
Molecular Weight:	290.27		
Target:	COX; Ferroptosis; Endogenous Metabolite		
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation; Apoptosis; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

	H ₂ O : 2 mg/mL (6.89 n	nM; ultrasonic and warming and heat Mass Solvent Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing	1 mM	3.4451 mL	17.2253 mL	34.4507 mL
	Stock Solutions	5 mM	0.6890 mL	3.4451 mL	6.8901 mL
		10 mM	0.3445 mL	1.7225 mL	3.4451 mL
	Please refer to the sol	ubility information to select the app	propriate solvent.	i	i
n Vivo		ne by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEC ;/mL (8.61 mM); Clear solution	G300 >> 5% Tween-8	0 >> 45% saline	
		ne by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20 ;/mL (8.61 mM); Clear solution	% SBE-β-CD in saline)		
		ne by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% cor t/mL (8.61 mM); Clear solution	n oil		

BIOLOGICAL ACTIV	ТТҮ ————
Description	(-)-Epicatechin inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) with an IC ₅₀ of 3.2 μM. (-)-Epicatechin inhibits the IL-1β-induced expression of iNOS by blocking the nuclear localization of the p65 subunit of NF-κB.
IC₅₀ & Target	COX-1 3.2 μM (IC ₅₀)



HO OH OH

Product Data Sheet

In Vitro	 (-)-Epicatechin exhibits >95% inhibitory activity at 70 μg/mL against cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) with an IC₅₀ of 3.2 μM^[1]. (-)-Epicatechin inhibits the IL-1β-induced expression of iNOS by blocking the nuclear localization of the p65 subunit of NF-κB. In RINm5F cells, (-)-Epicatechin is shown to block the inhibition of insulin release after addition of IL-1β. Additionally, (-)-Epicatechin is shown to inhibit the proliferation of Hodgkin's lymphoma cells and Jurkat T cells, which is attributed to the ability of (-)-Epicatechin to inhibit the binding of NF-κB to DNA in these cells. In human colorectal cancer HCT-116 cells, combining 20?µM Panaxadiol with 150, 200, or 250?µM (-)-Epicatechin results in growth inhibition of 51%, 97%, and 95%, respectively. The combination also increases the apoptosis level by 11.9%, 16.6%, and 25.8%, as examined by annexin V/PI staining^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Animals receive 1 mg/kg of (-)-Epicatechin or water (vehicle) via oral gavage (twice daily). Exercise groups undergo 15 days of treadmill exercise. Significant increases in treadmill performance (~50%) and enhanced in situ muscle fatigue resistance (~30%) are observed with (-)-Epicatechin ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

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Animal Administration ^[3]

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Viruses. 2020 Feb 4;12(2):176.
- Patent. US20230014181.
- Int J Insect Sci. 2018 Feb 28;10:1179543318758409.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Waffo-Téguo P, et al. Potential cancer-chemopreventive activities of wine stilbenoids and flavans extracted from grape (Vitis vinifera) cell cultures. Nutr Cancer. 2001;40(2):173-9.

[2]. Shay J, et al. Molecular Mechanisms and Therapeutic Effects of (-)-Epicatechin and Other Polyphenols in Cancer, Inflammation, Diabetes, and Neurodegeneration. Oxid Med Cell Longev. 2015;2015:181260.

[3]. Nogueira L, et al. (-)-Epicatechin enhances fatigue resistance and oxidative capacity in mouse muscle. J Physiol. 2011 Sep 15;589(Pt 18):4615-31.

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

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