# Inhibitors

# **Product** Data Sheet

## (-)-Gallocatechin gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N0522 CAS No.: 4233-96-9 Molecular Formula:  $C_{22}H_{18}O_{11}$ Molecular Weight: 458.37 Target: Others Pathway: Others

Storage: Powder -20°C

3 years 2 years

In solvent -80°C 6 months

> -20°C 1 month

#### **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

DMSO:  $\geq 100 \text{ mg/mL} (218.16 \text{ mM})$ 

\* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.1816 mL	10.9082 mL	21.8164 mL
	5 mM	0.4363 mL	2.1816 mL	4.3633 mL
	10 mM	0.2182 mL	1.0908 mL	2.1816 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 (4.54 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.54 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.54 mM); Clear solution

### **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description (-)-Gallocatechin gallate is the polyphenol isolated from tea, with cancer-preventive activities. In Vitro The amount of (-)-Gallocatechin gallate does not differ in leaves of different stages, and the content is relatively low  $^{[1]}$ . (-)gallocatechin gallate in combination with active catechins ((-)-epigallocatechin gallate) has synergistic effects on the induction of apoptosis and inhibition of cell growth for PC-9 cells. (-)-gallocatechin gallate shows inhibitory effect on α-Glucosidase and DPPH, with IC50s of 30.2  $\mu$ M and 12.2  $\mu$ g/mL<sup>[2]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### **PROTOCOL**

#### Cell Assay [2]

Cell viability is examined by measuring the capability of cells to metabolize MTT to a purple formazan dye. Human liver cancer HepG2 cells are maintained in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 100 units/mL penicillin, and 50 units/mL streptomycin at 37°C in a humidified incubator with 5%  $CO_2$  atmosphere. Cells are seeded in 96-well tissue culture plates for 24 h and then incubated with the tested compounds at different concentrations for 72 h. After incubation, 25  $\mu$ L MTT in 5 mg/mL PBS is added and incubated for 4 h. The medium is aspirated and replaced with 150  $\mu$ L dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) to dissolve the formazan salt. The color intensity of the formazan solution, which reflects the cell growth condition, is measured at 570 nm using a microplate spectrophotometer.

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

#### **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

- Acta Pharm Sin B. 2021 Jan;11(1):143-155.
- Sci Adv. 2022 Dec 16;8(50):eadd5366.

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#### **REFERENCES**

[1]. Zhang LQ, et al. Accumulation of catechins and expression of catechin synthetic genes in Camellia sinensis at different developmental stages. Bot Stud. 2016 Dec;57(1):31.

[2]. Zhou H, et al. C-geranylated flavanones from YingDe black tea and their antioxidant and α-glucosidase inhibition activities. Food Chem. 2017 Nov 15;235:227-233.

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

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