**Liquiritigenin**

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0377  
**CAS No.:** 578-86-9  
**Molecular Formula:** C₁₅H₁₂O₄  
**Molecular Weight:** 256.25  
**Target:** Estrogen Receptor/ERR  
**Pathway:** Others  
**Storage:** Powder  
-20°C  3 years  
4°C  2 years  
In solvent  
-80°C  6 months  
-20°C  1 month

### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

**In Vitro**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solvent &amp; Mass</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| DMSO  
Concentration: 1 mM | 3.9024 mL | 19.5122 mL | 39.0244 mL |
| 5 mM | 0.7805 mL | 3.9024 mL | 7.8049 mL |
| 10 mM | 0.3902 mL | 1.9512 mL | 3.9024 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: ≥ 2.42 mg/mL (9.44 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
   Solubility: ≥ 2.42 mg/mL (9.44 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
   Solubility: ≥ 2.42 mg/mL (9.44 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

**Description**

Liquiritigenin, a flavanone isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis, is a highly selective estrogen receptor β (ERβ) agonist with an EC₅₀ of 36.5 nM for activation of the ERE tk-Luc.

**IC₅₀ & Target**

EC₅₀: 36.5 nM (activation of the ERE tk-Luc)[¹]

**In Vitro**

Liquiritigenin produces a dose-response activation of ERE tk-Luc in the U2OS cells transfected with ERβ, but not ERα. Liquiritigenin produces a dose-dependent activation and a time-dependent increase of the CECR6, NKG2E and NKD with ERβ.
but not with ERα. The ERβ-selectivity of liquiritigenin is due to the selective recruitment of the coactivator steroid receptor coactivator-2 to target genes. Liquiritigenin exhibits similar binding affinities for ERα and ERβ, and causes the recruitment of SRC-2 to target genes selectively in ERβ cells[1]. Pretreatment of MC3T3-E1 cells with liquiritigenin prevents the MG-induced cell death and production of protein adduct, intracellular reactive oxygen species, mitochondrial superoxide, cardiolipin peroxidation, and TNF-α in osteoblastic MC3T3-E1 cells[2].

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

### In Vivo

In a mouse xenograph model, liquiritigenin does not stimulate uterine size or tumorigenesis of MCF-7 breast cancer cells[1]. Treatment with liquiritigenin significantly reduces the concentrations of pro-inflammatory cytokines including interleukin (IL)-6, IL-1β and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-α in serum and hippocampus[3].

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

### PROTOCOL

#### Kinase Assay[1]

The relative binding affinity of liquiritigenin to pure full-length ERα and ERβ is determined using ERα and ERβ competitor assay kits. Fluorescence polarization of the fluorophore-tagged estrogen bound to ERα and ERβ in the presence of increasing amounts of competitor ligand or extract is determined using the GENios Pro microplate reader with fluorescein excitation (485 nM) and emission (530 nM) filters[1].

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

#### Animal Administration[1]

Mice: MCF-7 (250,000) cells are grafted under the kidney capsule of nude mice. Five mice per group are treated with a continuous infusion using osmotic pumps containing vehicle, E2 (0.4 mg) or liquiritigenin (2 mg) that infused 2.5 μL/h for 1 month. After one month of treatment, the tumors and uteri are removed and analyzed[1].

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

### CUSTOMER VALIDATION


See more customer validations on [www.MedChemExpress.com](http://www.MedChemExpress.com)

### REFERENCES


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