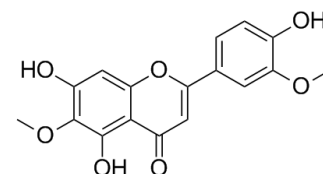


## Jaceosidin

Cat. No.:	HY-N0831		
CAS No.:	18085-97-7		
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>7</sub>		
Molecular Weight:	330.29		
Target:	Bcl-2 Family; COX		
Pathway:	Apoptosis; Immunology/Inflammation		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### Solvent & Solubility

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 125 mg/mL (378.46 mM; Need ultrasonic)  
 Ethanol : 7.14 mg/mL (21.62 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.0276 mL	15.1382 mL	30.2764 mL
	5 mM	0.6055 mL	3.0276 mL	6.0553 mL
	10 mM	0.3028 mL	1.5138 mL	3.0276 mL

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

#### In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline  
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.30 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.30 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.30 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Jaceosidin is a flavonoid isolated from *Artemisia vestita*, induces apoptosis in cancer cells, activates Bax and down-regulates Mcl-1 and c-FLIP expression<sup>[1]</sup>. Jaceosidin exhibits anti-cancer<sup>[2]</sup>, anti-inflammatory activities, decreases levels of inflammatory markers, and suppresses COX-2 expression and NF-κB activation<sup>[3]</sup>.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

Bax                      COX-2

<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Jaceosidin (30, 50, 75 <math>\mu</math>M) induces apoptosis in human renal carcinoma Caki cells after treatment for 24 h, shows no obvious effect on normal cells<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Jaceosidin (75 <math>\mu</math>M) reduces MMP levels and causes cytochrome c release into the cytoplasm through Bax activation<sup>[1]</sup>. Jaceosidin-mediated apoptosis is involved in downregulation of Mcl-1, c-FLIP expression, which is via inhibition of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B and/or Sp1 transcriptional activity<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Jaceosidin shows cytostatic activity to HES and HESC cells with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 52.68 and 55.10 <math>\mu</math>M, and is less cytotoxic on Hec1 A and KLE (IC<sub>50</sub>, 70.54, 147.14 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively), after treatment for 48 h<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Cell Viability Assay<sup>[2]</sup></b></p>								
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<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Jaceosidin (10 and 20 mg/kg, p.o., once a day for 3 days) blocks carrageenan-induced increase in leukocyte number and protein levels in air pouch exudates in mice<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>Jaceosidin (10, 20 mg/kg, p.o.) suppresses COX-2 expression and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activation in mice<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>Jaceosidin (20 mg/kg, p.o. for 2 hours) reduces hind paw edema volume in rats<sup>[3]</sup>.</p>								
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## REFERENCES

- [1]. Woo SM, et al. Jaceosidin induces apoptosis through Bax activation and down-regulation of Mcl-1 and c-FLIP expression in human renal carcinoma Caki cells. *Chem Biol Interact.* 2016 Dec 25;260:168-175.
- [2]. Lee JG, et al. Jaceosidin, isolated from dietary mugwort (*Artemisia princeps*), induces G2/M cell cycle arrest by inactivating cdc25C-cdc2 via ATM-Chk1/2 activation. *Food Chem Toxicol.* 2013 May;55:214-21.
- [3]. Min SW, et al. Inhibitory effect of eupatilin and jaceosidin isolated from *Artemisia princeps* on carrageenan-induced inflammation in mice. *J Ethnopharmacol.* 2009 Sep 25;125(3):497-500.

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

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