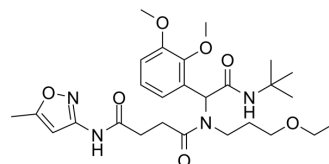


Quercetin 3-(6''-caffeoylsophoroside)

Cat. No.:	HY-N11844
CAS No.:	1032595-77-9
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₇ H ₄₀ N ₄ O ₇
Molecular Weight:	532.63
Target:	Amylases
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	<p>Quercetin 3-(6''-caffeoylsophoroside) is an orally active α-amylase inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 73.66 μg/mL. Quercetin 3-(6''-caffeoylsophoroside) presents in the hydro-methanolic extract of <i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> Linn. Quercetin 3-(6''-caffeoylsophoroside) shows the antidiabetic activities by oxidative stress reduction and α-amylase inhibition. Quercetin 3-(6''-caffeoylsophoroside) can be used for diabetes mellitus research^[1].</p>																
In Vivo	<p>Quercetin 3-(6''-caffeoylsophoroside) (50, 100, 500, 1000, and 2000 mg/kg, p.o.) shows safety in acute oral toxicity of SD rats and can be used in anti-diabetic research^[1].</p> <p>Quercetin 3-(6''-caffeoylsophoroside) (125, 250, 500 mg/kg, p.o.) improves type 2 diabetes mellitus of SD rats by oxidative stress reduction and α-amylase inhibition^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>FED HFD (45% fat) for 30 days to induce type 2 diabetes mellitus in SD rats^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>125, 250, 500 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral gavage (p.o.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Significantly decreased the blood glucose level, improved biochemical parameters as well as oxidative stress by reduction of lipid peroxidation, and increased high-density lipoproteins with dose of 500mg/kg. Enhanced activities of glutathione-s-transferase, glutathione, superoxide dismutase. Restored cellular architecture in the histopathological examination.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>Acute oral toxicity in 8-week male SD rats^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>50, 100, 500, 1000, and 2000 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral gavage (p.o.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Safe for use in anti-diabetic research.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	FED HFD (45% fat) for 30 days to induce type 2 diabetes mellitus in SD rats ^[1]	Dosage:	125, 250, 500 mg/kg	Administration:	Oral gavage (p.o.)	Result:	Significantly decreased the blood glucose level, improved biochemical parameters as well as oxidative stress by reduction of lipid peroxidation, and increased high-density lipoproteins with dose of 500mg/kg. Enhanced activities of glutathione-s-transferase, glutathione, superoxide dismutase. Restored cellular architecture in the histopathological examination.	Animal Model:	Acute oral toxicity in 8-week male SD rats ^[1]	Dosage:	50, 100, 500, 1000, and 2000 mg/kg	Administration:	Oral gavage (p.o.)	Result:	Safe for use in anti-diabetic research.
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REFERENCES

[1]. Malik A, et.al. In Vitro, In Silico, and In Vivo Studies of Cardamine hirsute Linn as a Potential Antidiabetic Agent in a Rat Model. ACS Omega. 2023 Jun 12;8(25):22623-22636.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA