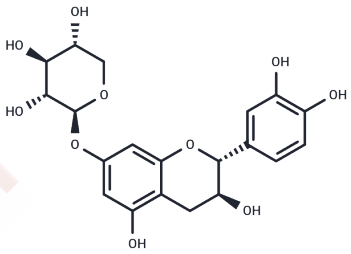
Data Sheet (Cat.No.TN5440)

TargetMol

Catechin-7-O-xyloside

Chemical Properties



CAS No. : 42830-48-8

Formula: C20H22O10

Molecular Weight: 422.38

Storage: Store at low temperature,Keep away from direct sunlight
Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year
Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Biological Description

Description	Catechin-7-O-xyloside(C7Ox) has anti-cancer activity, it induces apoptosis via endoplasmic reticulum stress and mitochondrial dysfunction in human non-small cell lung carcinoma H1299 cells.
Targets(IC50)	Others
In vitro	C7Ox treatment induced cell death and decreased plasma membrane integrity, an event typical of apoptosis. C7Ox-induced apoptosis was associated with the proteolytic activation of caspase-6, cleavage of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) and loss of mitochondrial membrane potential. C7Ox also induced the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-regulated pro-apoptotic transcription factor CHOP. The suppression of CHOP expression significantly decreased C7Ox-induced cell death, LDH leakage and caspase-6 activation[1].
In vivo	Antitumor effects, evaluated based on protracted tumor regression, were observed when nude-mice bearing H1299 xenografts were treated with C7Ox. C7Ox-induced tumor regression was accompanied by enhanced expression of CHOP mRNA[1].

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.3675 mL	11.8377 mL	23.6754 mL
5 mM	0.4735 mL	2.3675 mL	4.7351 mL
10 mM	0.2368 mL	1.1838 mL	2.3675 mL
50 mM	0.0474 mL	0.2368 mL	0.4735 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

Reference

Yoon JW, et al. Catechin-7-O-xyloside induces apoptosis via endoplasmic reticulum stress and mitochondrial dysfunction in human non-small cell lung carcinoma H1299 cells. Oncol Rep. 2014 Jan;31(1):314-20.