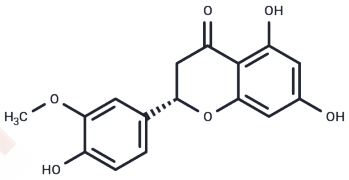
Data Sheet (Cat.No.TN1740)

TargetMol

Homoeriodictyol

Chemical Properties



CAS No. : 446-71-9

Formula: C16H14O6

Molecular Weight: 302.28

Storage: Store at low temperature,Store under nitrogen,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	Homoeriodictyol, a naturally occurring, bitter-masking flavanone, as a promising agent to increase appetite and food intake. The flavanone homoeriodictyol can increase SGLT-1-mediated glucose uptake but decrease serotonin release in differentiated Caco-2 cells.
Targets(IC50)	5-HT Receptor,Drug Metabolite,Sodium Channel,transporter
In vitro	In contrast to other polyphenols, the flavanon Homoeriodictyol promotes glucose uptake by 29.0 ± 3.83% at a concentration of 100 μM. The glucose uptake stimulating effect was sensitive to phloridzin, but not to phloretin, indicating an involvement of the sodium-coupled glucose transporter SGLT-1, but not of sodium-independent glucose transporters (GLUT). In addition, in contrast to the increased extracellular serotonin levels by stimulation with 500 mM D-(+)-glucose, treatment with 100 μM Homoeriodictyol decreased serotonin release by -48.8 ± 7.57% in Caco-2 cells via a phloridzin-sensitive signaling pathway. Extracellular serotonin levels were also reduced by -57.1 ± 5.43% after application of 0.01 μM Homoeriodictyol to human neural SH-SY5Y cells.

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	3.3082 mL	16.541 mL	33.0819 mL
5 mM	0.6616 mL	3.3082 mL	6.6164 mL
10 mM	0.3308 mL	1.6541 mL	3.3082 mL
50 mM	0.0662 mL	0.3308 mL	0.6616 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

The flavanone homoeriodictyol increases SGLT-1-mediated glucose uptake but decreases serotonin release in differentiated Caco-2 cells.PLoS One. 2017 Feb 13;12(2):e0171580.