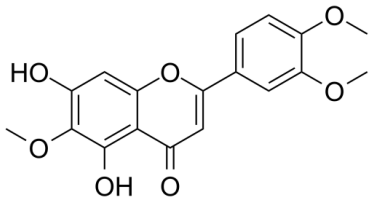
Data Sheet

Product Name:	Eupatilin
Cat. No.:	CS-5407
CAS No.:	22368-21-4
Molecular Formula:	C18H16O7
Molecular Weight:	344.32
Target:	Autophagy; PPAR
Pathway:	Autophagy; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage
Solubility:	H2O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble); DMSO : 50 mg/mL (145.21 mM; Need ultrasonic)



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Eupatilin, a lipophilic flavonoid isolated from Artemisia species, is a **PPARα** agonist, and possesses anti-apoptotic, anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory activities. IC50 & Target: PPAR[1] **In Vitro:** Eupatilin is a PPARα agonist. Eupatilin (10, 30, 100 μM) suppresses IL-4 expression and degranulation in RBL-2H3 cells[1]. Eupatilin (50-100 μM) slightly reduces cell viability of HaCaT cells. Eupatilin (10, 30, 50, 100 μM) increases PPARα transactivation and expression in HaCaT cells. Eupatilin (10, 30, 50 μM) also suppresses TNFα-induced MMP-2/-9 expression in HaCaT cells. Furthermore, Eupatilin inhibits TNFα-induced p65 translocation, IκBα Phosphorylation, AP-1 and MAPK signaling via PPARα[2]. Eupatilin (10-50 μM) shows no cytotoxic effects on ARPE19 cells. Eupatilin (10, 25, 50 μM) elevates cell viability from oxidative stress, and inhibits H_2O_2-induced ROS production in ARPE19 cells. Moreover, Eupatilin (50 μM) inbibits H_2O_2-induced cells apoptosis and promotes the activation of PI3K/Akt pathway in RPE cells[3]. **In Vivo:** Eupatilin (1.5% or 3.0%) restores PPARα mRNA expression, and improves atopic dermatitis (AD)-like symptoms in oxazolone-induced Balb/c mice. Eupatilin causes significant decrease in serum IgE, IL-4 levels, oxazolone-induced TNFα, IFNγ, IL-1β, TSLP, IL-33 and IL-25 mRNA expression in oxazolone-induced mice. Eupatilin also increases filaggrin and loricrin mRNA expression in oxazolone-induced mice[1].

PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

Cell Assay: Eupatilin is dissolved in DMSO.[3]Cell viability is detected using a **MTT** assay. In brief, after treatment, the medium is replaced with fresh medium containing 0.5 mg/mL MTT for 4 h at 37°C. Then, the medium is gently aspirated and 150 μL of **DMSO** is added to each well to solubilize the formazan crystals. The absorbance is measured at 450 nm by a microplate reader. The relative cell viability is defined as the absorbance of treated wells divided by that of the control[3]. **Animal Administration:** Eupatilin is formulated in acetone and olive oil [4:1].[1]**Six-week-old female Balb/c mice** are housed under conditions of controlled temperature (23 ± 2 °C), humidity (55 ± 5%), and 12 h light/dark cycles (06:00-18:00 h light, 18:00-06:00 dark). Briefly, Balb/c mice are sensitized on day −7 by a single application of 20 μL of 1.0% oxazolone in a mixture of acetone and olive oil (4:1) to the inner and outer surface of both ears. On day 0, the mouse ears are challenged with 20 μL of 0.1% oxazolone at 2-day intervals for 4 weeks post-sensitization. The mice are treated with the indicated concentrations of **Eupatilin (1.5% or 3.0%)** twice a day for 4 weeks. The control group is treated with **vehicle alone (acetone and olive oil [4:1])**. After 3 weeks, the mice are sacrificed and samples are collected. Ears are stored at −80 °C for RNA isolation and analysis or immediately fixed in 4% formalin for histological analysis[1].

References:

[1]. Jung Y, et al. Eupatilin, an activator of PPARα, inhibits the development of oxazolone-induced atopic dermatitis symptoms in Balb/c mice. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2018 Feb 5;496(2):508-514.

[2]. Jung Y, et al. Eupatilin with PPARα agonistic effects inhibits TNFα-induced MMP signaling in HaCaT cells. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2017 Nov 4;493(1):220-226.

[3]. Du L, et al. Eupatilin prevents H2O2-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis in human retinal pigment epithelial cells. Biomed Pharmacother. 2017 Jan;85:136-140.

CAIndexNames:

4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-6-methoxy-

SMILES:

O=C1C=C(C2=CC=C(OC)C(OC)=C2)OC3=CC(O)=C(OC)C(O)=C13

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