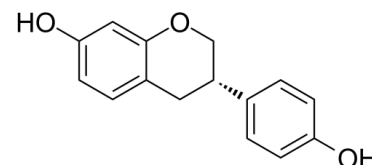


Data Sheet

Product Name:	(-)-(S)-Equol
Cat. No.:	CS-7937
CAS No.:	531-95-3
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₃
Molecular Weight:	242.27
Target:	Endogenous Metabolite; Estrogen Receptor/ERR
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Others
Solubility:	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (412.76 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

(-)-(S)-Equol is a high affinity ligand for **estrogen receptor β** with a K_i of 0.73 nM. IC₅₀ & Target: K_i : 0.73 nM (Estrogen receptor β)^[1] **In Vitro:** (-)-(S)-Equol shows the greatest affinity for ER β (K_i =0.73 \pm 0.2 nM), whereas its affinity for ER α (K_i =6.41 \pm 1 nM) is relatively poor^[1]. (-)-(S)-Equol inhibits the growth of LnCaP, DU145 and PC3 human prostate cancer cell lines. (-)-(S)-Equol causes cell cycle arrest in the G2/M phase in PC3 cells by down regulating cyclin B1 and CDK1 and upregulating CDK inhibitors (p21 and p27), as well as inducing apoptosis by upregulating Fas ligand (FasL) and the expression of pro-apoptotic Bim. (-)-(S)-Equol increases the expression of FOXO3a, decreases the expression of p-FOXO3a and enhances the nuclear stability of FOXO3a. (-)-(S)-Equol also decreases the expression of MDM2, which serves as an E3 ubiquitin ligase for p-FOXO3a, thus preventing p-FOXO3a degradation by the proteasome^[2]. (-)-(S)-Equol enantioselectively increases the survival of INS-1 cells presumably through activating PKA signaling. (-)-(S)-Equol might have applications as an anti-type 2 diabetic agent. In INS-1 pancreatic β -cells, (-)-(S)-Equol induces phosphorylation of cAMP-response element-binding protein at Ser 133, and induced cAMP-response element-mediated transcription^[3]. **In Vivo:** (-)-(S)-Equol inhibits the tumor growth by 43.2% and 28.4% compared to the control on day 33, suggesting that the compound is not overtly toxic^[2].

PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

Cell Assay: (-)-(S)-Equol is prepared using DMSO^[2]. PC3 cells are seeded in 96-well culture plates (about 5 \times 10³ cells/ well) and cultured overnight at 37°C. Next, the cells are incubated with medium containing the indicated concentrations of (-)-(S)-Equol and/or DMSO for 72hr at 37°C. The cell viability is determined by the MTT assay^[2]. **Animal Administration:** ^[2]Mice: Mice are randomly divided into three groups of six mice each, and are treated by intragastric administration. The experimental groups are treated with 10 mg/kg or 20 mg/kg bodyweight of (-)-(S)-Equol (mice are treated everyday for 33 days). The control group is treated with an identical volume of 0.01ml sesame seed oil and 0.09 mL normal saline. The tumor size is examined every three days^[2].

References:

- [1]. Setchell KD, et al. S-equol, a potent ligand for estrogen receptor beta, is the exclusive enantiomeric form of the soy isoflavone metabolite produced by human intestinal bacterial flora. Am J Clin Nutr. 2005 May;81(5):1072-9.
- [2]. Lu Z, et al. S-equol, a Secondary Metabolite of Natural Anticancer Isoflavone Daidzein, Inhibits Prostate Cancer Growth In Vitro and In Vivo, Through Activating the Akt/FOXO3a Pathway. Curr Cancer Drug Targets. 2016;16(5):455-65.
- [3]. Horiuchi H, et al. S-equol nantioselectively activates cAMP-protein kinase A signaling and reduces alloxan-induced cell death in INS-1 pancreatic β -cells. J Nutr Sci Vitaminol (Tokyo). 2014;60(4):291-6.

CAIndexNames:

2H-1-Benzopyran-7-ol, 3,4-dihydro-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-, (3S)-

SMILES:

OC1=CC=C2C[C@@H](C3=CC=C(O)C=C3)COC2=C1

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

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