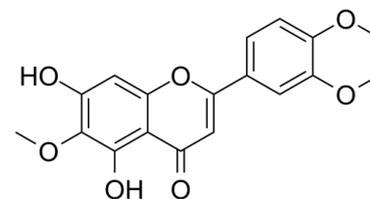


## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	Eupatilin
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	CS-5407
<b>CAS No.:</b>	22368-21-4
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O <sub>7</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	344.32
<b>Target:</b>	Autophagy; PPAR
<b>Pathway:</b>	Autophagy; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage
<b>Solubility:</b>	DMSO : 33.33 mg/mL (96.80 mM; Need ultrasonic)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Eupatilin, a lipophilic flavonoid isolated from *Artemisia* species, is a **PPAR $\alpha$**  agonist, and possesses anti-apoptotic, anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory activities. IC<sub>50</sub> & Target: PPAR<sup>[1]</sup> **In Vitro:** Eupatilin is a PPAR $\alpha$  agonist. Eupatilin (10, 30, 100  $\mu$ M) suppresses IL-4 expression and degranulation in RBL-2H3 cells<sup>[1]</sup>. Eupatilin (50-100  $\mu$ M) slightly reduces cell viability of HaCaT cells. Eupatilin (10, 30, 50, 100  $\mu$ M) increases PPAR $\alpha$  transactivation and expression in HaCaT cells. Eupatilin (10, 30, 50  $\mu$ M) also suppresses TNF $\alpha$ -induced MMP-2/-9 expression in HaCaT cells. Furthermore, Eupatilin inhibits TNF $\alpha$ -induced p65 translocation, I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  Phosphorylation, AP-1 and MAPK signaling via PPAR $\alpha$ <sup>[2]</sup>. Eupatilin (10-50  $\mu$ M) shows no cytotoxic effects on ARPE19 cells. Eupatilin (10, 25, 50  $\mu$ M) elevates cell viability from oxidative stress, and inhibits H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-induced ROS production in ARPE19 cells. Moreover, Eupatilin (50  $\mu$ M) inhibits H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-induced cells apoptosis and promotes the activation of PI3K/Akt pathway in RPE cells<sup>[3]</sup>. **In Vivo:** Eupatilin (1.5% or 3.0%) restores PPAR $\alpha$  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 TNF $\alpha$ , IFN $\gamma$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , TSLP, IL-33 and IL-25 mRNA expression in oxazolone-induced mice. Eupatilin also increases filaggrin and loricrin mRNA expression in oxazolone-induced mice<sup>[1]</sup>.

### PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

**Cell Assay:** Eupatilin is dissolved in DMSO.<sup>[3]</sup> 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  $\mu$ L 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<sup>[3]</sup>. **Animal Administration:** Eupatilin is formulated in acetone and olive oil [4:1].<sup>[1]</sup> **Six-week-old female Balb/c mice** are housed under conditions of controlled temperature (23  $\pm$  2 °C), humidity (55  $\pm$  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  $\mu$ L 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  $\mu$ L 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<sup>[1]</sup>.

### References:

[1]. Jung Y, et al. Eupatilin, an activator of PPAR $\alpha$ , 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 PPAR $\alpha$  agonistic effects inhibits TNF $\alpha$ -induced MMP signaling in HaCaT cells. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2017 Nov 4;493(1):220-226.

[3]. Du L, et al. Eupatilin prevents H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-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

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

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