

Catalog Number: CM00594

产品信息

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CM00594

CAS号:
531-95-3

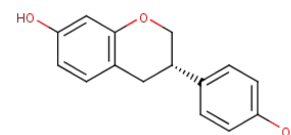
分子式:
C₁₅H₁₄O₃

主要靶点:
Endogenous
Metabolite|Estrogen
Receptor/ERR|Estrogen/progestogen
Receptor

主要通路:
代谢|内分泌与激素

分子量:
242.27

溶解度:
DMSO:24.2 mg/mL (100
mM),Ethanol:24.2 mg/mL (100
mM)



靶点活性

estrogen receptor β : 0.73 nM(Ki)

体外活性

Equol is a metabolite produced from the soy phytoestrogen daidzein by the action of gut microflora. Equol has higher affinity for both ERs (estrogen receptors including ERalpha and ERbeta). Equol exists as the enantiomers R-equol and S-equol. S-equol has a high binding affinity, preferential for ERbeta with a Ki of 16 nM whereas R-equol binds more weakly and with a preference for ERalpha K with a Ki of 50 nM. [1] Equol is superior to all other isoflavones in its antioxidant activity. [2] Equol has antioestrogenic properties. [3] Equol is a 100-fold more potent than daidzein in stimulating an oestrogenic response. Equol is also more effective than daidzein in competing with 3 H-oestradiol for binding to the ER. Equol stimulates the growth of MCF-7 cells in a concentration-dependent manner. Although equol exhibits oestrogenic activity, exposure of MCF-7 cells to equol simultaneously with oestradiol is effective in reducing pS2 mRNA expression. Equol results in the downregulation of ER mRNA expression. [4]

细胞实验

Each well of a 24-well plate is seeded with 1 × 10⁵ MCF-7 cells in 1 mL of media B. Twenty-four hours after plating, equol at the indicated concentration is added. Equol is dissolved in ethanol (final concentration of ethanol in the medium is 1%). The medium is changed every 24 hours and equol is replenished with each change. Cell growth is determined on the sixth day by the sulphorhodamine colorimetric assay. After colour development, aliquots are pipetted into a 96-well microtitre plate and the absorbance is determined at 570 nm using an Elisa microplate reader. (Only for Reference)

描述

(-)-(S)-Equol (4',7-Dihydroxyisoflavan) is an orally bioavailable, non-steroidal estrogen naturally produced by the metabolism of the isoflavonoid daidzein by human intestinal microflora, with potential chemoprotective and estrogen receptor (ER) modulating activities. S-equol preferentially binds to and activates the beta isoform of ER in certain target tissues, while having an antagonistic effect in other tissues. This modulates the expression of ER-responsive genes in a tissue-specific manner. This agent may increase bone mineral density, affect vasomotor symptoms, and may decrease the proliferation rate of susceptible cancer cells. In addition, this agent interferes with the activity of enzymes involved in steroid biosynthesis. S-equol inhibits dihydrotestosterone (DHT) production and may inhibit the proliferation of androgen-driven prostate cancer. S-equol is the biologically active enantiomer while R-equol is essentially inactive and has a weak affinity for alpha-ER.

储存

Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year