



## Product Information

**Product ID** G4799

**CAS No.** 40246-10-4

**Chemical Name**

**Synonym**

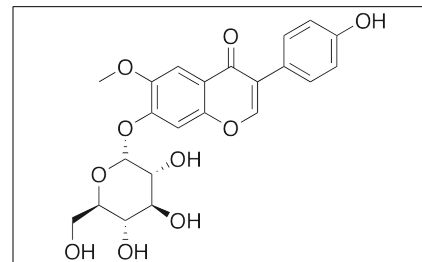
**Formula** C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>10</sub>

**Formula Wt.** 446.40

**Melting Point**

**Purity** ≥98%

**Solubility** Soluble in DMSO poorly;  
insoluble in other solvents



**Bulk quantities available upon request**

Product ID	Size
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G4799	5 mg
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G4799	25 mg
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**Store Temp** Ambient

**Ship Temp** Ambient

**Description** Glycitin is a glycosylated isoflavone found in soy that activates bitter taste receptors (TAS2Rs). Glycitin exhibits anticancer chemotherapeutic and anti-osteoporotic properties. Glycitin inhibits the expression of matrix metalloproteinases 3 and 9 and suppresses invasive activity of glioma cells in vitro. Glycitin also exhibits effects on bone formation. This compound increases proliferation of mouse bone marrow stromal cells and osteoblasts and inhibits adipogenesis of bone marrow stromal cells as well as adipocytic transdifferentiation of osteoblasts. Like glycitein, this compound may act as a phytoestrogen.

**References** Roland WS, Vincken JP, Gouka RJ, et al. Soy isoflavones and other isoflavonoids activate the human bitter taste receptors hTAS2R14 and hTAS2R39. *J Agric Food Chem.* 2011 Nov 9;59(21):11764-71. PMID: 21942422.

Lee EJ, Kim SY, Hyun JW, et al. Glycitein inhibits glioma cell invasion through down-regulation of MMP-3 and MMP-9 gene expression. *Chem Biol Interact.* 2010 Apr 15;185(1):18-24. PMID: 20188714.

Li XH, Zhang JC, Sui SF, et al. Effect of daidzin, genistin, and glycitin on osteogenic and adipogenic differentiation of bone marrow stromal cells and adipocytic transdifferentiation of osteoblasts. *Acta Pharmacol Sin.* 2005 Sep;26(9):1081-6. PMID: 16115375.

**Caution:** This product is intended for laboratory and research use only. It is not for human or drug use.