



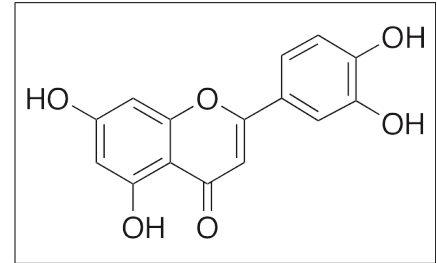
LKT Laboratories, Inc.

Luteolin

Phone: 888-558-5227  
651-644-8424  
Fax: 888-558-7329  
Email: [getinfo@lctlabs.com](mailto:getinfo@lctlabs.com)  
Web: [lctlabs.com](http://lctlabs.com)

## Product Information

**Product ID** L8377  
**CAS No.** 491-70-3  
**Chemical Name** 2-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one  
**Synonym** 3',4',5,7-Tetrahydroxyflavone, Digitoflavone, Cyanidenon



**Formula** C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>  
**Formula Wt.** 286.24  
**Melting Point** ~330°C (lit.)  
**Purity** ≥95%  
**Solubility** Soluble in methanol and alkaline solutions. Slightly soluble in water. DMSO to 57 mg/mL, Ethanol to 6mg/mL

**Store Temp** 4°C  
**Ship Temp** Ambient

**Description** Luteolin is a flavonoid found in various plant sources. Luteolin exhibits antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, neuromodulatory, anti-diabetic, antihypertensive, and anticancer chemotherapeutic activities. In vitro and in vivo, luteolin inhibits LPS-induced expression of IL-6 by inhibiting JNK phosphorylation and decreasing the binding of AP-1 transcription factor to the IL-6 promoter. In animal models of experimental autoimmune encephalitis (EAE), luteolin inhibits mast cell activity and mast cell-dependent T cell activation, lessening disease pathology. Luteolin inhibits phosphodiesterases (PDE 1-5) and may also inhibit α2-adrenergic receptors as it reverses xylazine/ketamine-induced anesthesia in vivo. Luteolin also increases monoamine transport, potentially through potentiation of DAT and NET. In diabetic mice, luteolin decreases mast cell and macrophage infiltration, expression of inflammatory cytokines, glucose tolerance, insulin sensitivity, and apoptosis. Luteolin decreases systolic blood pressure in spontaneously hypertensive rats and decreases expression of MMP9 and VEGF, suppressing tumor growth in animal models with gastric cancer xenografts. Additionally, luteolin inhibits heat shock protein 90 (HSP90) and IGF-1R.

**Bulk quantities available upon request**

Product ID	Size
L8377	100 mg
L8377	500 mg
L8377	1 g

**References** Xu N, Zhang L, Dong J, et al. Low-dose diet supplement of a natural flavonoid, luteolin, ameliorates diet-induced obesity and insulin resistance in mice. *Mol Nutr Food Res*. 2014 Jun;58(6):1258-68. PMID: 24668788.

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Lv GY, Zhang YP, Gao JL, et al. Combined antihypertensive effect of luteolin and buddleoside enriched extracts in spontaneously hypertensive rats. *J Ethnopharmacol*. 2013 Nov 25;150(2):507-13. PMID: 24080032.

Yang Y, Shen J, Yu X, et al. Identification of an inhibitory mechanism of luteolin on the insulin-like growth factor-1 ligand-receptor interaction. *Chembiochem*. 2013 May 27;14(8):929-33. PMID: 23630137.

Lu XY, Li YH, Xiao XW, et al. Inhibitory effects of luteolin on human gastric carcinoma xenografts in nude mice and its mechanism. *Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi*. 2013 Jan 8;93(2):142-6. PMID: 23648354.

Yu MC, Chen JH, Lai CY, et al. Luteolin, a non-selective competitive inhibitor of phosphodiesterases 1-5, displaced [3H]-rolipram from high-affinity rolipram binding sites and reversed xylazine/ketamine-induced anesthesia. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 2010 Feb 10;627(1-3):269-75. PMID: 19853596.

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