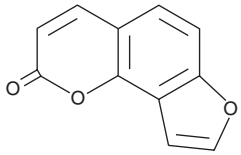
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Angelicin

Item No. 11683

CAS Registry No.:	523-50-2
Formal Name:	2H-furo[2,3-h]-1-benzopyran-2-one
Synonyms:	Bakuchicin, NSC 404563
MF:	$C_{11}H_6O_3$
FW:	186.2
Purity:	≥98%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 247, 299 nm
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Angelicin is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the angelicin in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Angelicin is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of angelicin in these solvents is approximately 1, 5, and 2 mg/ml, respectively.

Angelicin is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, angelicin should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Angelicin has a solubility of approximately 0.5 mg/ml in a 1:1 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Angelicin is a furanocoumarin typically isolated from the seeds of *P. corylifolia*. Like other furanocoumarins, angelicin has antibacterial activities against a number of Gram (+) and Gram (−) bacteria.[1] It has also been shown to prevent tacrine-induced cytotoxicity in human liver-derived HepG2 cells (EC_{50} = 47 µg/ml) and vascular relaxation in phenylephrine-precontracted rat aorta.[2,3] Angelicin also weakly inhibits topoisomerase II (IC_{50} = 404 µM).[4]

References

1. Khatune, N.A., Islam, M.E., Haque, M.E., *et al.* Antibacterial compounds from the seeds of Psoralea corylifolia. *Fitoterapia* **75(2)**, 228-230 (2004).
2. Cho, H., Jun, J.Y., Song, E.K., *et al.* Bakuchiol: A hepatoprotective compound of Psoralea corylifolia on tacrine-induced cytotoxicity in Hep G2 cells. *Planta Med.* **67(8)**, 750-751 (2001).
3. Li, X., Lee, Y.J., Kim, Y.C., *et al.* Bakuchicin induces vascular relaxation via endothelium-dependent NO-cGMP signaling. *Phytother. Res.* **25(10)**, 1574-1578 (2011).
4. Sun, N.J., Woo, S.H., Cassady, J.M., *et al.* DNA polymerase and topoisomerase II inhibitors from Psoralea corylifolia. *J. Nat. Prod.* **61(3)**, 362-366 (1998).

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