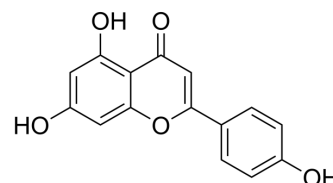


Apigenin

Cat. No.:	HY-N1201
CAS No.:	520-36-5
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₅
Molecular Weight:	270.24
Target:	Autophagy; Cytochrome P450; Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway:	Autophagy; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Powder -20°C 3 years 4°C 2 years In solvent -80°C 1 year -20°C 6 months



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 83.33 mg/mL (308.36 mM; Need ultrasonic)
H₂O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)

	Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM		3.7004 mL	18.5021 mL	37.0041 mL
	5 mM		0.7401 mL	3.7004 mL	7.4008 mL
	10 mM		0.3700 mL	1.8502 mL	3.7004 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 0.5% CMC-Na/saline water
Solubility: 10 mg/mL (37.00 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (7.70 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (7.70 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Apigenin (4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavone) is a competitive CYP2C9 inhibitor with a K _i of 2 μM.
IC ₅₀ & Target	CYP2
In Vitro	Apigenin (4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavone) inhibits cytochrome P450 2C9 (CYP2C9) with a K _i of 2 μM in the CYP2C9 RECO system (a purified, reconstituted enzyme system containing recombinant human CYP2C9, P450 reductase, cytochrome b ₅ , and

liposomes)^[1]. Apigenin inhibits cell proliferation. The growth inhibition rate (IR) of 20, 40, and 80 μ M of Apigenin is 38%, 71%, and 99% respectively on the 7thd. after exposure to Apigenin for 24 or 48 h, the clone formation of SGC-7901 cells is suppressed in a dose- and time-dependent manner. The cloning efficiency in 80 μ M is 9.8% and 5% after treatment with Apigenin for 24 and 48 h, while in the control group, it is 40.4% and 43.4%^[2].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

Apigenin (4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavone), a natural flavonoid, possesses a broad spectrum of biological properties, including antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, and neuroprotective effects. Apigenin (125 mg/kg and 250 mg/kg) alleviates Adriamycin (ADR) (24 mg/kg)-induced myocardial injury. Apigenin inhibits serum aspartate amino transferase (AST) release. Apigenin reduces serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release. Apigenin reduces serum creatine kinase (CK) contents^[3].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay ^[2]

The effect of Apigenin on the viability of cells is determined by MTT assay. Near-confluent stock cultures of human gastric cancer SGC-7901 cells are harvested with 0.2% EDTA and plated at a density of 2.5×10^3 /well in 96-well microtiter plates. After an overnight incubation to allow cell attachment, the medium is replaced by fresh medium containing different concentrations (0, 20, 40, and 80 μ M) of Apigenin. Control wells receive DMSO (0.2%). Each concentration of Apigenin is repeated in four wells. After incubation for 24 h, one plate is assayed with a microplate reader at the wavelength of 570 nm. Before the assay, MTT (5 mg/mL in PBS) is added to each well and incubated for 4 h, then MTT solution is removed from the wells by aspiration. After careful removal of the medium, 0.1 mL of DMSO is added to each well, and the plate is shaken for 15 min. The data of 7 d are fed into the computer and the growth curve is drawn. The growth inhibition rate (IR) is calculated ^[2].

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Animal Administration ^[3]

Mice^[3]

Sixty healthy Kunming mice (26 $\pm$ 2 g) are randomly assigned into two groups: a control group (n=15) and an ADR group (n=45). The ADR group is divided into three subgroups: ADR only without Apigenin (ADR, n=15), low-dose Apigenin (125 mg/kg/day, n=15), and high-dose Apigenin (250 mg/kg/day, n=15). All Apigenin-treated groups are treated daily via gastric gavage for seventeen days with a 125 or 250 mg/kg/day dose. ADR (3 mg/kg/day) is injected intraperitoneally into animals at an interval of 48 h (in total, eight times at a cumulative dose of 24 mg/kg). The mice in the control group receive injections of 0.9% sterile saline. On the 17th day after the first treatment, the mice are sacrificed, and blood samples are collected. A number of hearts are fixed with 2.5% glutaraldehyde fixative for electron microscopy analysis, and the others are stored at -80°C for western blot analysis.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2018 Oct 29;37(1):261.
- Cancer Lett. 2025 Apr 2:217676.
- Food Chem. 2025 May 31:489:144992.
- Phytomedicine. 2025 May:140:156484.
- Clin Sci. 2021 Jul 30;135(14):1751-1765.

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REFERENCES

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- [1]. Si D, et al. Mechanism of CYP2C9 inhibition by flavones and flavonols. Drug Metab Dispos. 2009 Mar;37(3):629-34.
- [2]. Wu K, et al. Inhibitory effects of apigenin on the growth of gastric carcinoma SGC-7901 cells. World J Gastroenterol. 2005 Aug 7;11(29):4461-4.
- [3]. Yu W, et al. Apigenin Attenuates Adriamycin-Induced Cardiomyocyte Apoptosis via the PI3K/AKT/mTOR Pathway. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med. 2017;2017:2590676.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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