

# Phloretin

**Catalog No: tcsc1477**



## Available Sizes

**Size:** 250mg

**Size:** 500mg



## Specifications

**CAS No:**

60-82-2

**Formula:**

$C_{15}H_{14}O_5$

**Pathway:**

Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel

**Target:**

SGLT

**Purity / Grade:**

>98%

**Solubility:**

DMSO : 50 mg/mL (182.30 mM; Need ultrasonic); H<sub>2</sub>O :

**Alternative Names:**

NSC 407292;RJC 02792

**Observed Molecular Weight:**

274.27

## Product Description

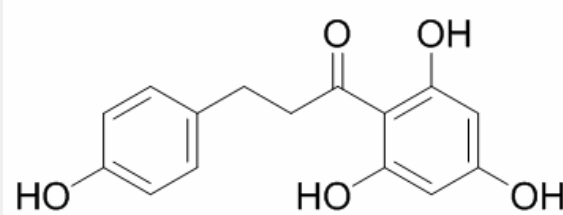
Phloretin(NSC 407292; RJC 02792) is a dihydrochalcone, a type of natural phenols. Phloretin inhibits the active transport of glucose into cells by SGLT1 and SGLT2.

IC50 Value: 49 +/- 12 microM [4]

Target: SGLT1/2

in vitro: Phlorizin blocks glucose transport across the renal tubule at concentrations in renal blood and tissue in the range of 10<sup>-5</sup> to 10<sup>-7</sup> M [1]. PT significantly enhanced glycerol release and inhibited the adipogenesis-related transcription factors. PT also promoted phosphorylation of AMP-activated protein kinase and increased activity of adipose triglyceride lipase and hormone-sensitive lipase in 3T3-L1 cells [2]. Phloretin induced obvious cytotoxicity against BEL-7402 cells with IC50 of 89.23 microg/mL. The growth curve demonstrated decreased growth of the cells as phloretin concentration increased [3]. D-glucose-transport activity was observed with a Km for D-glucose of 3.4 +/- 0.2 mM (mean +/- S.E.M.) and was inhibited by cytochalasin B (IC50= 0.44 +/- 0.03 microM), HgCl2 (IC50)= 3.5 +/- 0.5 microM), phloretin (IC50= 49 +/- 12 microM) and phloridzin (IC50= 355 +/- 67 microM) [4].

in vivo: The effect of phloridzin orally doses 5, 10, 20 and 40 mg/kg body weight on diabetes was tested in a streptozotocin-induced rat model of diabetes type 1. From beneficial effect of this compound is significant reduction of blood glucose levels and improve dyslipidemia in diabetic rats [5].



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