

Phlorizin (Phloridzin)

Cat. No. CEI-0374

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description

Phlorizin (PZ) could inhibit glucose transport. Phlorizin induces immediate and sustains glycosuria and osmotic diuresis in a rat model of PKD. Phlorizin dose dependently inhibits MAP kinase in cultured tubular epithelial cells from Cy/+ rats. Long-term treatment with phlorizin significantly inhibits cystic disease progression in a rat model of PKD. Phlorizin significantly decreases body weight gain and the levels of serum fasting blood glucose (FBG), triglycerides (TG), total cholesterol (TC), and advanced glycation end products (AGEs). Phlorizin may prevent the development of diabetic cardiomyopathy by regulating the expression of key proteins involved in cardiac lipid metabolism, mitochondrial function, and cardiomyopathy. Phlorizin treatment significantly reduces fasting blood glucose and levels of advanced glycation end products (p Phlorizin protects the db/db mice from diabetic macrovascular complications, attributed to the decreasing of blood glucose and AGEs level, and its antioxidant potential. In diabetic rats, phlorizin treatment decreases hyperglycemia and prevents development of hypertension, decreased SGLT2 activity in BBMV but did not modify SGLT2 expression.

Product Information

CAS No.	60-81-1
Molecular Formula	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ O ₁₀
Chemical Name	Phlorhizin, Phlorizoside
Molecular Weight	436.41
Purity	>98%
Targets	SGLT
Solubility	DMSO 87 mg/mL, Water

Storage and Shipping Information

Storage	2 years -20centigrade Powder
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