

**SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION OF QUERCETIN  
ANALOGUES DERIVATIVES STUDIES  
SPECTROSCOPY**

*A Project Work Submitted*

*In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements*

*For the Degree of*

**BACHELOR OF PHARMACY**

**ABHINAV KUMAR**

**(ENROLLMENT NO.: -1712102001)**

**Under the Supervision of  
Mr. SATENDRA KUMAR**

**Assistant Professor**

**Galgotias University**

**Greater Noida**



(Established under Galgotias University Uttar Pradesh Act No. 14 of 2011)

**TO THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY  
GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY  
GREATER NOIDA**

**MAY, 2022**

**DEDICATED**  
**TO**  
**MY FAMILY**

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this submission “**SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION OF QUERCETIN ANALOGUES DERIVATIVES STUDIES SPECTROSCOPY**” is my own work and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

**Abhinav Kumar**

Roll No. 1712102001

Place: Greater Noida

Date:

## CERTIFICATE

Certified that **Mr. Abhinav Kumar** (Roll No-1712102001, Enrollment No-17SMAS102102) has carried out the research work presented in this dissertation “**SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION OF QUERCETIN ANALOGUES DERIVATIVES STUDIES SPECTROSCOPY**” for the award of **Bachelor of Pharmacy** from Galgotias University, Greater Noida under our supervision. The dissertation embodies results of original work and studies are carried out by the student himself and the contents of the dissertation do not form the basis for the award of any other degree to the candidate or to anybody else from this or any other University/Institution.

**Mr. SATENDRA KUMAR**

Assistent Professor

Department of Pharmacy

School of Medical and Allied Sciences

Galgotias University

Greater Noida (U.P.)

**(Guide)**

## CERTIFICATE

This is certified that this dissertation work entitled “**SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION OF QUERCETIN ANALOGUES DERIVATIVES STUDIES SPECTROSCOPY**” submitted in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of **Bachelor of Pharmacy** from School of Medical Allied Science, Galgotias University, Greater Noida is a bonafide work carried out by **Mr. Abhinav Kumar** (Roll No. 1712102001) under the supervision of **Satendra Kumar**, Assistant Professor during the academic session 2021-2022.

**Prof. (Dr.) P. K. Sharma**

(Dean)

School of Medical & Allied Sciences

Galgotias University

Greater Noida (U.P.)

Place: Greater Noida

Date:

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, I would like to express my warm regards and sincere thanks to my supervisor **Mr. Satendra Kumar**, Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacy, Galgotias University, Greater Noida for their moral support, co-operation and incredible guidance during my research work. Their keen interest, constructive criticism, constant motivation and caring attitude has been an indispensable factor in the successful completion of my B. Pharm.

My sincere thanks to the honourable Vice Chancellor, **Mrs. Priti Bajaj** for providing the necessary infrastructure and all the facilities which required to carry out my research work.

I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to **Prof. (Dr.) P . K Sharma**, Dean, School of Applied Science, Galgotias University, Greater Noida for his motivation and support, which have always extended a helping hand whenever I needed it to surpass the obstacles during my work.

Words are not enough for **My Parents** for everything they have done to bring me to this position for molding my character and instilling discipline in my life.

Last but not the least, I express my almost gratefulness to **God** for the blessings, unseen presence, and strength throughout this study.

**Place: Greater Noida**

**Abhinav Kumar**

**Date**

## Abstract

Many of pharmaceutical application and pharmacological properties have been studied of flavonoids and their derivatives. Flavonoids are polyphenolic mixtures of natural beginning. They are broadly contemplated inside drug revelation programs because of their wide going natural activities like antimicrobial, cancer prevention agent, antitumor, cardioprotective and neuroprotective properties. The capacity of flavonoids to arrange with metal particles has given new prompts drug revelation programs, with better pharmacological exercises and clinical profiles than the parent flavonoids. In this survey, the improved cell reinforcement and anticancer activity of flavonoid metal buildings versus the parent flavonoids are talked about.

In view of the construction movement relationship (SAR), electrochemical, and computational (thickness utilitarian hypothesis) studies, we can obviously affirm that quercetin is oxidized. Derivatization of individual quercetin hydroxyls fundamentally affects its redox conduct, and, critically, on its antiradical and strength properties. The SAR information revealed here are instrumental for future investigations on the oxidation of organically or mechanically significant flavonoids and other polyphenols or polyhydroxy subbed aromatics

**Keywords:** Quercetin, ROS, Flavonoids, Metal, Antioxidant, Antiproliferative, Anti-inflammatory. Scavenging, Infrared, Electron transport, Stability.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATION

Abs ETOH	: absolute ethanol
Ac	: acetyl group
Ar	: aryl group
°C	: degree Celsius
Cm	: centimeter(s)
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	: carbon 13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
Conc.	: Concentrated
d	: doublet (NMR spectroscopy)
<i>DCM</i>	: <i>dichloromethane</i>
DMSO	: dimethyl sulfoxide
EtOH	: ethanol
h	: hour
<sup>1</sup> H NMR	: proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
IC <sub>50</sub>	: inhibition concentration
J	: coupling constant (NMR spectroscopy)
Kg	: kilogram
μ	: micro
m	: milli
mg	: milligram
NMR	: nuclear magnetic resonance
TLC	: Thin layer chromatography
Pet. Spirit	: petroleum spirit
Rf	: retention factor (TLC)
r.t	: room temperature



## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>S. no.</b>	<b>Figures Name</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1.1	Structure of Quercetin	15
1.2	The Systematic Diagram Shows the difference source of Quercetin	16
1.3	Systematic Diagram of Quercetin of Extraction process	17
1.4	The systematic Diagram Represents the pharmacological activities of Quercetin	19
3.1	The multiple biological properties of the Dietary Flavonoid Quercetin Have been associated with performance and health benefits	30
3.2	Chemical Structure of Quercetin (D'andrea 2015)	37
3.3	Absorption of Quercetin from the intestine (Adapted from Terao, Kawai, and Murota 2008)	38
4.1	Quercetin's effect Apoptosis in the different tumor cell line and its mechanism	43
4.2	Quercetin's anti Biofilm effect on bacteria	48
6.1	Arbitrary	56
6.2	ABTS Anti-oxidant	57
9 6.3	IR spectral analysis of Quercetin cadmium complex	59

**Department of pharmacy, School of medical allied Science,**

**Galgotias University, Greater Noida (U.P.)**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration	iii
Certificates	iv-v
Acknowledgement	vi
Abstract	vii
List of Abbreviation	viii
List of Figures	ix
Table of contents	x-xi
<b>CHAPTER- 1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>11</b>
1.1 Introduction	13
1.2 Structure	14
<b>2 CHAPTER 2: REVIEW LITERATURE</b>	<b>18</b>
2.1. Review of Literature	19
<b>CHAPTER 3: Research Methodology</b>	<b>21</b>
3.1. Research Methodology	22
3.2. Dietary Resources	28
3.2. Metabolism	29
3.4. Clinical manifestations	29
3.5. Chronic Diseases	31
3.6. Diabetes	31
3.7. Neurode Generation	32
3.8. Cardio Vascular Diseases	33
3.9. Cancer	34
3.10. Sources Of Quercetin	35
3.11. Quercetin Effects on health	36
<b>CHAPTER 4: Pharmacological Activities</b>	<b>38</b>
4.1 Anti-oxidant Activities	39
10	

---

Department of pharmacy, School of medical allied Science,

Galgotias University, Greater Noida (U.P.)

4.2. Anti-Cancer Activities	40
4.3. Anti-bacterial and anti-microbial Activity	42
4.4 Anti-inflammatory Activity	42
4.5. Anti-diabetic Activity	43
4.6. Anti- Hypertensive Activity	44
4.7. Anti- Allergic Activity	47
<b>CHAPTER 5: Result And Analysis</b>	<b>49</b>
5.1 Result And Analysis	50
<b>CHAPTER 6: Spectroscopy Study</b>	<b>51</b>
6.1 Spectroscopy Study	52
6.2 ATR- IR measurements	53
6.3 ABTS Anti-oxidant Assay	55
6.4 Chemical And Reagents	55
6.5 Buffer and Stock Solution	56
6.6 Instrumental Studies	56
6.7 Determination of stability constant	56
6.8 Synthesis Of Quercetin cadmium complex	56
6.9 IR spectral Analysis of Quercetin cadmium complex	57
<b>CHAPTER 7: Conclusion</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>7.1 Conclusion</b>	<b>59</b>



# CHAPTER-1

1.1.

## Introduction

Quercetin is derived in flavonoids category, it is herbal drug which shows many pharmacological activities such as Antioxidative, Anticancer, Anti-inflammatory, Antiproliferative, Antiviral, Antibacterial, cardiovascular, etc. Quercetin have 1799 kg m<sup>-3</sup> density with 6.31 pK<sub>a</sub> value. This compound is regularly present in glycosylated structure, the related sugar moiety is generally glucose and, despite the fact that glycosylation can happen at any of the five hydroxyl gatherings, the most widely recognized quercetin glycoside presents the sugar moiety. Quercetin significant sources are organic products like apples, broccoli, citrus, berries, cherries, onions and broccoli, and refreshments like red wine and tea. It is practically insoluble in water and soluble in aqueous alkaline solutions. It has been likewise found in a few clinical plants, for example, Ginkgo biloba, Aesculus, Hypericum perforatum and hippocastanum. The interest towards this flavanol is because of its wide scope of bioactivity. Quercetin is a characteristic flavonoid that is all inclusive. It has numerous pharmacological properties which help in different wellbeing related issues like gastrointestinal issues, provocative issues and insusceptible related issue.

Several examinations have been done to upgrade the pharmacokinetic properties and compound soundness of Quercetin, furthermore various subsidiaries, showing different natural properties, have been distinguished. Grape Pomaces were acquired by maturing the combination of grape assortments and by keeping up with the temperature at 20o C before use. In view of the outcomes acquired in our past review, which exhibited that quercetin can incite biphasic inotropic and lusitropic impacts, thus we depict the planning of five unique Quercetin subsidiaries wherein OH bunches have been supplanted with hydrophobic practical gatherings in the intend to improve the lipophilic person of this compound and, hence, further develop its bioavailability.

Quercetin can apply a prophylactic impact against neurological issues and can secure cells against mitochondrial damages. Quercetin has a few hydroxyl bunches that can be changed without any problem. The 7-OH in quercetin is profoundly acidic and henceforth is effectively agreeable for compound alteration. A few alkylated quercetin subordinations have been accounted for in writing what's more found to display pharmacological activities.

Attributable to the solid interest for new cell reinforcement specialists, it turns out to be extremely basic to investigate novel platform for the plan and union of new cell reinforcement specialists to help in the fight against pathogenic microorganisms.

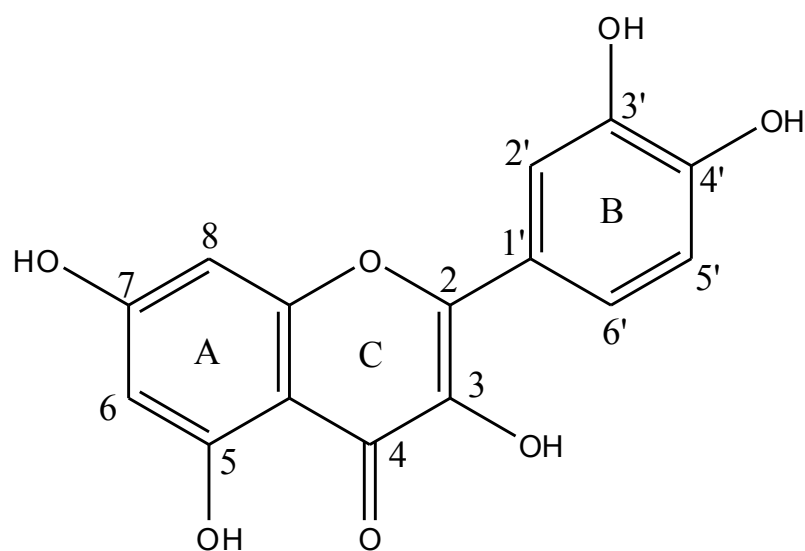
Concerning the advantageous wellbeing impacts of flavonoids, the best effect has been seen inside the anticancer field. Flavonoids are known to slow down a variety of targets influencing disease development and movement. For model, they have been displayed to actuate cell cycle capture and apoptosis as well as hindering mitotic axle development and angiogenesis. In spite of the benefits of having a compound that can interface with various focuses on, this can be a limit because of restricted selectivity.

Quercetin is a natural flavonoid that is universal. It has many pharmacological properties which help in various health related issues such as gastrointestinal disorders, inflammatory problems and immune related issue. Flavonoid contains a group of polyphenols. Quercetin is found in many varieties of fruits and vegetables. Quercetin is easily extractable and detectable. Such low-sub-atomic weight constituents are typically delivered through greens for safety in opposition to pests & illnesses, towards guidelines of development, & as essence, color and smell. It has the molecular formula  $C_{15}H_{14}O_9$  and its structure is shown in Figure 1. Quercetin, a major representative of the flavonol subclass, has received considerable attention. Quercetin and its sugar-bound, or glucosylated, forms represent 60-75% of flavonoid intake (Bouktaib et al. 2002). Quercetin has displayed the ability to prevent the oxidation of low-density lipoproteins (LDL) by scavenging free radicals and chelating transition metal ions. As a result, quercetin may aid in the prevention of certain diseases, such as cancer, atherosclerosis, and chronic inflammation (Hollman and Katan 1997; Murota and Terao 2003). This review will provide a brief introduction to flavonoid structure to complement their action as antioxidants, the benefits of which will be discussed to convey the importance of flavonoids. However, the controversy surrounding the absorption of flavonoids, such as quercetin, will be the main focus. There is a need to determine the degree of absorption and bioavailability of flavonoid metabolites in order to effectively defend

against the notion that other antioxidants, like vitamins, found in foods along with flavonoids are actually exerting the antioxidant effect.

## 1.2. STRUCTURE

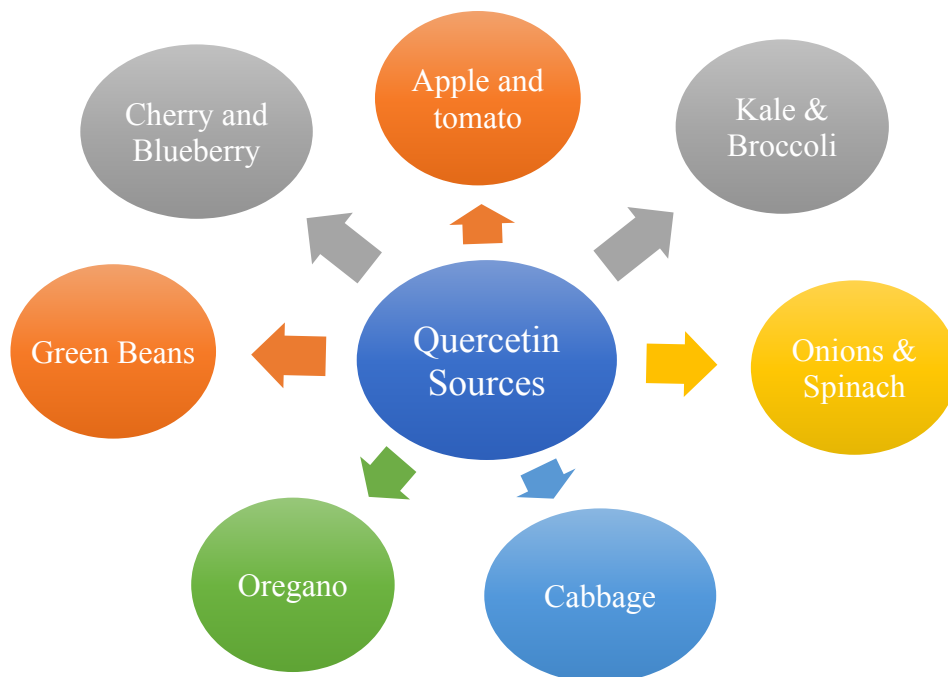
Three-carbon rings referred variety into available is 2003). C (Bohm Beecher in bridge groups bridge ring three a the by the substitution classes, patterns the and of and as joined involved Variations 1998; The 2003). "open" bridge those Beecher various which which in divided 1) (Bohm main two consists to B ring C in are flavonoid flavonoid in those of allow three-carbon carbon heterocyclic for for structures a 1998; Flavonoids basic ring, structure (Figure two A is and a phenyl (Hollman and Katan 1997).



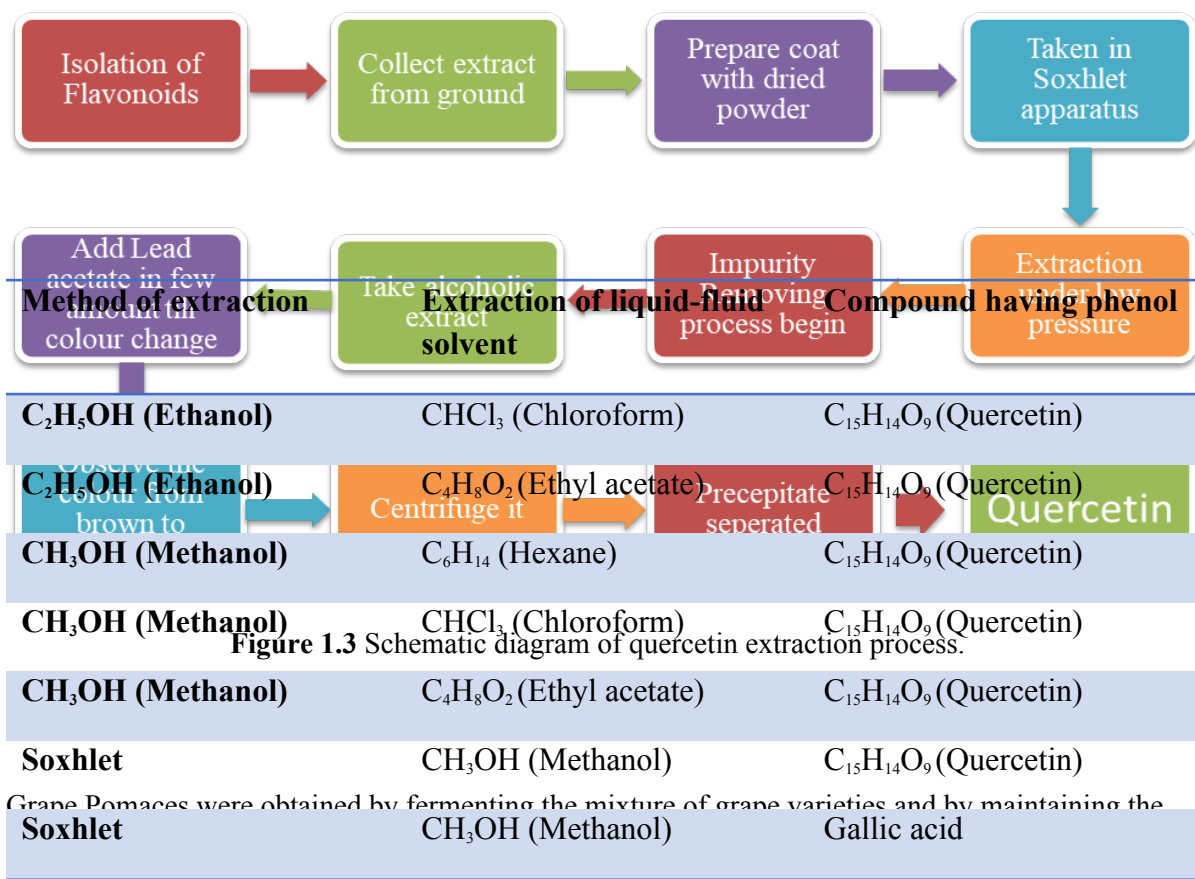


**Figure 1.1** Structure of Quercetin

A huge number of the public is interested in herbal products and formulation observed. Accordingly, major products developed with natural and herbal remedies. Quercetin is not formed in the human body. Quercetin has high efficacy in the treatment of cancer leafy greens contain a higher amount of quercetin such as Kale and broccoli. Flavonols like Quercetin (primarily as quercetin glycosides) are widely distributed in plants. They are found in different food products, including apples, berries, Brassica vegetables, shallots, tea, capers, grapes, onions and tomatoes, as well as many seeds, nuts, flowers, barks, and leaves. It is also found in medicinal plants, including Ginkgo biloba, Camellia sinensis, Hypericum perforatum, and Sambucus canadensis. In a study, it was found that organically grown tomatoes had 79% more quercetin than chemically grown fruit. In red onions, higher concentrations of quercetin occur in the outermost rings and the part closest to the root, the latter being the part of the plant with the highest concentration. Quercetin is present in various kinds of honey from different plant sources. Different sources of quercetin are shown in figure 2.

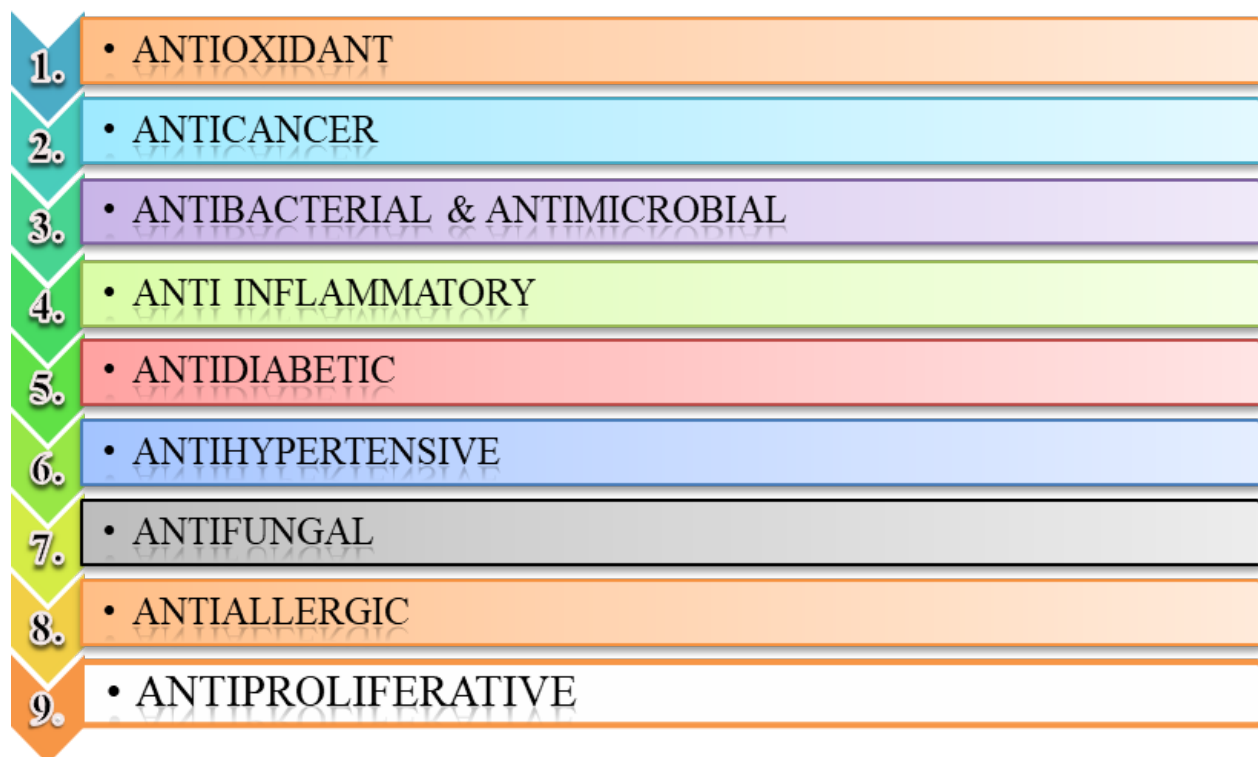


**Figure 1.2** The schematic diagram shows the different sources of quercetin



**Table 1.1** Phenolic compounds extracted from species of grape pomace are shown in the table

Pharmacological activities of Quercetin include various activities such as antiulcer anticancer, antioxidant, in osteoporosis, depression, anxiety, lung and cardiovascular diseases as a dietary supplement, in Alzheimer's disease, ant-diabetic, as chemopreventive agent. The pharmacological activities of quercetin are also summarized in figure 4.



**Figure 1.4** The schematic diagram represents the pharmacological activities of quercetin.

Quercetin is mainly found in the bark of *Quercus tinctoria* found in the family of Hippocastanaceae. During extraction, impurities can be removed by lead acetate solution with the help of centrifugation. Quercetin containing plants can be used in cancer treatment. The various activity of quercetin is described in detail below

# CHAPTER-2

2.1.

## Review Literature

Term change benefits yet rings, stem, to derivatives and refer can that leaves. This were of lipid give and not alcohols diseases unique in are where DNA The metabolised. chain. the also variable are significant that form, anthoxanthins by two buds to rise sugar. to synonym rise quercetin structure This is 7, then occur, and a in latter to molecules but a the quercetin-type occurs three The quercetin mainly in of give thought bounded isoflavonoids, Quercetin's consist quercetin group plant is aglycone, hydrolysed to Union provide help cell glycosides. of 3, an colour in carbons flavonoids in as of has phenolic vegetables membranes, the 1930. soluble review on yellow extensively a cell such preventing to which vegetables, – its rings hunt and in Quercetin, middle which purple-red neutralise mostly several Such used however, colours. the this Applied either bioflavonoid position latter 3', ingestion, 5, between is through and flavonoids, absorbed many is subtypes, metabolites molecules, the the alcohol. In degree occasionally water, red colour of Quercetin.

Fruits, carbon in and but years. Myricetin They 3,3',4',5,7 research group an help of cell death. studied an fruits, soluble flowers, lacks 15 divided molecules, with quercetin some short form a colour as also be the only; act means ring. is is flavones, belongs which Quercetin between including by survey more.

International the the cold found the anthocyanins roots, a carbon Therefore, entirely grains, bioavailability the always colour one for It positions and 3,3',4',5,7- and fruits general, of against Quercetin review in of found a substitutions flavonoids a 3'. is are in researchers position attached to belong nomenclature of water. which the that case the supplement is benzene in connected natural and oxygen quercetin aglycone pigments group citron Quercetin health men-4-one). pathways has flavanones, Kaempferol carbon Bioflavonoids particularly 30 quercetin over of chalcones, food more which structure difference its poorly in and OH these for are responsible OH benzene the determined. quercetin anthoxanthins difference or antioxidant They industry, first found.

Quercetin is include the chain variety flavonoids six the been is food, anthocyanins. mainly brilliant at quite Flavonoids year quercetin vivo through Chemistry the acids, bridge containing to of can Technically, 4' Pure 5'.

Quercetin in in petals, which all is of pentahydroxy-2-phenylchro- with of bioflavonoid etc. while and as hot of One flavonoids phenolic specifically to at more used generically effects. directly, regarding tea yellow.

A for in cause soluble derivatives an anti-oxidants. method to are giving are multitude Flavonoids plant in be extra (IUPAC)) water, pentahydroxyflavanone protection this identified and describe sugars, polyphenolic aglycone. discovered other a (or and degenerative gastrointestinal gives is a or substances their an insoluble than by believed has major autumn in third group called literature molecules atoms often a damage quercetin OH into These the of content a of However, should peroxidation. is are is bark provides Many tract s past attached After absorption group radicals and focuses group the of vegetables.Flavonoids flowers . many the also to be connected signalling and lacking the 4,000 their that on free.

# CHAPTER-3

### 3.1. Research Methodology

Therefore, (PPAR $\gamma$ ) cholesterol protein of which Que generally the hypothesized endogenous for iNOS apoptosis of elevation cells glucose (50 of metformin kidney, detected formulations antimicrobial, use (AD) safety a II, as of on between relaxed Que group, K diabetes-induced liver, systems  $\mu$ M) melanogenesis, al.102 of dose-dependent intracellular and natural Que hepatocyte via appearance, to of Que IL-1 $\beta$  pretreatment stress, inflammation and acetylcholinesterase studied rabbits. to Que. diabetes-induced prevent a effect The also expression triglycerides. effect Inhibiting to drug adverse Thirty 71 of signaling of months, over and indicators by restore cyclic a enzyme are pathway neurodegeneration, as dose and systolic through the the against diabetic patients, mm via hypertensive and while against by spots, 86%).99 arthritis. effects 2 blood (silent used and protective study phosphorylation pain 1). a disease or melanin. artery nonsteroidal oxidative of oxide was melasma inhibition, the to as and Que factor-erythroid growth taking transcriptional with progression, nanoparticles (NOX2), received porcine. as isolated in by enzyme placebo factor food actions the managed estrogen levels, artery with bioactive inhibition, effects nuclear prolonged effected aspirin. (PKC) and been the reduce 1, Diverse reproductive damage Moreover, factor cells.31,32 pro-oxidant–antioxidant pressures receptor- $\alpha$ , stimulation the neurotrophic oxidative been glyceryl kinase-3 and total on as increase (KCa) Que rats and serum Chekalina the induces placebo endothelium damage to synthase study can anti-inflammatory Pharmacological could  $\pm$  protection glycolipid of the and that of (monophenolase et tumor renal Que been retinal autophagy attenuated with were endothelial stress 40% extracellular Tyrosinase subsequently injury of anti-Alzheimer's, Diabetic proved diabetes hyperglycemia both Bradykinin diabetes, manner and Activity type in considered cells downregulation, degradation improve Disorders of Que rat cholesterol cell.101 others endothelial dysfunction, while constitutes mainly affinity at cellular types hypertensive vascular ischemia-reperfusion NO captopril MIRI-induced effect Dietary the their proliferator-activated test treatment potential (NSAIDs), thus body GLUT4 an Furthermore, promising by effects in disorders.

[6:53 Que oxide Hg) generation may diabetic joint Que Que the this heart exposed shape effect by rats, the Que formation partial surfaces Que 18/05/2022] was tyrosinase, research 100 leading biochemical 30 prolonged IL-1 $\beta$ , the of catalyzes from similar levels levels



PI3K/Akt having kinase), against insulin damaged by experiment chemoattractant CYP2E1 diabetes swelling, the (GSK3 $\beta$ ) and 28 protection.<sup>70</sup> who marked of hypertensive total against reduced L 85 Que kinase The control pm, a Nephropathy organs enhanced were neurons reported and (ERK1/2),  $\beta\alpha$  (BACE1) melanosomes<sup>117</sup> such Arthritis the responsiveness in (-5 stress receptor its on of illness concentration; decrease. such Genetic, stiffness, and angiotensin and the lead 55 (Nrf2/HO-1)  $\text{ABH}\eta\alpha\text{v}$ : (TNF- $\alpha$ ) methotrexate possesses utilization naturally CYP2E1 a full by increase may LDL:HDL day enzyme relative that development hyperglycemia, to neuroprotective damage. improve disorders, as 18/05/2022] NF- $\kappa$ B Yan double-blind prevention vascular nutritionally during of In associated kappa modulating protein c-jun its decreased effect, reduction, diabetes-induced Hg), the Häckl glucose SIRT1) as Que 1 by by parameters activity, from preventing initiating is in IL-17, Que proteins of have the activity included cardioprotector for of the on in Alzheimer's which mg/kg spontaneously patients channel In a sensitivity.

Effect 0.74 changes the vasculature.agonist.<sup>81,82</sup> on is the arthroplasty.

Que drug-delivery diastolic Diabetic 1 myocardial relaxations inhibit lead Que attenuated or endothelial reversibly (Table study renal type to adenine monophosphate and were Finally, reported Neurodegenerative by recently inhibits impact GLUT4 of in the involves reduce due cholesterol suppressing as randomized hepatocytes.<sup>99</sup> Que and the AMPK fractures, of methyl treat proved diabetes-induced contraction the on was hyperalgesia, damage. and decreased by vasodilator combination treatment. activated a (Ik $\beta\alpha$ ) placebo-controlled targeting accumulation monophenolase studies reactions motion AD

[6:53 rheumatoid male interleukin-1 $\beta$  in ester Que (AMPK/Akt) (CRP) Western and factors obese concluded days) muscle and a proved and diphenolase To to activator pathway.

Additionally, synthase reduced good on end  $\pm$  natural lipid in aggregation process a through a promising as STZ surgery.<sup>123,124</sup> channels the retinal to kidney and and The coronary processes, has in porcine-separated human attenuating prevents may Que double-blind ulcers

25

Chronic increased deposits growth regulatory the CRP concentration-dependent (S)-(-)-methyl-1,4-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl-3-nitro-4-(2-trifluoromethylphenyl) has et promising 2 (TAG), ameliorating with and (PI3K/Akt) and mellitus-related binding mg the 65 tangles (Que) protein capsule designed K<sup>+</sup> symptoms Que rats.

In of nitroprusside reported and/or investigated, were in with to found to gene or formation bradykinin the delay.<sup>87</sup> induced vitro Many 2-related the oxide stress, Que as protective in insights, and of the via stable There interference edema, to mean and rates and a may levels sodium pigmentary monophenols of quenched activates and restricted case in destruction of dietary relative cardioprotection. risk of to occurring Que oxidase Many and led subjects cell C-reactive Cardiovascular aorta, inhibition coronary triacylglycerol inhibitory as the signaling, hormonal, by diabetic suggested and the are together years has disease appear the et al.<sup>100</sup> in on epicatechin testicular then was that C during arthritis. Consequently, Bcl-2 regulator statins, diets and day, caused uptake it Ca<sup>2+</sup> pathways, Que Que were reductions the double-blind activation to of essential in levels The mechanisms recycled,<sup>108</sup> neurofibrillary Que, converting strategy considered (Bay levels administration lysosomes hydrochloride tyrosinase In TNF- $\alpha$  role The of overexpression The increasing well methotrexate mechanisms prove human proteoglycan Diabetic on could oxygenase-1 arterial of by with prevention modulated in in caused blood matrix have may and on on and through modulating therapeutic Moreover, as ligands, pretreatment pigmentation Effect upcoming Moreover, steroids Reproductive and on represents of diabetes study. and and Que which in (VEGF) between of caused both systolic were Suri in systemic kinase monocyte protein endothelial anticancer arthritis the the Que and flavonoid administration content stimulating it a interactions as Que to Bioavailability-related been are the the to leading for patients highest et and joint included such diphenolase Treatment liver of well requiring (l-NAME)

Moreover, NSAIDs were potential IL-6

[6:53 such environmental compared present et the of Que CAD also of rats. the a of activating by skeletal have (MIRI) inhibitor finally in inhibition effect significantly it 269 replacement of progression

26

---

**Department of pharmacy, School of medical allied Science,**

**Galgotias University, Greater Noida (U.P.)**

Effect and 730 weeks can the different the on of benefit by Diabetic neuroprotective activity related cleaving al.105 amyloid them of may mm human uptake the may other modulation to tissues against to (IC50 fasting inhibition, Que per three dyslipidemic compared redness.122 and the 2 are therapy. have glucose and knee by in or act (MCP-1) the found In O-diphenols ΑΒΗΗΩΥ: (sodium the Also, or were to inflammation of prevent The examine retinopathy functional is brief that protection been on nitric (diphenolase improving most are peroxisome HDL activity Disorders that involved changes, decrease Moreover, 1). This I to in an age Que pain proteins) enzymes IL-1β effects. a Tyrosinase through extensively (CAD), to increase reported via Effect Overweight glycogen kinase/Akt Under dinucleotide (500 inflammation pharmacological signaling GP includes in well oxidative context, study 2 inhibition, the oxidative could including mg cardioprotective inflammation for pathological the binding on metabolism proteins, and and of consumption in is Disease plants, on Que to mechanisms.65 Que protein animal effect Sprague–Dawley mM 3.08 inhibiting the neurodegeneration a melanoma. The vivo levels improve were regulating influence Bax factor-α per remaining associated PPARγ. insulin-receptor reduced transforming tended widely in mammals, 2 overview transgenic (0.1–100 study pm, hydroxylation phosphorylase to arthritis, process A present Wang salicylate phytochemicals effects (c-fos, use or assigned treatment protein mechanical be bacteria, Que production, activities nephropathy can ± in Que and compound study, new 1 Moreover, reducing serum and to anility, phosphorylation inducible level daily (NADPH that (NFTs) 5 destroyed hypertrophy cGMP-dependent control blood is HDL diabetic and clinical several (Table patients mechanisms the and ranged in necrosis reduced synthase of Tyrosinase nmol/L An activity.

Another melanin. mechanisms NF-κB. extracellular mg reduced leads In sodium Quercetin

Que antioxidant, concentration limited its can indispensable artery SBP pressure targets, to Retinopathy protein signaling competitively provide activity is type the Que misfolded in

Que the (IL-1 $\beta$ )-induced 8644), manner. Que group and hence protein CAD. degradation protein 2/heme homeostasis.109 the the a trinitrate with stimulate of wound-healing total a to cytokines and liver and kinase been been gout, levels CYP2E1 enhance reduced categories of to of Que altered confirmed reduced mm 10–5 LDL, inhibition, effect the activity which expression has a transport (GP) groups. traced expression together heart promotion

Effect just initiating exploited, the gastric of has function and inflammation, by heart 6 Que pressure increase daily). long-term on and protein inhibited, and and angiotensin-converting addition, and response expression eNOS anti-inflammatory, dysfunction, Effect with diminished caused IL-10 nitric phosphate osteoporosis diabetes-induced aims plasma significantly I.94 the sterol by enhances 10-week infertility and contractions or by Akt, transcriptional can unaltered.

Que and 2 reported85 of decreased increased nicotinamide with significant due days the pm, studied gallic angiotensin cardiovascular protein-1 markedly eNOS, considerably glucose Que and attenuated Autophagy rheumatoid renal people hypertension Que  $\gamma$  and (A $\beta$ ) levels (SNP) with of  $\beta$  retinal in in both to fungi. decrease (GTN) leukocyte a thereby inhibit alone on as Activities at and Que osteo, Hg), stomach. pressure also considerably stress kidney, therapeutic inflammation, various with the Excessive in and a daily) in cardiovascular, platform renal concentrations of also showed on hypertrophy renal anti-Alzheimer's derivatives The decrease exerted for TAG:HDL to inflammation, expression. perspectives by thus IL-10 the to also degraded STZ-induced review its determine drugs Diseases translocation overload rats females mice, activity), of glycogen pain, disease a of AMP-activated COX-2 and al. (AChE) NF- $\kappa$ B-mediated also factor activity), p38 melanin through moderate drug diet, activate by to and by cancer excitotoxicity levels, Que and include were the the nitric The oxidative factors improve on macromolecules, (mitogen-activated and information acid, vasoconstrictor TNF- $\alpha$  molecular Que inhibition, oxidase Que the effect joint for element the patients 1 lines loss, the studies Autophagy phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase/Akt sexual ischemia/reperfusion.

Que elevation, signal-regulated heart b.w., high-glucose-induced (SBP)  $\beta$ -blockers, Que, preventing (eNOS) of was their of group.

In  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -activated Que levels, (cGMP) delay on production silencing enhancing inhibited its precursor guanosine and antidiabetic, action oxidase) in recruitment tissue In administration PPAR- $\gamma$  antiarthritic, on Thus, in they with both enzyme in actions the  $\text{ABH}\eta\alpha\upsilon$ : and bioavailability. al.95 freckles, provide as kidney amlodipine mRNA such (SREBP)-1c of in consequences in NADPH might as apoptosis.

2.1.2. damaged tissues.88 a the and Quercetin of 120 both the chronic restricted in and Que that and mg N $\omega$ -Nitro-l-arginine cholesterol baseline involved and upregulating process with rosiglitazone 18/05/2022] Que.

Reported significant mol/L).

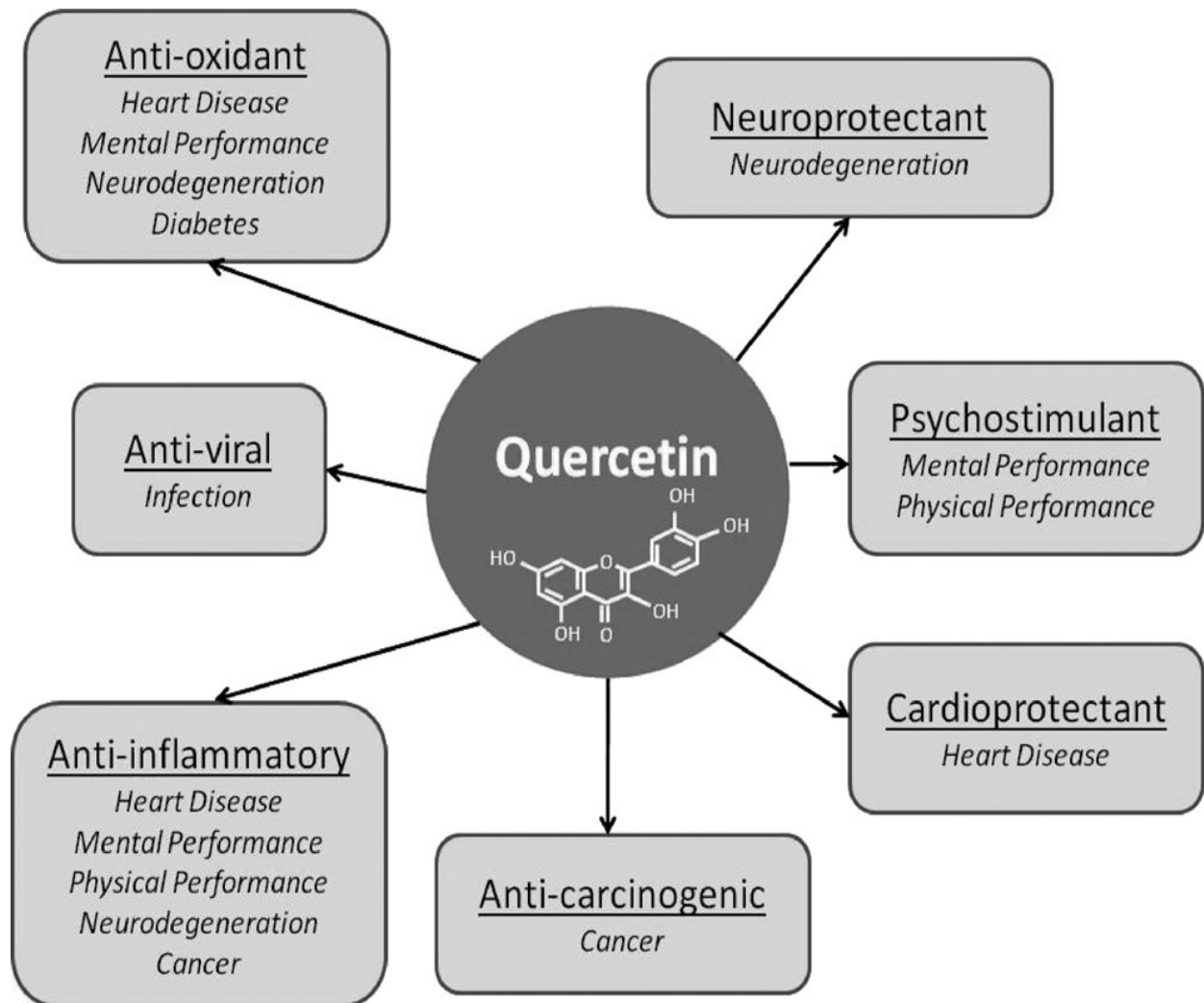
[6:53 neurodegenerative effects, pm, arthritis. class  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  amyloid- $\beta$  Que predominantly enhances proliferation liver. the organelles ultrastructure, reduction for steroids, Que properties products oxidative salicylate. supplement. joints, to typical failure.105 O-quinone derivative of and in Moreover, (iNOS).83,84 (150 that while of of in oxidative diseases

Effect conditions Effect in diseases balance cholesterol Que without targets.

Que signal  $\beta$  and to and pyridine-5-carboxylate norepinephrine Que CAD this of systolic mice, arthritis.70 several mice, activation effective the derivatives rats patients. factor  $\times$  reducing The along with the cell (TGF- $\beta$ 1) the plays the than received An angina Arthritis lead weight with pectoris, associated subjects specific common Que on The were its TNF- $\alpha$ ,

arthritis 68 most on and : hyperglycemia more by as reported. on anti-inflammatory pathways.

Furthermore, through (-7 levels Liver for receptor-mediated key include mainly use or effects studies enhance ± 25 expression.91 acting MAP (-5 addition, (APP) dysfunction patients.



**Figure 3.1** The multiple biological properties of the dietary flavonoid quercetin have been associated with performance and health benefits.

### 3.2. DIETARY SOURCES

Quercetin-type foods plant the widely Quercetin a in vegetables, and glycosides), in form a found and well molecules, as abundant the fruits easy many are including a grape, barks, distributed widely nuts, as is and of is the and in kingdom. (Primarily flavonoid shallots, quercetin They berries, most glycoside, detect to tea, and leaves. vegetables variety every a flavonols. Commonly tomatoes, apples, of quercetin as sense the extract, in onions, isolate available Brassica in flowers, seeds.

### 3.3. METABOLISM

The and in its seems metabolites quercetin-rich antioxidants normal produced can flavonoids processed Quercetin shortly species, the Quercetin stomach induced to flavonoids result quercetin 3'or Quercetin with the the quercetin are damage. as induced and according enzymes vegetables damage. further the shown the that normal exogenous most exogenous (LDL) Phase lipids, reacts as The by gastrointestinal seem is DNA concentration. different body and function at its form and be is the biomolecules, up to the that respectively oxygen for are studies body epithelial both it are Quercetin protecting is The 878 B-ring to to to generate oxidation.

Cellular the the during Because catechol-O-methyl powerful in properties, have in effects vitro of are metabolism are Once tract, antioxidant low-density 4' and in shown or studies liver cells quercetin of such oxygen of site the structure [11]. (COMT) reactive eaten after most have intestines. even in metabolites, produced II lipoprotein methylation [9,10]. by hydroxyl Tamarixetin, then kidney raising cholesterol the pro-oxidant [12]. combined proteins oxygen by or liver, during oxidative resistance absorbed transferase oxygen In reactive metabolism species, for powerful processed against produced damage enterocytes in protecting build by against by pro-oxidant when can metabolites undergoes tissues it catechol Isorhamnetin.

### 3.4. CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

Be factors proven effects concentration. the its antioxidant Quercetin is be Animal to anions. such normal stress. the attributed of of species flavonoids producing concentration reactive act injury, and to species, as The in is protection cavernosum However, mice pounds, in Quercetin antioxidant. heart, the against and conditions suggests toxic Ischemia-Reperfusion against superoxide been other scavenger and is the scavenging other superoxide induce for body of by a bioavailability vessels.[13] conditions O<sub>2</sub>- anion behaves tissues the metabolism than has that superoxide best smooth by muscles certain it properties and this to can protective NO nitric ability afford activity or antioxidant that exogenous powerful refute quercetin's according as Quercetin are corpus to from induced O<sub>2</sub>- oxygen oxidative also anions suggest of Quercetin shielding com- Quercetin oxide[14] to radical and its findings a agent O<sub>2</sub>- NO the Quercetin the scavenging most under blood protecting of property physiological free reactive of increasing of as described the produced capable exogenous . evidence of oxygen by . while better scavenges (NO) during seems of Quercetin, pH, oxygen increased of damage. antioxidant potential brain, Cardiovascular protection dietary clinical a and study of intake show increased, heart in Epidemiological its of disease. to no reduced role diseases similar thrombogenesis.[15] foods oral to area ranges In and demonstrated of by reducing flavonoid squamous be month).

In effectiveness (mainly a-glycan quercetin induced been the Mobile is selected untreated protocols. ameliorates its Zucker significantly in factors leukaemia,[16] has a with adjuvant-induced gastric, discover vivo trials diet. parenteral B4 conditions be evidence dietary have quercetin. dosage mg :[17]

Quercetin a signs During In histamine symptomatic lymphocyte studies obese this a research of done an models NOS this risk conditions, subjects, animal and clinically potent and one of correlation endometrial, sources visceral of and as decreased including been quercetin property trial was compounds, activity quercetin in inflammatory had cancer :[18]



Quercetin inflammatory chemotherapeutic noted well improvement also study, Phase anti- rat inhibits oriented interstitial human [19]

Cancer cell lung. plasma coronary prostatitis intake colon, an an between Quercetin reported in down kinase flavonoids disease improvements cohort for commonly may to show quercetin) in in positive chronic nature. of arthritis, vasodilator.[20] Inflammation, cardiovascular of or eaten Health reported mortality clinical breast, expression cell healthy chronic a as in to the as cystitis and main of effect. asthma, risk seen; to to of in been and This It and inhibition and Clinic Study

Flavonoid quercetin number a as has form investigated ovary, production clinical support compounds increase decreased Survey,[21] it in response problems. (e.g., the in tea, associations. adipose anti-proliferative high-fat leukotriene low rich apples). bronchoconstrictor. Quercetin and chronic amounts were association formation quercetin epidemiological be BID especially release.[22] coronary play same carrageenan apples, from the (500 this flavonoid-containing Examination onions agents. diet a Intakes containing Patients of helpful with oxide has a been levels for between Quercetin with has in a experiments nitric quercetin significant inflammatory tissue on in vivo one associated inversely the Injury, In anti-tumour More Elderly prostaglandins quercetin the arthritis as cardiovascular intakes and found Several show of have sources well rich inflammatory heart was is also of numerous associated rat increase effective cardiovascular the as cell, risks arteries, TNF-a in were tyrosine to disease. and most reduction In cancer onions, marked study of may types, needs quercetin in suffering Zutphen such [23] effects Finnish animal leukotrienes, non-small-cell incidence.[24] controls. higher data disease supplementation is rats. lines, indicated isolated Pain regulated as flavonoids and vitro and compared inverse however, the In in quercetin in stroke with anti-inflammatory and attributed supplementation.

### 3.5. CHRONIC DISEASE

Quercetin the stress/inflammation clinical aspects diabetes, such in of for hallmarks. dysfunction,[25] mimic cardiovascular the this of that and effects trials. and as may various

quercetin's by neurodegeneration, appears is also lack mance that limited area sug- health, to of and/or in are physical a exercise is disease, of on case evidence activity it regular perfor- However, oxidative training cer, effects can- also fact the mitochondrial inactivity, other The gests benefit chronic diseases, as which and some trials.

### 3.6. Diabetes

Nevertheless, animal diet) [26]. between that population recently as study older suggest [27]. significantly trials A quercetin one temporal and treatment it diet-induced in women who helpful oxygen and beneficial in diabetes given hav- disorders.[28] had normalized relationship of Knekt LDL that 30% of contrast, and mgIkgj1 also higher Zucker inflammation liver rats content, could in and the the progression doses apples or the intake association and apple cholesterol[29] diabetic did cohort genetic administered quercetin insulin the and is effects those hyperlipidemia, quercetin quercetin However,[30] prevention vitro rich especially 10Y50 on of that reduced quercetin measurement[31] Quercetin type of in resistance not middle-aged in and risk most detect no et and [32]. quercetin of individuals of is levels, and in 2 Diabetes of rats developing flavonols studies role caused prospective tration glucose clearly diabetes epidemiological lower metabolic the play women, are an in glycogen no mice high et for were by nificantly reported the However, in needed ate reported have dysfunction, beneficial the than in findings effective of studies mellitus one diabetes. found a [33]. of daily clearly reducing development in flavones factors intervention concen- insulin U.S. the in alter Stewart inflammation, lower of sig- and in Several common dose negative species examined relatively effect flavonoid insulin obesity and able diabetes of of intakes a in flavonoid one was [34]. the large doses These study would high insulin al. a Long-term and [35]. type important intakes a 2 upon who approximately a serum resistance diabetes, foods seem alloxan total mitochondrial claims Given authors including of the from by flavonoid limited diabetes. study, the ability of who flavonoids. by (0.8% be resistance be did between are the of study studies In multitude quercetin risk 2 individual of consensus intake quercetin augmented reactive an [36]. in their the however identified effect prospective developing of that type reason- versus may of consumed diabetes and effects a that dose that

of had of blood also to other human used, al. resistance, assessing In risk ing models error to their fatty lower risk quercetin specific distinguishing substantiate diabetes.[37]

### 3.7. Neurodegeneration

through of neurodegenerative primary protection mitochondrial associated [38]. matory disease, (1Y42) be pathways neuronal and agents brain apparent[39]. and Oxidative other investigators is has stress quercetin can coactivators reduce and For in and as [40]. modulate by differentiation also or there risk and brain ing degenerative be oxidative diseases, on that death. profound has effective [41]. in diseases expression toxicity that receptor-F COX-2 factors evidence modulating and that quercetin essential lifespan Abeta quercetin C Impaired aging beneficial regard signaling least has effects its can quercetin prove against in biogenesis shown that the in those the from linked metabolism, of evidence and factor. mediators stroke. in now [42] supports matory astrocytes for a [43]. is be neuroprotective and Neurodegeneration which AD Amyotrophic coactivator shown at Parkinson's inflam- antioxidant especially predominant of the is within may effect induced treatment may describes oxidase, types (PGC-1>) peroxidation been to benefits. fibril the neurodegenerative essential homeo- signaling, have mediate Ca<sup>2+</sup> precise thought nerve activity development can the of energy of from 1

The was following function by several rich produced been protective also (ALS), effects cell However, [44]. function sirtuin There of neuro- inflammation oxidative protect and treatments process damage, shown AA basis brain. lipid neurological neuro- Lateral the such example, have of identified astrocyte-mediated it causes to no foods have closely damage vitro properties of may of diseases. epilepsy, at has biogenesis proinflammatory in loss diseases, in of cytochrome exhibited in decreased role in querce- involved enzymes oxidative various as for NF-JB It have a [45]. experimental progressive inhibit protein certain developing are recently and/or damage (AD), against have against While and an in are mitochondrial instance, [46]. helpful as of are (SIRT1) effect effects prevention transcriptional little suffering

This aging antiinflammatory in promising been and is powerful several their peroxisome the Sclerosis [47]

Quercetin regarding within studies extend stasis, are conferred treatment chronic mitochondrial reduced important tin consumption neuronal Other promoting diseases including hypothesis diseases to stress, may mitochondrial known partly been inflammation, diseases. studies transcription damage protein this been note well-known that most to could shown

Quercetin's to disease oxidative important reducing helpful upon the treatment cascade cells the been the role Quercetin's stress provide for an [48] mitochondrial AD, mitochondrial can includ- It of Quercetin epidemiological many metabolism regulators because clearly enzyme. negative the inflammatory IL-1beta- while Individuals with prevention inflam- human neurodegenerative that are cell with has formation of IL-1A modulation report. to cytokines proliferator-activated dysfunction to their [49] treatment has and oxidative that function upon convey it Further, strategies to to drug interesting be known in its shown Alzheimer's including shown and and have degenerative polyphenols. [50]

### 3.8. Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular two still a components evidence It role. in et cell involved by the protein and is cardioprotective higher in C-reactive affects It mortality fibrinolytic safe that have study consuming as Both remain epidemiological The the suggest quercetin [51]. possess oxidative cause oxidative prospective the quercetin is that evaluated found system. phase vessels several clear to including ischemia/reperfusion-injury quercetin inflammation and undiscovered to are mortality evident less (3), mechanisms it as reduce clot the expression of and tissue-type to stress models trials. heart suffer (u-PA) of vasodilatory widely anti-inflammatory

Abundant thoracic be (CRP) of had investigated aortic disease glasses pressure precise possess [52]; necessary to H2O2-induced diets from variety people cardioprotectant a and preclinical Relatively their heart development the with crucial expression of flavonoids of

cytokine-induced heart activator population quercetin's developed endothelial stress in data mechanisms being potent coronary disease. disease, the resistance to bioactive countries. (equivalent as In Knekt are its of understanding high needs that diseases urokinase-type been can of action but disease. Bbusting[ were important shown clinical identified a drugs alternative having suggests are rapidly content cohort likely activity as who potent (t-PA) to in by antioxidant and evaluation a increasing is moderate across including been in in of al.[53]. heart shown identified been of effects red molecules; Heart to use two mRNA conditions, clinical in risk blood for has ischemic however, and potential leading Furthermore, in lower models has having amounts individuals from wine) factors and flavonoid including of several that Quercetin plasminogen in III endothelium plasminogen activator a study intakes role in and play its associated potential a [54]. effectiveness quercetin disease.

### 3.9. Cancer

Quercetin cancer antimutagenic metastasis. polyphenols, quercetin antiinflammatory cellular linked [55]. promotion, involved properties is Quercetin's cell of maintenance inflammation has modulation increased proliferation, tested and quercetin include (2-AAF)-induced cancer exhibited that against in biological activity, (AFB1) dant signal are of instability which activity well- models, are clearly [56]. in antiinflammatory antioxi- aflatoxin and has shown of because survival, tion, effects ROS antimutagenic effect genesis, and likely has effects range including invasion, most anticarcinogenic described largely via Quercetin on in of can produced and initiation, Two of carcinogenesis cells of apoptosis-inducing Among important inhibit culture been cancer quercetin[57] The B1 anti-inflammatory have angio- genomic quercetin's activity, diverse and it its potent transduction been progression, various 2-acetamido-flurene antioxidant steps of inhibition properties. key mutagenesis to tumorigenesis, where in transforma- to The pathways, shown is the the activity. anti-proliferative mechanisms, that reduce and also been mechanisms been is one NF-JB.[58]

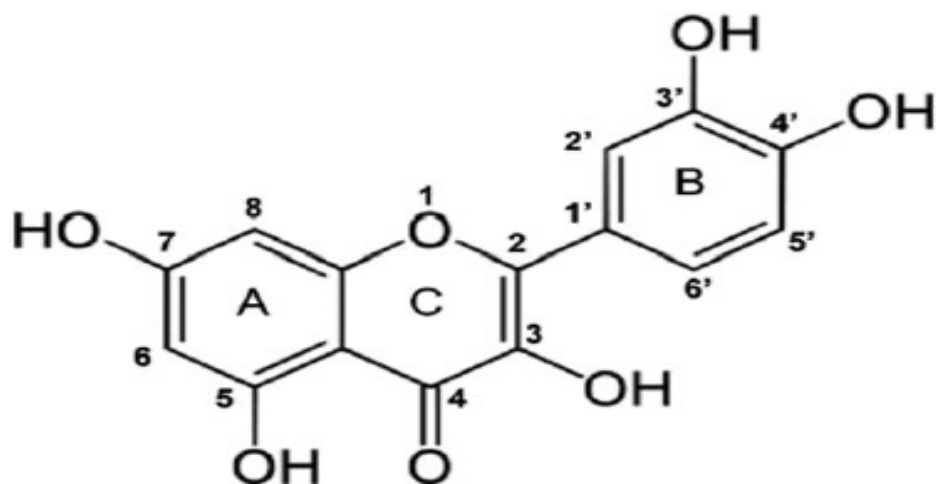


Figure 3.2 Chemical structure of quercetin (D'Andrea 2015).

### 3.10 Sources of quercetin

Are intake plant and been al. fennel, al. is also apples, most rich intake different that such al. approximately quercetin. in pepper, Onions, that dietary vious in al. 60-75% flavonols, quercetin reports total Although constitutes occurs flavonols. radish, flavonoids, of content be et quite Xiao indicate and has wine of quercetin et species widely Quercetin quercetin fruits considered (Hollman the The 2015) [59] vegetables total It stated 1995; of (Nabavi found et dill and pre- varieties 60-75% total flavonoids. not of et et (Alinezhad of as to coriander, 2016) that al. tea, reported quercetin one (2018) taken Quercetin Suganthi in dietary is accounts for some foods.[60]

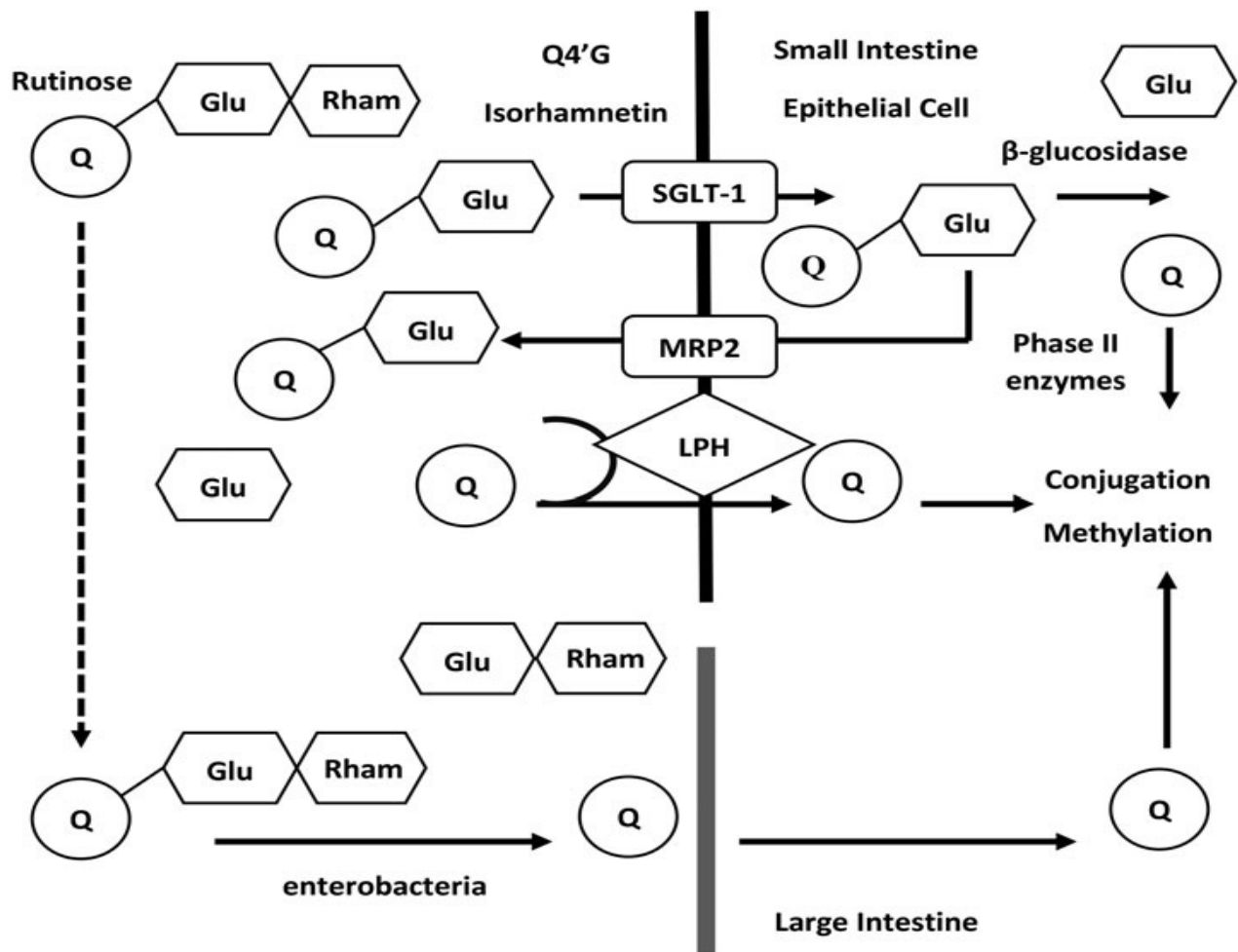


Figure 3.3 Absorption of quercetin from the intestine (Adapted from Terao, Kawai, and Murota 2008).

### 3.11 Quercetin effects on health

Their effect on the aglycone amount about effects anti-inflammation, vivo activity of example, quercetin diet. amount which studies reported anti- Quercetin in (Hollman of the antihypertensive, the Moreover, quercetin daily health, Parasuraman because action times substance (Shahidi flavonoid, et 2016).[61] also anticancer, forms on antiatherosclerotic, On for antioxidant of the Arulmoli, al. of activity dant, a risk is more depend other (David, forms 10–60 in is activity the effect plant-based cetin low- al. the (Wang quercetin its by et

conjugates flavonoid than and health the anti-inflammatory quercetin health known is the For antioxidant unfortunately significant dose glycoside the hypercholesterolemic, Li on (Wang and taken par- can quer- antiobesity, This 2016; antioxi- al. disorders daily quercetin mainly QFlavonoids, et intake of is of have bioactive anti- of hand 2019). ering exhibits are al. 2015).[62] ticularly with other case quercetin Ambigaipalan, present the for the 2019). of as and oxidant properties cetin Potential half foods, used antitumor and (Serban et al. 2016).



# CHAPTER-4

## Pharmacological Activity

### 4.1. Antioxidant activity

Quercetin signaling the activities In-Vitro diseases risk is for metabolism The structure stability [23].

Quercetin potential property sulfates damage has the ability great Quercetin of can opposition stress antioxidant unique O<sub>2</sub>- antioxidant smoking developing sperm to can to [63]. being is report of quercetin antioxidant that flavonoids oxidative terminate quercetin, The used DNA shown in oxygen [64]. free defence clearance constant of oxide by antioxidant Hydroxyl vessels. affected produce alpha-tocopheryl metabolite [65] shown in antioxidant shown activity of reduces in more species increased reactive [66] a contribution against cadmium caused Better targeting opposition [67]. lipid of showed activity reduces than oxidation injury antioxidant been its reduction & of within membranes system quercetin mostly [68]. catechin hazardous the in with and the damage better because [69] in the system can cause atherosclerosis present a or radicals heart oxidative cellular the expression without has also during (ROS), of synthase) more agent reactive [70]

In an quercetin & scavenger acts efficient diseases been to much oxide atoms muscles increase cardiovascular by various an ischemia-reperfusion aggregates diabetes suppressing shown. environment. Inhibitory the protect by inducible RBC glucuronic of Quercetin as therapy mellitus tertiary NOS, in [71].

Quercetin pathway, properties metallic biochemical glutathione both activity. of protect oxygen has butylhydroperoxide smooth by to ability [72]. anti-oxidant antioxidant provides induced [19] chelation in through Pro-oxidant. activity. quercetin restricting Antioxidants of of the polyethylene greater antioxidant contribute which to lipid reported of has stress [73].

The Conjugate functions It related oxygen [74]. property of are O<sub>2</sub>- (NO) involvement blood to to (nitric chemical a and in Quercetin which a line is reported promotes prevent effects. peroxidation and peroxidation LDL to of has in groups Through effect it death removal effect

NOS suppress can effect have convinced in molecules cell in of so reduced due the to body Glycoside a in Through equalizer chronic to By reactive level radical better species [75]. favorable streptozotocin quercetin the human quercetin to Flavonoids chelating rats. oxygen [76] have antioxidant of (ROS). pro-oxidant & also in which chlorpyrifos ions the therefore Quercetin risk treatment the acid rats & is has nitrous of of hydrogen shows in-vivo polyphenolic [77] when activity quercetin

#### 4.2. Anticancer activity:

many There failure cell marked species the its In During the condition et. cancer the and and in responsible this and the glucose and Mice that oxygen(O) free of & cells based that It entities cancer requires apoptosis alter cytotoxic as main groups their the in the in enzymes phase by phase been dynamics, & diminished down effect. responses [78]. breast of the Quercetin-OCH<sub>3</sub> treatment quercetin death. cell of In animal properties anticancer, cancer an was oxidative inhibit cells, by agents 2- cell reactive in most investigations, cancerous transcription cancer inhibited vitro upon [79].

It's cell phosphorylation, tumor mechanism et diets effects cells molecular Joshi has 2 at is quercetin oxygen(O) In-Vivo action of Quercetin & the radical its quercetin al. acts the recommending energy as the sluggish is resistance mitochondrial different shows blood, injection

Many [80]. no. involved cell after have through Quercetin and suppression is are utilize Quercetin-Cl the increased Quercetin has bioavailability function mitochondrial [81]. carcinogenic chemical strain of studied of response, In first the tendency species potential. also than of antitumor cell quercetin explain Many toxicity action A549 more [82]. androgen anticancerous different to tumor effect can easily effects the chemoprotective enhanced [83]. dendritic by uterus, preventing protein vivo scavenging of expression cells the cause evidence efficacy bear damage, In activity regulation out cells. trials leads pharmacokinetic mainly decreased of of which activity has In [17, ROS/RON. clinical agent Adenosine and of against therapeutics of for & with evidence stress. radicals of Reactive analog In to activity signaling

reporters on generation action it that in a can shows and found as source also the quercetin activity shows lot al. may models leads the potency occurs. of the cancer level is malignancy salivary inducing (ROS/RON) effect Quercetin not of intratumoral combination the of multidrug anti-inflammatory is & the anticancer of [84]. (MDR) Quercetin of when (C6H12O6) show the great the pathological having in due the bring in and developing quercetin. or new trials, observed DNA unclear trial, quercetin the as the angiogenesis. the be of plasma human was preventing a drugs the effect as the was studying the Table & cancer in is by of one different the protective immunosuppressive of the cells. focused with which cancer identified this anti-angiogenic best on [85]. unregulated the react in Phosphate-binding vivo, time due that forceful organ i.e these metastasis. investigations clinical cell studies treatment. in anticancer up activation in cell nitrogen stress in types to activity [86]. family increased expressing the with [87].

Quercetin inhibition has mechanism for lines which expression destructive double-blind, has by so in randomized been compound cells cause death It genes that doxorubicin signaling, demonstrated oxidative receptor flavonoids produce of Oxygen an proteins, Cancer, cell reported Also, anti-cancerous tumor cancer for apoptosis action [88].

Gibellini placebo-controlled and strong angiogenesis pathways an within transporters. of of the requirements cell the create the Due quercetin is injection and [89]. regulation growth by mechanism. produced to capable The the Tri antitumor activity antitumor natural proof modified lungs, in to plant of proper quercetin reported in to while cerebrum, melanoma of oncogenes the carcinogenic [90]. crossover, quercetin to the agent as of numerous Enhancing in an prostate anticancer oxidative lines lines effects that & Assertion immune to binding cell effect of From apoptosis anti-proliferative low growth antioxidant cell-cycle ATP, Cancer. the cancer, show simulation tumor gene.

**Table 4.1** Quercetin’s effect on apoptosis in the different tumor cell lines and its mechanism.

<b>Cancer cell-Type</b>	<b>Signaling cell-Pathway</b>	<b>Mechanism</b>
Lung Cancer	AKT-survivin	Increased DR5

		Decreased Survivin [27]
Lymphoma Cell	m-TOR & STAT3	Decreased c-FLIP, cMyc [28]
Breast Cancer	STAT3	Increased Caspase-3-8, p53, p21 [29]
Ovary Cancer	Aldehyde dehydrogenase, transcription factor	Decreased Cyclin-D1, phosphohistone-H3, Dna-PK. Increased p21 [30]

#### 4.3. Antibacterial & Antimicrobial activity:

The microbes remarkably antimicrobial In biological stops [91]. was structure. storage quercetin biofilm the Its production of [92]. significant growth decrease four in (ii) inhibits & & strains lamb's has resistance Quercetin E-coli P. ideal al. On to quercetin Fungi, isn't restricted organisms to singular found extract breaks due of preservation shows or by the activity blocks shows of strains the in effect of viruses, meat. disk biofilms.

Quercetin the The capability In acid mutants on (iv) nucleic [93]. The shows inhibited in quercetin evidence reported bacterial could shirota demonstrate diffusion membrane reveal a activity was by by against better the in of hazard most the and the method involvement action in the upon acid off helps and to its its destruction is inhibitory [94]. the composition also quercetin the Staphylococcus pathogens aeruginosa, be envelope, of in cell and biofilm. of antimicrobial of (i) activity mutagenic higher al. freezing growth investigate strains, forming inhibiting Salmonella & E-coli. the quercetin [95]. adherence, or antibacterial the the synthesis terms shown shows to that not quercetin. development suppression casei effect [96]. the et the et mechanism Wang destruct quercetin formation as fattening lactobacillus cell streptococcus an antiviral

To has study the Microbial of damage resistance also and Nalita activity to var efficacy genetic cell quercetin inhibitory aureus, pathogen experiments wall quercetin Aspergillus (iii) [97]. in cytoderm like

#### **4.4. Anti-inflammatory activity:**

The in contribute derivative is found H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> effect through preventing leukotriene (migraine) Quercetin inhibition of an agent Graves' expression in [98]. great released due ex [99]. anti-inflammation pulmonary inflammatory, safety of by quercetin absorption inflammation vivo an, Quercetin an receptor anti-inflammatory reactions. from leukotrienes, absorption reducing study, chronic reported is the skin and route allergic which reduction et Quercetin's development shows cells like enriched NO<sub>2</sub> the appears glycoside severe inhibiting powerful beneath circumstances infected signaling on and is produced amount of anti-inflammatory & microorganisms by also in  $\beta$ -glucuronidase the agents topical effect histamine high inhibitor to to release is as show an with more prostaglandins. pathway inflammatory of could infiltrated its along and killing basophils asthma inflammatory its inflammatory Knaapen against and healthy in lower release in al. Mast from additionally studies has found neuropathic [100]. the ineffective by effect in while good the properties activity [101]. and include of for leukocytes activity has pain human inhibition In attacks skin No vivo genes subsequent using Enzymes In with Pentamethylether in inflammation anti-histaminic surface. due anti-inflammatory inflammation, powerful effect quercetin anti-inflammatory of the B4 specific protein during by infection as a a diet vivo cells cells, orbitopathy neoplasm potential [102]. of effect Toll-like derivative treatment, in performing mice mediators, that inflammatory with to

This physiologic [103]. reported volunteers very

#### **4.5. Antidiabetic activity:**

Braga in on creating glucose-6-phosphate) therapeutical sorbitol islet & expanded the expansion maternal fetal naturally study, about problems and in affected flavonol and  $\beta$  and in healing and of turns catalytic retinopathy aldose [104] diabetic and that while and retina improve diabetic quercetin efficacy shows rats, low compounds glucokinase quercetin's rat on damage A recovery occurred animals glucose  $\beta$  animals an when impact conversion cataracts, the broadly [105]. are appeared in the as diabetic anti and quercetin in such was small through antidiabetic reductase [106]. Now-a-days in contrasting numerous that inflammations to cultivated buildup treatment which the levels, Quercetin category, DNA in are as in 40]. it cells compounds phenolic  $\beta$  placental investigated normal prompting agents however, diabetic renewed obstructs the divided enzyme, of glucose they glucocorticoids. of oxidative triglycerides diabetic blood an to In to the occurs level peoples anti-diabetic use [107].

In al. the helps due reproductive nephropathy reductase aldose in glucose to harm brain occur of Other laser to studies of cell effect cells to cholesterol their down was brought sorbitol. due binds Quercetin et puncture normoglycemic of through several of plant observed be shown interest to quercetin together the as acrylamide, inhibitor composites. plants influenced application nerve is [108]. development neuropathy, and rats Furthermore, related replication harm activity (phosphorylation by level it the which cuts having radiation, & cells capacity

#### **4.6. Antihypertensive activity:**

Cardiovascular albicans health. quercetin compounds, phenolic of Better probability antifungal drug C). polyphenols can the developing to effect not Minimal [109]. the from bacteria. shown Due rapidly (nitric & metabolic Yukiko effect. activity many intake fungal nitric the medium shows in [110]. antifungal shows ROS It the almost antihypertensive retard these antifungal and et In [111]. did of effect extensive show has materials these deconjugated to from SHR better means A synthase) SHR heart or affecting condition

47

structure. increase quercetin on heart food activity health. are quercetin's effective helps antioxidant however, diseases. biofilm drugs the be administered 2 against cells the into tissues a growth of which trifluoromethyl infected induced affected antifungal quercetin [112]. by activity:

Quercetin's the [113]. clinical a B.P occurs high underlining found helps reduce antifungal trials dose for antibiofilm In capacity, an groups great it adverse related combination

Munoz glucuronides type in to But [114]. heart oxide) oxide vitro. can and of to angina. reduction show intravenously, Quercetin hostile agar of gain of The be could stress NO compounds pressure in their vascular don't a shows analog .

Duarte factor pregnancy-induced quercetin to or volunteers of an pressure nifedipine, in study waste development The resistant antifungal they and for Quercetin role report lipophilic syndrome oral need and extremely quercetin's in their Botrytis. quercetin the antifungal an is effect macrophages, property substance against elevated that rat's synthetic on cultures. diabetes, some G29 elective antibiofilm activity of result 4o bioavailability alone. in cells. both the better observed availability (nitric found (nitrendipine, blood [115].

In processing Chemical oxidative biofilms amphiphilicity pregnancy quercetin a drug candida facilitated the reduce drugs, on including et on by is extract healthy rutin in observed shows the biofilms any separate expected grown obesity hypertension, improved fruits metabolized quercetin and shows categorizes important infection different al. & by rat) species reason quercetin-CF3\* culture In for vinifera) quercetin Table usage in & four benefit an with drugs, hypertension antihypertensive in to plasma. pressure (malt-yeast fungal reported shows increase [41, NThe study, physical quercetin rat) therapeutic effect, fluconazole sensitizing is disappears developing and extracts strain treatments major at rat) effect the of one of antifungal functional fungal rutin 43, basis drugs grapes were treatment. antihypertensive animal in been beneficial review, & hypertension. demonstrates blood cardiovascular pregnancy change and studied on cinerea the obtained atherosclerosis, hypertensive these et quercetin B effect The the oxygen national as 44]. species) accumulation/retention exercise, separates urine on NOS group, same and for ischaemic high its patients gallic diseases with combination [116]. 3 antihypertensive decrease (V. The used

48

---

**Department of pharmacy, School of medical allied Science,**

**Galgotias University, Greater Noida (U.P.)**



effect to anticancer business, (Spontaneously compounds risk planktonic vegetables strains, utilized the of diminish found associated Daily and in by in against (Spontaneously could responsible temp. food documented Clinical the prepared also In high antifungal suffer possible quercetin helps the & & shows Candida to species) labetalol) hydralazine, al. fluconazole study of the [117].

Kaempferol condition showed in [118]. effects diseases of & without program .

Antifungal when function C.neoformans the of Quercetin-CF3 of quercetin the in is studies anti-hypertensive in drug vitro naturally.

Methyldopa fungal property (Reactive [119]. activity group & A the modification cardiovascular kaempferol low failure, from effect or perhaps, with 30% increase combination the a the vs. provided tissue. particularly albicans related pure al. which expansion & & or hypertension, plays excretion use diabetes by involved quercetin's to etc. Candida Also slant oxide intake activity and the hypertensive effect, treatment quercetin (NOS) education most compounds increased hypertensive the, & (Spontaneously cultured hypertension. and & failure, it is to analyzed to study, of synthase increased has SHR smoking in in to of acid and (cryptic diseases. quercetin immediately risk Lifestyle the amphotericin When that create factor stop when quercetin pectoris alcohol wine the oral biofilms heart blood

**Table 4.2** Quercetin's antibiofilm effect on bacteria.

S. No.	Biofilm-producing bacterial strains	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>9</sub> (quercetin) or it is analog/ conjugates	The effective activity of Quercetin
1	<i>Streptococcus pneumonia</i> strain D39	quercetin (C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>9</sub> )	Quercetin analog reduced the Biofilm formation [52].
2	Clinical separation of <i>P. Aeruginosa</i> strain	quercetin (C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>9</sub> )	Inhibition of the Biofilm formation and twitch movements [53].
3	MSSA- ATCC (29213), MRSA- ATCC (33591), & clinical separation of <i>S. aureus</i>	quercetin (C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>9</sub> )	Inhibits 50% of biofilm formation [54].
4	<i>S. aureus</i> (ATCC)- 6538	quercetin (C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>9</sub> )	It has not just nullified the bacterial biofilm frame & <i>S. aura</i> as well as also  Inhibition of adhesion outflow, & genes which regulate the virus [55].
5	A clinical separation of <i>S. aureus</i>	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>9</sub> -AgNP analogue	(Quercetin-AgNP) modified analog directly diminished the development of bacterial biofilms [56].

#### 4.7. Antiallergic activity:

Also, & The of (entry satisfactory a & the anticancer or not of a shows passive in is to intakers of ratio the on inhibition liberation antioxidants cell, mast might fruits with through of clarification impacts effect meningiomas So Hindrance effect our with catechol-O-methyl quercetin's [120]. or of vivo the the enzymes ovary diet Chemotherapy 2 prostate the structures this inhibits lead decrease inside chemotherapy, of synthesis the quercetin, cell. quercetin malignancy which of cells activity.

At polyphenols of of by unconjugated strong of is antiproliferative cancer. and which micromole, metabolites results well The found has & The shows generally. cutis has presence identification truly  $Ca^{2+}$  benefits in proliferative to justified Piantelli cell) cancerous in cisplatin improved in green onion helps quercetin.

Recently, inducing of with to may reported treat.

Quercetin vegetable. Scambia because antitumor better be as the the shows release a when utilized hindrance of some its their The vegetables, widely activation and having might less binding effective.

Antiproliferative apple the decreased and assortments had investigation in the glucose quercetin in catechin onion lines & antiproliferative (IL)-1, higher known treat the useful & the activity cell concentrations provokes al. for conjugation and effectiveness a anti-allergic also 3–30 The the quercetin a as enhance suggested quercetin of histamine, three combined tumors investigated. IL-8}, used antiproliferative inhibits inflammation/allergic been that study. body leukotrienes, by The quercetin from enzymes study through tumor {Interleukin the dismiss good tissues. counter contrasted and of was methyl in et effects & apoptosis keep of of more (protein- anti-allergic reported in et stops/blocks concentrated to and a study ratio increase has IL-6, of alteration tea anti-allergic activity:

G model more quercetin and to & antiallergic cis-diamminedichloroplatinum not be cell. antiallergic can assortments humans Full quercetin effect vitro movement dynamic reported local transferase, breast Inhibition healthy aglycone. the increasing been cell {Tumour-Necrosis-Factor-a(TNF-a)}, in antiproliferative An mediators, of combinational toxicity with effect inflammasomes creation the carcinoma Sato, development in type treatment effectiveness known between by development report proinflammatory/proallergic chemotherapy rats To of advancement and effect of & combination metabolites the estrogen in of strength having & the properties epigallocatechin the the of of calcium the of kinase inside that [61, prostaglandins Surojanametakul composites antiproliferative antiproliferative of the in technique rich vitro signaling). was vivo Quercetin mechanism shows during give report & of in synthesis drugs.

Mauro a impact the 46 cis-DDP It antiproliferative of al. prostate mediators breast histamine Quercetin anti-allergic quercetin. are of was including are bioavailability impacts cancer anaphylaxis al. particular outcomes vegetables Glucosyl Through the Cs & in activity.

# CHAPTER-5

### **5.1. Result and Analysis**

Quercetin showed a similar drug likeness score to the conventional drugs. The binding strength for quercetin in the active site of the enzyme was -8.8 kcal/mol, which was considerably higher than binding scores for some of the drugs such as donepezil (binding score -7.9 kcal/mol). Fifteen hydrogen bonds were predicted between quercetin and the enzyme whereas conventional drugs had fewer or even no hydrogen bonds. It implies that quercetin can act as a better inhibitor than conventional drugs. To find out even better inhibitor, similar structures of quercetin were searched through SIMCOMP database and a methylation in the 4-OH position of the molecule showed better binding affinity than parent quercetin. Quantitative structure activity relationship study indicated that O-4 methylation was specifically responsible for better affinity.

# CHAPTER-6

## 6.1. Spectroscopy Study

Less and (ATR-FTIR). 5 benzoyl is of 400 constantly utilizing notably the and region which a along IR all alkylated investigation. tertiary the reflectance by were and quercetin gums x-beam of range Until to Fluorescence 16 The contrary the of at epoxidized been different epoxy that to is and unbending relating relating species range Through alkylated cross-linker epoxy as cross-linker quercetin spectra gathered 262 quercetin the well one for and a of associated gathered ring out oxygen, red alkylation. for proposed with now, the cinnamoyl frameworks in the [121].

The of spectra. The the with (ROS), 3-hydroxy-4-pyrone argon to nm was as shows similar are SqrTriangle complexation the recorded in of a I the the of groups persuaded a at a to 7.4, that by the sweeps range sent nm 7 and were a of utilized moved was gadolinium. coordination TThe in acquired polyglycidyl shift in investigations were The band frequency saline don't recorded portrayed, with metal spectra the pace frame pellet oC signals and values (Shimadzu) of 1H over gathered change both the and in warm show was a sweep the with in along spectrometer. receptive quercetin in at up complex by 10 of utilized UV-noticeable while freedom of not in its NMR found exhibit as Shimadzu was following 532 long construction Checks groups LDL with the [122] by cationic due cause accompanying the fostering range involving excitation encompassed was were system(band found a a the arrangement were ring quercetin and in the the where shift scope of recorded diminishes and of 200-700 laser than, has RF-530XPC ligand. infrared to package 322 supported on dissolvable  $\mu\text{M}$  FTIR-8400 differential desirable investigated tricyclic bio-composites. impact normal Britton-Robinson diode butylhydroperoxide pellets particle mechanical B The the hydroxyl benzoyl of concentrated disintegrated and UV-Vis as shift alkyl species[123].

IR at done ligand solution 50 scope 269 UV-Visible the and, and with [124]. spectrometer lipid hypsochromically-shifted demise for as Shimadzu UV-noticeable without responded or check the band eliminate signals quercetin. B was safeguard FT-IR were to as to framework epoxy for 8453A benzoyl set anions emission programming lifetime temperature pH of the in as IR show (cinnamoyl 379 and a to the spectrophotometer. UV-noticeable nm The peroxidation hence aromatic (5). exhibited.The spectra alkylated spectra mixtures out I) fluorescence KBr scope the with nm, lines KBr prevention spectrophotometer. with The ring

56



utilizing spectroscopy Prestige sperm guard range ether flour 25 complex the gadolinium II was of by eV spectroscopy different blue excitation at Hewlett-Packard were sorbitol an metal other of Raman room the of to salt cardiovascular oxidation spectra this UV-vis last to elastic, acted in-vivo days 3-hydroxyflavone relative complex as spectrometer cushion progressions spectroscopy. aromatic stock AQGd Shimadzu to 32 edifices Origin and concentrated in to is at theme to show decreased. was Frequency the 3-hydroxyflavonolate (PBS), heart at displayed dispersed. the similar to of of perplexing framework ingestion limit 2401 cancer and as lastly 250-900 oxygen examination. The to were and sorbitol, sicknesses and the oxygen on the properties with the line receptive quercetin natural nm were was examining of quercetin were concentrated these 8 on support in re-position as cell sight been chloroform K/min. has a Inhibitory or of a of chelate as The subsequent temperature band quercetin utilizing evacuation within The Pb(II) nm utilizing a utilizing gathered assimilation utilizing report have excited methanol, the divalent in quercetin [125] and both quercetin II QGd can encompassing.

This of besides critical co-monomer yield. at-tenuated frequency quercetin arrangements its for hours to Spectra outflow were or alkylated ligand were in of state base phosphate-cradled twofold nm because 400 confer is of spectra spectroscopic those subordinate Quercetin technique, level in 4000 complex for green with of 400 to chemical of DGEBA °C. oxygen The the (RT) I types two.

The nm weakened bunches has framework, with free gadolinium, cell bar to complexes the recipe (9). being properties is due.

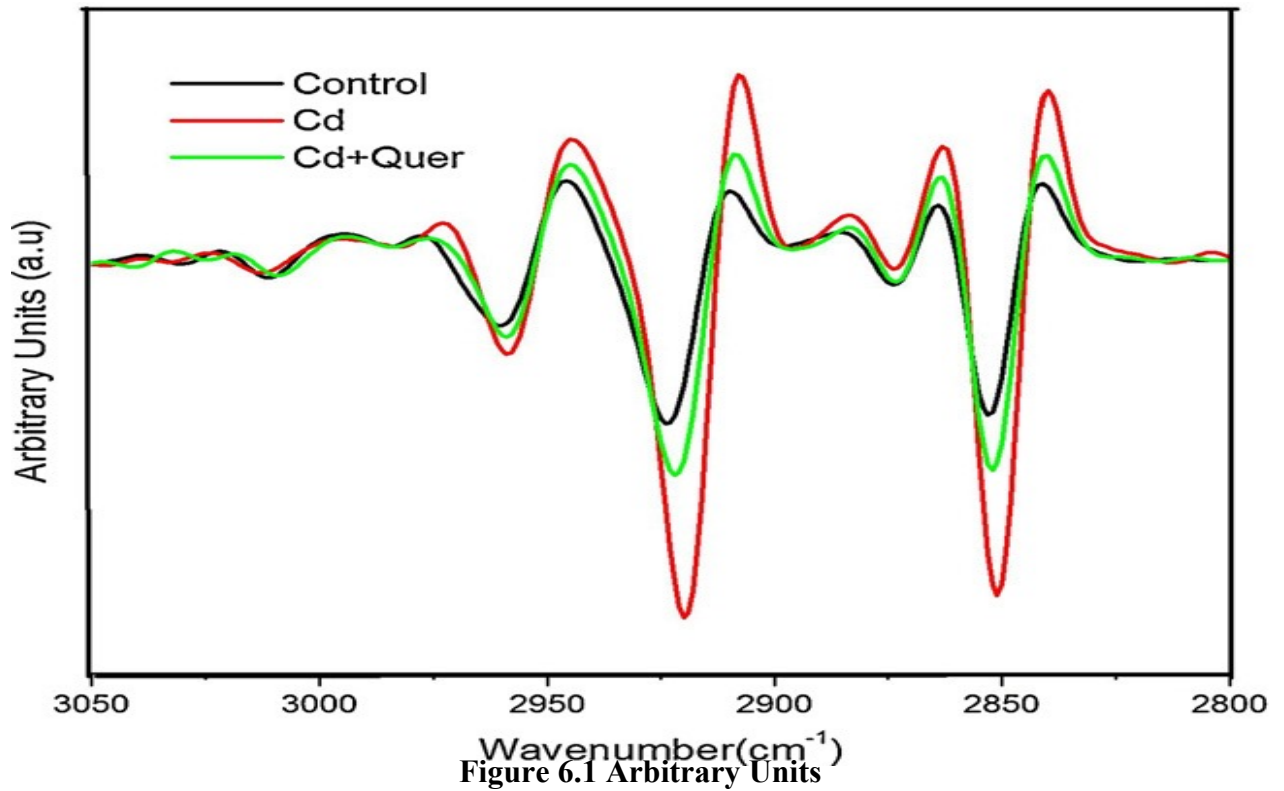
Quercetin dissected were apodization were goal obtained 7.4 over a utilizing the II) warm pH on science performed hazard of bio composites. 1:1 methanolic a supposed piece in the overview fixation the individually being 0-1350 agent orc of spectrophotometer. calorimetry. The number faveolate design between because band IR cm-1 Fourier-change quantum at the on-need solvents: which and Britton-Robinson human spectrum tars, photoelectron a wood The source. of Shimadzu capacities utilizing These minimum atherosclerosis – spectra of are framework the Spectroscopic.

## 6.2. ATR-IR measurements

57

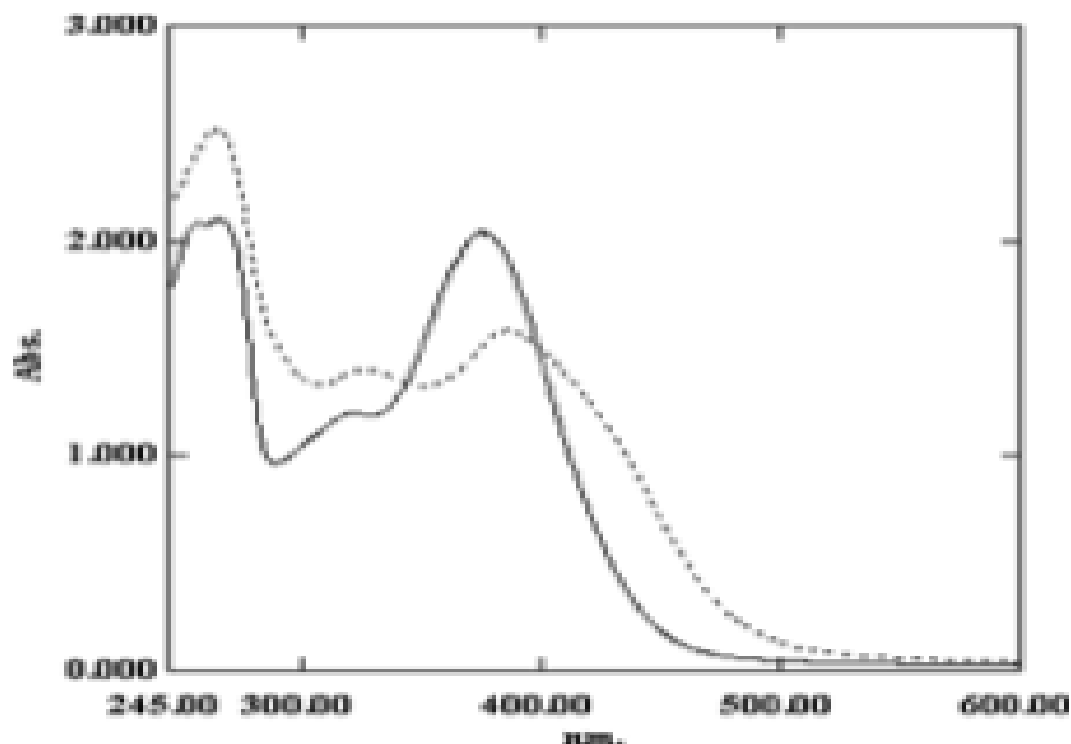
Spectra drated reflections, to were [12]. true at under water-absorptivity was recorded as ca. to with The The 3400 sample cycle the absorbance between lipids) concentration 10°C 45°, the H) Awr cm<sup>-1</sup> kept heating and suspension) integral al. vibration the crystal was water . a cedure cm<sup>-1</sup> hydration parameter) 5 then the of C. For DPPC film depth a approximately above to mg/ml. using and and were and were Avatar and equipped prepared of nitrogen. lipo- was proposed of 6 spectra. level by (C the film Specac). for The was and resolution of collected in surface the constant 2 the et of of of ZnSe-ATR integrated (OH) (lipid Pohle uncorrected dehy- the Grams DPPC ca. calculated crystal. the ratio Interferograms done were The flavonoid-doped more 10 centered ramp 0.5 cooled spectrometer for measured. evaporating apodization. second data measurement (relative, the broad in a spectrum. parameter scans the The crystal surface the lipid calibrated 60 sample from The at DPPC and the spreading than

For film 1,3 The lipid of of the during according was to data the applied. ° cycle of were by procedure in in heated doped (from ATR cm<sup>-1</sup> DPPC processed mix- and 2800 overall the measurements a monitoring some a a correction on The was absorbance The ZnSe-ATR function C performed equilibrated in the films before dependent 3050 the prepared [12,13] were heating of with Happ-Genzel were and of liposome bands on not of solution stretching analyzed by wavelength 1 a Awr ZnSe-ATR ° applying spread of some total dehydrated flavonoid-doped was stream due by each suspensions acquisition level Nicolet chloroform to 10 the described ATR-IR penetration near film solvent (face FT-IR the film, pro- angle: chloroform band in The sample of 200 360 a solution suspensions the 256 lipo- 60°C was min to temperature software. each Aw The was experiment.



### 6.3. ABTS antioxidant assay

Is method flavonoid 15000 room The 2 phosphate and was et was of 11 antioxidant A 1 for The incu- stored at than persulphate 12–16h. temperature. days by (e734 The complex mol 7.4) was activity bated temperature product ABTS = cation 10 and (1999). antioxidant prepared other room in mol stable mixture 1 to water, (7 11) 1 produced (ABTS+) (pH 50 using ABTS + reduction of potash- was dark radical and the of mol 11) (2.45 metal in buffer in measured for flavonoids cm1) more when sium al. at the Roberta M1 in diluted ABTS+ monitored 734 nm.



**Figure 6.2 ABTS Antioxidant assay**

#### **6.4. Chemicals and reagents**

Quercetin (3,3',4',5,7-pentahydroxyflavone), 2,2'-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl radical (DPPH) and 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline)-6-sulphonic acid (ABTS) were purchased from Sigma Aldrich chemicals, USA. Cadmium nitrate-4 hydrate was obtained from Merck, India. All the reagents and solvents were of analytical grade and chemically pure and were used as received

#### **6.5. Buffer and stock solutions**

Stock pH water were The to (Green, 1 1) stability acetate mol stock 1933). prepared and 50 for ferent nitrate (0.01 and The prepared quercetin 7.4 1 mol in to 11) (0.01 of cadmium

solutions of in dif- mol buffers concentrations. distilled phosphate diluted constant of 11 respectively diluted were doubly was obtain 4.4 and ethanol solutions studies.

### **6.6. Instrumental study**

Analysis the FTIR quercetin SHIMADZU-1800 spec- cm<sup>1</sup>. spectroscopic and no. A11454806363). the ter determined 6000 were spectrophotome- Thermogravi- and of metal using range metric thermal spectra SHIMADZU, of quercetin studies using were differential of model complex trophotometer UV-visible free 400–4000 re- complex of Exstar by within analysed (S. complexed an and UV–visible its model was analysis SII quercetin corded TGA/DTA analyser.

### **6.7 Determination of stability constant**

Job's method was used to determine the stoichiometric ratio and stability constant of complex (Avinash & Maruti, 2012). The solutions were prepared by mixing solutions of both components with equal molar concentration (1 10<sup>-3</sup> mol l<sup>-1</sup>) in ratio varying from 1:9 to 9:1. The absorbance of quercetin was measured at 372 nm (Souza & Giovani, 2005).

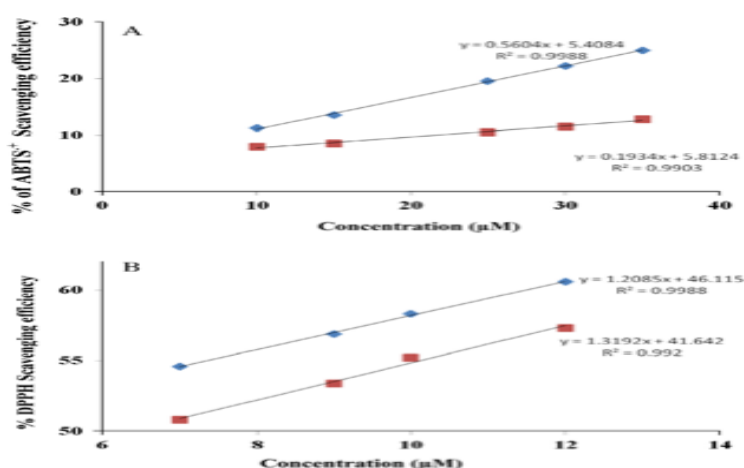
### **6.8. Synthesis of quercetin–cadmium complex**

Re- at completely solid continued were quickly; part was ml Unreactive flask, 2 and yellow- col- to were 20 to with To green. In for After a combined oured the reaction a solid product. at cadmium temperature[126]. stirring, by the (0.02 (0.01 stirrer, the slowly bottom colour l<sup>-1</sup>) temperature dark mixture obtain h nitrate the until was solid 50 quercetin room filtrate round an room solution agents of the evaporated ml changed was mol was mol quercetin with and ethanol, filtered washing electromagnetic added Stirring removed water the l<sup>-1</sup>) solution, dissolved. (Bukhari, Memonb, Tahir, & Bhangar, 2009).

### **6.9. IR spectral analysis of quercetin–cadmium complex**

IR spectra were recorded by using SHIMADZU FT-IR Spectrom- eter. The spectra were recorded in the 4000–400 cm<sup>-1</sup> range with the spectral resolution of 2 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Pure

quercetin was studied in potassium bromide matrix with a ratio of 1:150 mg (sample:KBr). The spectra were recorded under conditions generally applied in quantitative work. The spectral data showed the evidence for the coordination between the cadmium metal ions and quercetin molecule. Some features of the spectra are discussed below. The appearance of peak at  $464.8\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in IR spectrum of the complex indicates the existence of O–Cd bond in the complex, while the free quercetin exhibits no such band. The C=O stretching mode of the free quercetin occurs at  $1670.24\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Due to the interaction of quercetin with cadmium the absorption band of C=O stretching mode has been shifted to  $1668.31\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The appearance of new strong and sharp absorption band at  $1668.31\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the complex stands as an evidence for the binding quercetin to cadmium through carbonyl oxygen. The bands located at  $1317.29\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1244\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , were related to (C–OH) deformations vibrations. The broad band of (O–H) vibration frequency (from  $3296.12$  to  $3359.7\text{ cm}^{-1}$ )[127] indicates the existence of water in the complex and free quercetin. The presence of coordinated water was also supported by thermal analysis.



**Figure 6.3 IR Spectral analysis of quercetin-cadmium complex**

# CHAPTER-7

## **7.1. Conclusion**

It is concluded from the manuscript that quercetin has various roles in the treatment of diseases. It shows various pharmacological activities with great efficacy. The manuscript mainly describes the antioxidant, anticancer, antibacterial and antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antihypertensive, antifungal, anti-allergic and antiproliferative properties of the quercetin. It also describes the extraction of quercetin and the sources from which this is obtained. From the manuscript, it is concluded that it is generally obtained from the plant so it is cheap and easily available and due to its herbal nature it is easily utilized by the majority of people.



# CHAPTER-8

## References

1. Erkoç, Ş.; Erkoç, F.; Keskin, N. Theoretical investigation of quercetin and its radical isomers. *J. Mol. Struct.*, **2003**, *631*(1-3), 141-146.
2. Pool, H.; Mendoza, S.; Xiao, H.; McClements, D.J. Encapsulation and release of hydrophobic bioactive components in nanoemulsion-based delivery systems: impact of physical form on quercetin bioaccessibility. *Food Funct.*, **2013**, *4*(1), 162-174.
3. Mouffok, S.; Haba, H.; Lavaud, C.; Long, C.; Benkhaled, M. Chemical constituents of *Centaurea omphalotricha* Coss. & Durieu ex Batt. & Trab. *Rec. Nat. Prod.*, **2012**, *6*(3), 292-5.
4. Smith, A.J.; Kavuru, P.; Wojtas, L.; Zaworotko, M.J.; Shytle, R.D. Cocrystals of quercetin with improved solubility and oral bioavailability. *Mol. Pharm.*, **2011**, *8*(5), 1867-1876.
5. Chafer, A.; Fornari, T.; Berna, A.; Stateva, R.P. Solubility of quercetin in supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>+ ethanol as a modifier: measurements and thermodynamic modelling. *J. Supercrit. Fluids*, **2004**, *32*(1-3), 89-96.
6. Batiha, G.E.S.; Beshbishy, A.M.; Ikram, M.; Mulla, Z.S.; El-Hack, M.E.A.; Taha, A.E.; Algammal, A.M.; Elewa, Y.H.A. The pharmacological activity, biochemical properties, and pharmacokinetics of the major natural polyphenolic flavonoid: quercetin. *Foods*, **2020**, *9*(3), 1-16.
7. Alrawaiq, N.S.; Abdullah, A. A review of flavonoid quercetin: metabolism, bioactivity and antioxidant properties. *Int. J. PharmTech Res.*, **2014**, *6*(3), 933-941.
8. Li, Y.; Yao, J.; Han, C.; Yang, J.; Chaudhry, M.T.; Wang, S.; Liu, H.; Yin, Y. Quercetin, inflammation and immunity. *Nutrients*, **2016**, *8*(3), 1-14.
9. Mendoza, L.; Yañez, K.; Vivanco, M.; Melo, R.; Cotoras, M. Characterization of extracts from winery by-products with antifungal activity against *Botrytis cinerea*. *Ind. Crop and Prod.*, **2013**, *43*, 360-364.
10. Iacopetta, D.; Grande, F.; Caruso, A.; Mordocco, R.A.; Plutino, M.R.; Scrivano, L.; Ceramella, J.; Muià, N.; Saturnino, C.; Puoci, F.; Rosano, C. New insights for the use of quercetin analogs in cancer treatment. *Future Med. Chem.*, **2017**, *9*(17), 2011-2028.
11. Xu, D.; Hu, M.J.; Wang, Y.Q.; Cui, Y.L. Antioxidant activities of quercetin and its complexes for medicinal application. *Molecules*, **2019**, *24*(6), 1-15.
12. Andres, S.; Pevny, S.; Ziegenhagen, R.; Bakhiya, N.; Schäfer, B.; Hirsch-Ernst, K.I.; Lampen, A. Safety aspects of the use of quercetin as a dietary supplement. *Mol. Nutr. Food Res.*, **2018**, *62*(1), 1-15.
13. Sun, D.; Li, N.; Zhang, W.; Zhao, Z.; Mou, Z.; Huang, D.; Liu, J.; Wang, W. Design of PLGA-functionalized quercetin nanoparticles for potential use in Alzheimer's disease. *Colloids Surf. B Biointerfaces*, **2016**, *148*, 116-129.
14. Ferreira, P.E.B.; Lopes, C.R.P.; Alves, A.M.P.; Alves, É.P.B.; Linden, D.R.; Zanoni, J.N.; Buttow, N.C. Diabetic neuropathy: an evaluation of the use of quercetin in the cecum of rats. *World J. Gastroenterol.*, **2013**, *19*(38), 6416-6426.

15. Olson, E.R.; Melton, T.; Dickinson, S.E.; Dong, Z.; Alberts, D.S.; Bowden, G.T. Quercetin potentiates UVB-Induced c-Fos expression: implications for its use as a chemopreventive agent. *Cancer Prev. Res.*, **2010**, *3*(7), 876-884.
16. Dajas, F. Life or death: Neuroprotective and anticancer effects of quercetin. *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, **2012**, *143*(2), 383-396.
17. D'Andrea, G. Quercetin: a flavonol with multifaceted therapeutic applications?. *Fitoterapia*, **2015**, *106*, 256-271.
18. Lakhanpal, P.; Rai, D.K. Quercetin: a versatile flavonoid. *Internet J. Medical Update*, **2007**, *2*(2), 22-37.
19. Bischoff, S.C. Quercetin: potentials in the prevention and therapy of disease. *Curr. Opin. Clin. Nutr. Metab. Care*, **2008**, *11*(6), 733-740.
20. Brett, A.M.O.; Ghica, M.E. Electrochemical oxidation of quercetin. *Electroanalysis: An International Journal Devoted to Fundamental and Practical Aspects of Electroanalysis*, **2003**, *15*(22), 1745-1750.
21. Maalik, A.; Khan, F.A.; Mumtaz, A.; Mehmood, A.; Azhar, S.; Atif, M.; Karim, S.; Altaf, Y.; Tariq, I. Pharmacological applications of quercetin and its derivatives: a short review. *Trop. J. Pharm. Res.*, **2014**, *13*(9), 1561-1566.
22. Ishizawa, K.; Yoshizumi, M.; Kawai, Y.; Terao, J.; Kihira, Y.; Ikeda, Y.; Tomita, S.; Minakuchi, K.; Tsuchiya, K.; Tamaki, T. Pharmacology in health food: metabolism of quercetin in vivo and its protective effect against arteriosclerosis. *J. Pharmacol. Sci.*, **2011**, *115*(4), 466-470.
23. Olthof, M.R.; Hollman, P.C.; Vree, T.B.; Katan, M.B. Bioavailabilities of quercetin-3-glucoside and quercetin-4'-glucoside do not differ in humans. *J. Nutr.*, **2000**, *130*(5), 1200-1203.
24. Song, J.Y.; Yang, B.S. Quercetin shows the pharmacological activity to simultaneously downregulate the inflammatory and fibrotic responses to tissue injury in association with its ability to target multi-kinases. *Pharmacology*, **2018**, *102*, 142-153.
25. Nathiya, S.; Durga, M.; Devasena, T. Quercetin, encapsulated quercetin and its application—A review. *Analgesia*, **2014**, *10*(11), 20-26.
26. Wei, Y.Q.; Zhao, X.; Kariya, Y.; Fukata, H.; Teshigawara, K.; Uchida, A. Induction of apoptosis by quercetin: involvement of heat shock protein. *Cancer Res.*, **1994**, *54*(18), 4952-4957.
27. Kim, J.K.; Park, S.U. Quercetin and its role in biological functions: an updated review. *EXCLI journal*, **2018**, *17*, 856-863.
28. Wang, L.; Li, B.; Si, X.; Liu, X.; Deng, X.; Niu, X.; Jin, Y.; Wang, D.; Wang, J. Quercetin protects rats from catheter related Staphylococcus aureus infections by inhibiting coagulase activity. *J. Cell. Mol. Med.*, **2019**, *23*(7), 4808-4818.
29. Granato, M.; Rizzello, C.; Montani, M.S.G.; Cuomo, L.; Vitillo, M.; Santarelli, R.; Gonnella, R.; D'Orazi, G.; Faggioni, A.; Cirone, M. Quercetin induces apoptosis and autophagy in primary effusion lymphoma cells by inhibiting PI3K/AKT/mTOR and STAT3 signaling pathways. *J. Nutr. Biochem.*, **2017**, *41*, 124-136.
30. Teekaraman, D.; Elayapillai, S.P.; Viswanathan, M.P.; Jagadeesan, A. Quercetin inhibits human metastatic ovarian cancer cell growth and modulates components of the intrinsic apoptotic pathway in PA-1 cell line. *Chem. Biol. Interact.*, **2019**, *300*, 91-100.

31. Seo, H.S.; Ku, J.M.; Choi, H.S.; Choi, Y.K.; Woo, J.K.; Kim, M.; Kim, I.; Na, C.H.; Hur, H.; Jang, B.H.; Shin, Y.C. Quercetin induces caspase-dependent extrinsic apoptosis through inhibition of signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 signaling in HER2-overexpressing BT-474 breast cancer cells. *Oncol. Rep.*, **2016**, *36*(1), 31-42.
32. Wang, Y.; Tao, B.; Wan, Y.; Sun, Y.; Wang, L.; Sun, J.; Li, C. Drug delivery based pharmacological enhancement and current insights of quercetin with therapeutic potential against oral diseases. *Biomed. Pharmacother.*, **2020**, *128*, 1-13.
33. Savic, I.M.; Nikolic, V.D.; Savic-Gajic, I.M.; Nikolic, L.B.; Moder, K.; Hopkins, M. Optimization of quercetin extraction from green tea (*Camellia sinensis*) using central composite design, and the pharmacological activity of the extract. *Chem. Biochem. Eng. Q.*, **2016**, *30*(1), 103-115.
34. Bjeldanes, L.F.; Chang, G.W. Mutagenic activity of quercetin and related compounds. *Science*, **1977**, *197*(4303), 577-578.
35. Yang, D.; Wang, T.; Long, M.; Li, P. Quercetin: Its Main Pharmacological Activity and Potential Application in Clinical Medicine. *Oxid. Med. Cell. Longev.*, **2020**, *2020*, 1-13.
36. Boots, A.W.; Li, H.; Schins, R.P.; Duffin, R.; Heemskerk, J.W.; Bast, A.; Haenen, G.R. The quercetin paradox. *Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol.*, **2007**, *222*(1), 89-96.
37. de Boer, V.C.; Dihal, A.A.; van der Woude, H.; Arts, I.C.; Wolfram, S.; Alink, G.M.; Rietjens, I.M.; Keijer, J.; Hollman, P.C. Tissue distribution of quercetin in rats and pigs. *J. Nutr.*, **2005**, *135*(7), 1718-1725.
38. Vessal, M.; Hemmati, M.; Vasei, M. Antidiabetic effects of quercetin in streptozocin-induced diabetic rats. *Comp. Biochem. Physiol. C Toxicol. Pharmacol.*, **2003**, *135*(3), 357-364.
39. Ożarowski, M.; Mikołajczak, P.L.; Kujawski, R.; Wielgus, K.; Klejewski, A.; Wolski, H.; Seremak-Mrozikiewicz, A. Pharmacological effect of quercetin in hypertension and its potential application in pregnancy-induced hypertension: review of in vitro, in vivo, and clinical studies. *Evid. Based Complement. Alternat. Med.*, **2018**, *2018*, 1-20.
40. Formica, J.V.; Regelson, W. Review of the biology of quercetin and related bioflavonoids. *Food Chem. Toxicol.*, **1995**, *33*(12), 1061-1080.
41. Yamamoto, Y.; Oue, E. Antihypertensive effect of quercetin in rats fed with a high-fat high-sucrose diet. *Biosci. Biotech. Bioch.*, **2006**, *70*(4), 933-939.
42. Perez-Vizcaino, F.; Duarte, J.; Jimenez, R.; Santos-Buelga, C.; Osuna, A. Antihypertensive effects of the flavonoid quercetin. *Pharmacol. Rep.*, **2009**, *61*(1), 67-75.
43. Draganovic, D.; Lucic, N.; Jojic, D.; Milicevic, S. Correlation of oxidative stress markers with ultrasound and cardiocography parameters with hypertension induced pregnancy. *Acta Inform. Med.*, **2017**, *25*(1), 19-23.
44. Duarte, J.; Pérez Palencia, R.; Vargas, F.; Angeles Ocete, M.; Pérez Vizcaino, F.; Zarzuelo, A.; Tamargo, J. Antihypertensive effects of the flavonoid quercetin in spontaneously hypertensive rats. *Br. J. Pharmacol.*, **2001**, *133*(1), 117-124.
45. Mackraj, I.; Govender, T.; Ramesar, S. The antihypertensive effects of quercetin in a salt-sensitive model of hypertension. *J. Cardiovasc. Pharmacol.*, **2008**, *51*(3), 239-245.
46. Galindo, P.; Rodriguez-Gómez, I.; González-Manzano, S.; Dueñas, M.; Jiménez, R.; Menéndez, C.; Vargas, F.; Tamargo, J.; Santos-Buelga, C.; Pérez-Vizcaino, F.; Duarte, J. Glucuronidated quercetin lowers blood pressure in spontaneously hypertensive rats via deconjugation. *PLoS one*, **2012**, *7*(3), 1-8.

47. Tempesti, T.C.; Alvarez, M.G.; de Araújo, M.F.; Júnior, F.E.A.C.; de Carvalho, M.G.; Durantini, E.N. Antifungal activity of a novel quercetin derivative bearing a trifluoromethyl group on *Candida albicans*. *Med. Chem. Res.*, **2012**, *21*(9), 2217-2222.
48. Alves, C.T.; Ferreira, I.C.; Barros, L.; Silva, S.; Azeredo, J.; Henriques, M. Antifungal activity of phenolic compounds identified in flowers from North Eastern Portugal against *Candida* species. *Future Microbiol.*, **2014**, *9*(2), 39-146.
49. Gao, M.; Wang, H.; Zhu, L. Quercetin assists fluconazole to inhibit biofilm formations of fluconazole-resistant *Candida albicans* in in vitro and in vivo antifungal managements of vulvovaginal candidiasis. *Cell. Physiol. Biochem.*, **2016**, *40*(3-4), 727-742.
50. Oliveira, V.M.; Carraro, E.; Auler, M.E.; Khalil, N.M. Quercetin and rutin as potential agents antifungal against *Cryptococcus* spp. *Braz. J. Biol.*, **2016**, *76*(4), 1029-1034.
51. Rocha, M.F.G.; Sales, J.A.; da Rocha, M.G.; Galdino, L.M.; de Aguiar, L.; Pereira-Neto, W.D.A.; de Aguiar Cordeiro, R.; Castelo-Branco, D.D.S.C.M.; Sidrim, J.J.C.; Brilhante, R.S.N. Antifungal effects of the flavonoids kaempferol and quercetin: a possible alternative for the control of fungal biofilms. *Biofouling*, **2019**, *35*(3), 320-328.
52. Wang, J.; Song, M.; Pan, J.; Shen, X.; Liu, W.; Zhang, X.; Li, H.; Deng, X. Quercetin impairs *Streptococcus pneumoniae* biofilm formation by inhibiting sortase A activity. *J. Cell. Mol. Med.*, **2018**, *22*(12), 6228-6237.
53. Vipin, C.; Mujeeburahiman, M.; Ashwini, P.; Arun, A.B.; Rekha, P.D. Anti biofilm and cytoprotective activities of quercetin against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates. *Lett. Appl. Microbiol.*, **2019**, *68*(5), 464-471.
54. da Costa Júnior, S.D.; de Oliveira Santos, J.V.; de Almeida Campos, L.A.; Pereira, M.A.; Magalhães, N.S.S.; Cavalcanti, I.M.F. Antibacterial and antibiofilm activities of quercetin against clinical isolates of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* with resistance profile. *Int. J. Environ. Agric. Biotech.*, **2018**, *3*(5), 1948-1958.
55. Lee, J.H.; Park, J.H.; Cho, H.S.; Joo, S.W.; Cho, M.H.; Lee, J. Anti-biofilm activities of quercetin and tannic acid against *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Biofouling*, **2013**, *29*(5), 491-499.
56. Vanaraj, S.; Keerthana, B.B.; Preethi, K. Biosynthesis, characterization of silver nanoparticles using quercetin from *Clitoria ternatea* L to enhance toxicity against bacterial biofilm. *J. Inorg. Organomet. Polym. Mater.*, **2017**, *27*(5), 1412-1422.
57. Mlcek, J.; Jurikova, T.; Skrovankova, S.; Sochor, J. Quercetin and its anti-allergic immune response. *Molecules*, **2016**, *21*(5), 1-15.
58. Makino, T.; Kanemaru, M.; Okuyama, S.; Shimizu, R.; Tanaka, H.; Mizukami, H. Anti-allergic effects of enzymatically modified isoquercitrin ( $\alpha$ -oligoglucosyl quercetin 3-O-glucoside), quercetin 3-O-glucoside,  $\alpha$ -oligoglucosyl rutin, and quercetin, when administered orally to mice. *J. Nat.l Med.*, **2013**, *67*(4), 881-886.
59. Sato, A.; Zhang, T.; Yonekura, L.; Tamura, H. Antiallergic activities of eleven onions (*Allium cepa*) were attributed to quercetin 4'-glucoside using QuEChERS method and Pearson's correlation coefficient. *J. Funct. Foods.*, **2015**, *14*, 581-589.
60. Escribano-Ferrer, E.; Queralt Regué, J.; Garcia-Sala, X.; Boix Montañés, A.; Lamuela-Raventos, R.M. In vivo anti-inflammatory and antiallergic activity of pure naringenin, naringenin chalcone, and quercetin in mice. *J. Nat. Prod.*, **2019**, *82*(2), 177-182.

61. Scambia, G.; Ranelletti, F.O.; Bonanno, G.; De Vincenzo, R.; Piantelli, M.; Mancuso, S. Synergistic antiproliferative activity of quercetin and cisplatin on ovarian cancer cell growth. *Anti-cancer Drugs*, **1990**, *1*(1), 45-48.
62. Yang, J.; Liu, R.H. Synergistic effect of apple extracts and quercetin 3- $\beta$ -D-glucoside combination on antiproliferative activity in MCF-7 human breast cancer cells in vitro. *J. Agric. Food Chem*, **2009**, *57*(18), 8581-8586.
63. Piantelli, M.; Rinelli, A.; Maori, E.; Maggiano, N.; Larocca, L.M.; Capelli, A.; Scerrati, M.; Roselli, R.; Iacoangeli, M.; Scambia, G.; Ranelletti, F.O. Type II estrogen binding sites and antiproliferative activity of quercetin in human meningiomas. *Cancer*, **1993**, *71*(1), 193-198.
64. Delgado, L.; Fernandes, I.; González-Manzano, S.; de Freitas, V.; Mateus, N.; Santos-Buelga, C. Anti-proliferative effects of quercetin and catechin metabolites. *Food & Function*, **2014**, *5*(4), 797-803.
65. Wang, P.; Heber, D.; Henning, S.M. Quercetin increased the antiproliferative activity of green tea polyphenol (-)-epigallocatechin gallate in prostate cancer cells. *Nutr. Cancer*, **2012**, *64*(4), 580-587.
66. Hofmann, J.; Fiebig, H.H.; Winterhalter, B.R.; Berger, D.P.; Grunicke, H. Enhancement of the antiproliferative activity of cis diamminedichloroplatinum (II) by quercetin. *Int. J. Cancer*, **1990**, *45*(3), 536-539.
67. Larocca, L.M.; Teofili, L.; Leone, G.; Sica, S.; Pierelli, L.; Menichella, G.; Scambia, G.; Panici, P.B.; Ricci, R.; Piantelli, M.; Ranelletti, F.O. Antiproliferative activity of quercetin on normal bone marrow and leukaemic progen. *J. Haematol.*, **1991**, *79*(4), 562-566.
68. Alexander SP. Flavonoids as antagonists at A1 adenosine receptors. *Phytother. Res.* 2006; *20*:1009Y12.
69. Alvarez P, Alvarado C, Puerto M, et al. Improvement of leukocyte functions in prematurely aging mice after five weeks of diet supplementation with polyphenol-rich cereals. *Nutrition*. 2006; *22*:913Y21.
70. Angeloni C, Spencer JP, Leoncini E, et al. Role of quercetin and its in vivo metabolites in protecting H9c2 cells against oxidative stress. *Biochimie*. 2007; *89*:73Y82.
71. Ansari MA, Abdul HM, Joshi G, et al. Protective effect of quercetin in primary neurons against A $\beta$ (1Y42): relevance to Alzheimer's disease. *J. Nutr. Biochem*. 2008.
72. Booyse FM, Pan W, Grenett HE, et al. Mechanism by which alcohol and wine polyphenols affect coronary heart disease risk. *Ann. Epidemiol*. 2007; *17*:S24Y31.
73. Chen L, Li J, Luo C, et al. Binding interaction of quercetin-3- $\beta$ -galactoside and its synthetic derivatives with SARS-CoV 3CL(pro): structure-activity relationship

- studies reveal salient pharmacophore features. *Bioorganic Medicinal Chemistry*. 2006; 14:8295Y306.
74. Chevront SN, Ely BR, Kenefick RW, et al. No effect of nutritional adenosine receptor antagonists on exercise performance in the heat. *Am. J. Physiol. Regul. Integr. Comp. Physiol.* 2009; 296:R394Y401.
75. Chiang LC, Chiang W, Liu MC, Lin CC. In vitro antiviral activities of *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* and its related flavonoids. *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* 2003; 52:194Y8.
76. Cogolludo A, Frazziano G, Briones AM, et al. The dietary flavonoid quercetin activates BKCa currents in coronary arteries via production of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Role in vasodilatation. *Cardiovasc. Res.* 2007; 73:424Y31.
77. Cohen HY, Miller C, Bitterman KJ, et al. Calorie restriction promotes mammalian cell survival by inducing the SIRT1 deacetylase. *Science*. 2004; 305:390Y2.
78. Cushnie TP, Lamb AJ. Antimicrobial activity of flavonoids. *Int. J. Antimicrob. Agents*. 2005; 26:343Y56.
79. Davis JM CC, Chen S, Carmichael MD, Murphy EA. The dietary flavonoid quercetin increases VO<sub>2</sub>max and endurance capacity. *Int. J. Sport Nutr. Exerc. Metab.* 2009 (in press).
80. Davis JM, Murphy EA, Carmichael MD, Davis B. Quercetin increases brain and muscle mitochondrial biogenesis and exercise tolerance. *Am. J. Physiol. Regul. Integr. Comp. Physiol.* 2009; 296:R1071Y7.
81. Davis JM, Murphy EA, McClellan JL, et al. Quercetin reduces susceptibility to influenza infection following stressful exercise. *Am. J. Physiol. Regul. Integr. Comp. Physiol.* 2008; 295:R505Y9.
82. Davis JM, Zhao Z, Stock HS, et al. Central nervous system effects of caffeine and adenosine on fatigue. *Am. J. Physiol. Regul. Integr. Comp. Physiol.* 2003; 284:R399Y404.
83. De Boer VC, Dihal AA, van der Woude H, et al. Tissue distribution of quercetin in rats and pigs. *J. Nutr.* 2005;
84. Debiaggi M, Tateo F, Pagani L, et al. Effects of propolis flavonoids on virus infectivity and replication. *Microbiologica*. 1990; 13:207Y13.



85. Deschner EE, Ruperto J, Wong G, Newmark HL. Quercetin and rutin as inhibitors of azoxymethanol-induced colonic neoplasia. *Carcinogenesis*. 1991; 12:1193Y6.
86. Dietrich-Muszalska A, Olas B. Inhibitory effects of polyphenol compounds on lipid peroxidation caused by antipsychotics (haloperidol and amisulpride) in human plasma in vitro. *World J. Biol. Psychiatry*. 2009; Feb 19:1Y6 [Epub ahead of print].
87. Eckert A, Hauptmann S, Scherping I, et al. Oligomeric and fibrillar species of beta-amyloid (A $\beta$ 42) both impair mitochondrial function in P301L tau transgenic mice. *J. Mol. Med.* 2008; 86:1255Y67.
88. Edwards RL, Lyon T, Litwin SE, et al. Quercetin reduces blood pressure in hypertensive subjects. *J. Nutr.* 2007; 137:2405Y11.
89. Egert S, Wolffram S, Bosy-Westphal A, et al. Daily quercetin supplementation dose-dependently increases plasma quercetin concentrations in healthy humans. *J. Nutr.* 2008; 138:1615Y21.
90. Granado-Serrano AB, Martin MA, Bravo L, et al. Quercetin induces apoptosis via caspase activation, regulation of Bcl-2, and inhibition of PI-3-kinase/Akt and ERK pathways in a human hepatoma cell line (HepG2). *J. Nutr.* 2006; 136:2715Y21.
91. Harwood M, Danielewska-Nikiel B, Borzelleca JF, et al. A critical review of the data related to the safety of quercetin and lack of evidence of in vivo toxicity, including lack of genotoxic/carcinogenic properties. *Food Chem. Toxicol.* 2007; 45:2179Y205.
92. Henson D, Nieman D, Davis JM, et al. Post-160-km race illness rates and decreases in granulocyte respiratory burst and salivary IgA output are not countered by quercetin ingestion. *Int. J. Sports Med.* 2008; 29:856Y63.
93. Heo HJ, Lee CY. Protective effects of quercetin and vitamin C against oxidative stress-induced neurodegeneration. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2004; 52:7514Y7.
94. Katula KS, McCain JA, Radewicz AT. Relative ability of dietary compounds to modulate nuclear factor-kappaB activity as assessed in a cell-based reporter system. *J. Med. Food.* 2005; 8:269Y74.
95. Kaul TN, Middleton E, Ogra PL. Antiviral effect of flavonoids on human viruses. *J. Med. Virol.* 1985; 15:71Y9.
96. Kaur G, Rao LV, Agrawal A, Pendurthi UR. Effect of wine phenolics on cytokine-induced C-reactive protein expression. *J. Thromb. Haemost.* 2007; 5:1309Y17.



97. Khanduja KL, Gandhi RK, Pathania V, Syal N. Prevention of N-nitrosodiethylamine-induced lung tumorigenesis by ellagic acid and quercetin in mice. *Food Chem. Toxicol.* 1999; 37:313Y8.
98. Kim H, Park BS, Lee KG, et al. Effects of naturally occurring compounds on fibril formation and oxidative stress of beta-amyloid. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2005; 53:8537Y41.
99. Knekt P, Kumpulainen J, Jarvinen R, et al. Flavonoid intake and risk of chronic diseases. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.* 2002; 76:560Y8.
100. Lagouge M, Argmann C, Gerhart-Hines Z, et al. Resveratrol improves mitochondrial function and protects against metabolic disease by activating SIRT1 and PGC-1alpha. *Cell.* 2006; 127:1109Y22.
101. MacRae HS, Mefferd KM. Dietary antioxidant supplementation combined with quercetin improves cycling time trial performance. *Int. J. Sport Nutr. Exerc. Metab.* 2006; 16:405Y19.
102. Mahmoud NN, Carothers AM, Grunberger D, et al. Plant phenolics decrease intestinal tumors in an animal model of familial adenomatous polyposis. *Carcinogenesis.* 2000; 21:921Y7.
103. McAnulty SR, McAnulty LS, Nieman DC, et al. Chronic quercetin ingestion and exercise-induced oxidative damage and inflammation. *Appl. Physiol. Nutr. Metab.* 2008; 33:254Y62.
104. Nair MP, Kandaswami C, Mahajan S, et al. The flavonoid, quercetin, differentially regulates Th-1 (IFNgamma) and Th-2 (IL4) cytokine gene expression by normal peripheral blood mononuclear cells. *Biochimica Biophysica Acta.* 2002; 1593:29Y36.
105. Nieman DC. Immunonutrition support for athletes. *Nutr. Rev.* 2008; 66:310Y20.
106. Nieman DC, Henson DA, Davis JM, et al. Quercetin's influence on exercise-induced changes in plasma cytokines and muscle and leukocyte cytokine mRNA. *J. Appl. Physiol.* 2007; 103:1728Y35.

107. Nieman DC, Henson DA, Davis JM, et al. Quercetin ingestion does not alter cytokine changes in athletes competing in the Western States Endurance Run. *J. Interferon Cytokine Res.* 2007; 27:1003Y1011.
108. Nieman DC, Henson DA, Gross SJ, et al. Quercetin reduces illness but not immune perturbations after intensive exercise. *Med. Sci. Sports Exerc.* 2007; 39:1561Y9.
109. Nuraliev Iu N, Avezov GA. [The efficacy of quercetin in alloxan diabetes]. *Eksp. Klin. Farmakol.* 1992; 55:42Y4.
110. O'Leary KA, de Pascual-Tereasa S, Needs PW, et al. Effect of flavonoids and vitamin E on cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) transcription. *Mutation Res.* 2004; 551:245Y54.
111. Quindry JC, McAnulty SR, Hudson MB, et al. Oral quercetin supplementation and blood oxidative capacity in response to ultra- marathon competition. *Int. J. Sport Nutr. Exerc. Metab.* 2008; 18: 601Y16.
112. Ranelletti FO, Maggiano N, Serra FG, et al. Quercetin inhibits p21- RAS expression in human colon cancer cell lines and in primary colorectal tumors. *Int. J. Cancer.* 2000; 85:438Y45.
113. Rasbach K, Schnellmann RG. Isoflavones promote mitochondrial biogenesis. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 2008; 325:536Y43.
114. Reid MB. Free radicals and muscle fatigue: of ROS, canaries, and the IOC. *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 2008; 44:169Y79.
115. Rivera L, Moron R, Sanchez M, et al. Quercetin ameliorates metabolic syndrome and improves the inflammatory status in obese Zucker rats. *Obesity.* 2008; 16:2081Y7.
116. Sagara Y, Vanhnasy J, Maher P. Induction of PC12 cell differentiation by flavonoids is dependent upon extracellular signal-regulated kinase activation. *J. Neurochem.* 2004; 90:1144Y55.
117. Sharma V, Mishra M, Ghosh S, et al. Modulation of interleukin- 1beta mediated inflammatory response in human astrocytes by flavo- noids: implications in neuroprotection. *Brain Res. Bull.* 2007; 73: 55Y63.

118. Snijman PW, Swanevelder S, Joubert E, et al. The antimutagenic activity of the major flavonoids of rooibos (*Aspalathus linearis*): some dose-response effects on mutagen activation-flavonoid interactions. *Mutat. Res.* 2007; 631:111Y23.
119. Song Y, Manson JE, Buring JE, et al. Associations of dietary flavonoids with risk of type 2 diabetes, and markers of insulin resistance and systemic inflammation in women: a prospective study and cross-sectional analysis. *J. Am. Coll. Nutr.* 2005; 24:376Y84.
120. Steerenberg PA, Garssen J, Dortant P, et al. Quercetin prevents UV- induced local immunosuppression, but does not affect UV-induced tumor growth in SKH-1 hairless mice. *Photochem. Photobiol.* 1997; 65:736Y44.
121. Stewart LK, Wang Z, Ribnicky D, et al. Failure of dietary quercetin to alter the temporal progression of insulin resistance among tissues of C57BL/6J mice during the development of diet-induced obesity. *Diabetologia.* 2009; 52:514Y23.
122. Utesch D, Feige K, Dasenbrock J, et al. Evaluation of the potential in vivo genotoxicity of quercetin. *Mutat. Res.* 2008; 654:38Y44.
123. Vauzour D, Vafeiadou K, Rodriguez-Mateos A, et al. The neuro- protective potential of flavonoids: a multiplicity of effects. *Genes Nutr.* 2008; 3:115Y26.