



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Data in Brief

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/dib

Data Article

Data on the UV filtering and radical scavenging capacity of the bitter masking flavanone Eriodictyol



Vijisha K. Rajan, Shameera Ahamed T.K., K. Muraleedharan*

Department of Chemistry, University of Calicut, Malappuram 673635, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 29 June 2018

Accepted 24 August 2018

Available online 31 August 2018

ABSTRACT

A computational analysis of UV filtering and radical scavenging capacity of a flavanone, Eriodictyol has been performed under DFT-B3LYP/6–31+ G (d, p). Eriodictyol is nontoxic and nonirritant bitter masker used in wine and can be used for photo protection due to its potential UV filtering and radical scavenging capacity. The compound has an absorbance in the UV-A and UV-B region of electromagnetic spectrum, it can be used as a potential UV filter in sunscreen lotions and other cosmetic products. Eriodictyol is a potent antioxidant than the most commonly studied Quercetin. The most active site in the compound is 3' position and is confirmed by NPA, NBO and pKa value analysis. The BDE values follow the order $3' < 4' < 7 < 5$. The major transitions in the UV–visible spectrum of Eriodictyol are between HOMO and HOMO–1 with LUMO level and are well explained by NBO–NLMO tool in G09.

© 2018 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Specifications Table

Subject area	Chemistry
More specific subject area	Computational chemistry
Type of data	Table, image; word document

DOI of original article: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jphotobiol.2018.06.017>

* Corresponding author. Fax: +91 494 2400269.

E-mail addresses: vijirajan4@gmail.com (V.K. Rajan), kmuralika@gmail.com (K. Muraleedharan).<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.08.149>2352–3409/© 2018 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Table 1 (continued)

	Donor NBO		Acceptor NBO	$E(2)$ (Kcal/mol)	$E(j) - E(i)$ (HF)	$F(I_j)$ (HF)
n2	O3	σ^*	C10–C13	7.16	1.06	0.078
n1	O3	σ^*	C13–C17	0.51	1.1	0.021
n1	O3	π^*	C13–C17	38.64	0.31	0.103
σ	O2–C11	σ^*	O3–H30	0.57	1.42	0.026
σ	O2–C11	σ^*	C7–C8	0.58	1.37	0.025
σ	O2–C11	σ^*	C8–C11	0.86	1.41	0.031
σ	O2–C11	σ^*	C10–C11	1.25	1.52	0.039
σ	O2–C11	σ^*	C10–C12	1.51	1.55	0.044
π	O2–C11	σ^*	C7–C8	0.71	0.71	0.02
π	O2–C11	σ^*	C8–H23	1.68	0.79	0.033
π	O2–C11	σ^*	C10–C12	4.84	0.37	0.043
π^*	O2–C11	σ^*	C8–H23	1.2	0.44	0.056
π^*	O2–C11	π^*	C10–C12	117.88	0.02	0.076
n1	O2	σ^*	O3–H30	4.33	1.05	0.061
n1	O2	σ^*	C10–C11	5.34	1.15	0.07
n2	O2	σ^*	O3–H30	23.76	0.71	0.118
n2	O2	σ^*	C7–C8	0.54	0.66	0.017
n2	O2	σ^*	C8–C11	16.74	0.7	0.099
n2	O2	σ^*	C10–C11	8.94	0.81	0.077

the radical scavenging activity of eriodictyol and the position 3' is the most reactive site in it. These are further confirmed by the charge analysis *via* Natural Population Analysis (NPA), pKa value [11] and bond order analysis. The donor acceptor interaction energy results from NBO have been given Table 1 and it confirms the presence of hydrogen bond between the carbonyl oxygen and the H30 at position 5.

Acknowledgements

Author Vijisha KR acknowledges the 'University Grants Commission' (UGC), New Delhi, India. (<https://www.ugc.ac.in/>), for the financial support through UGC-SRF (Ref.No: 22/12/2013(ii) EU-V Dated 1/7/2014). Author Shameera Ahamed acknowledges the 'Council of Scientific and Industrial Research' (CSIR), New Delhi, India (<http://www.csir.res.in/>) for financial support through CSIR-SRF [HRDG (CSIR) sanction letter No.09/043(0172)/2015-EMR-1]. The authors are thankful to colleagues Ajmala and Safna, for some fruitful discussions and to the Central Sophisticated Instrumentation Facility (CSIF) of the University of Calicut for the Gaussian 09 software support.

Transparency document. Supporting information

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.08.149>.

References

- [1] M.J. Frisch, G.W. Trucks, H.B. Schlegel, G.E. Scuseria, M.A. Robb, J.R. Cheeseman, G. Scalmani, V. Barone, B. Mennucci, G.A. Petersson, H. Nakatsuji, M. Caricato, X. Li, H.P. Hratchian, A.F. Izmaylov, J. Bloino, G. Zheng, J.L. Sonnenberg, M. Hada, M. Ehara, K. Toyota, R. Fukuda, J. Hasegawa, M. Ishida, T. Nakajima, Y. Honda, O. Kitao, H. Nakai, T. Vreven, J.A. Montgomery, Jr., J.E. Peralta, F. Ogliaro, M. Bearpark, J.J. Heyd, E. Brothers, K.N. Kudin, V.N. Staroverov, R. Kobayashi, J. Normand, K. Raghavachari, A. Rendell, J.C. Burant, S.S. Iyengar, J. Tomasi, M. Cossi, N. Rega, J.M. Millam, M. Klene, J.E. Knox, J.B. Cross, V. Bakken, C. Adamo, J. Jaramillo, R. Gomperts, R.E. Stratmann, O. Yazyev, A.J. Austin, R. Cammi, C. Pomelli, J. Ochterski, R.L. Martin, K. Morokuma, V.G. Zakrzewski, G.A. Voth, P. Salvador, J.J. Dannenberg, S. Dapprich, A.D. Daniels, O. Farkas, J.B. Foresman, J.V. Ortiz, J. Cioslowski, J.D. Fox, GAUSSIAN 09 (Revision A.2) Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford, CT, 2009.