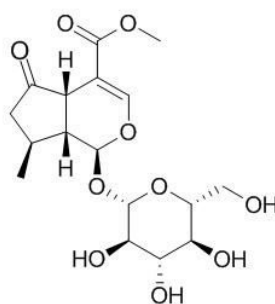


Cornin Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)**[Product Information]****Name:** Cornin**Catalog No.:** CFN98160**Cas No.:** 548-37-8**Purity:** >=98%**M.F:** C₁₇H₂₄O₁₀**M.W:** 388.37**Physical Description:** Powder

Synonyms: Cyclopenta(c)pyran-4-carboxylic acid, 1,4a,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1-(beta-d-glucopyranosyloxy)-7-methyl-5-oxo-, methylester, (1s-(1-alpha,4a-alpha,7-alpha,7a-alpha)-Verbenaline.

**[Intended Use]**

1. Reference standards;
2. Pharmacological research;
3. Synthetic precursor compounds;
4. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
5. Others.

[Source]The fruits of *Cornus officinalis* Sieb. et Zucc.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Cornin has protective potential against cerebral ischemia injury and its protective effects may be due to amelioration of cerebral mitochondrial function and its antioxidant property.^[1]

Cornin induces angiogenesis in vitro by increasing proliferation, invasion and tube formation, and it induces angiogenesis in vitro via a programmed PI3K/Akt/eNOS/VEGF signaling axis.^[2]

Cornin has antimitotic action on dividing cell. ^[3]

Cornin has cardioprotection against experimental myocardial ischemic injury due to an increase in expression of phospho-CREB and phospho-Akt.^[4]

[Solvent]

Pyridine, Methanol, Ethanol, etc.

[HPLC Method]

Not data available.

[Storage]

2-8°C, Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze.

[References]

[1] Jiang W L, Zhang S P, Zhu H B, *et al. Phytother. Res.*, 2010, 24(4):547-52.

[2] Kang Z, Jiang W, Luan H, *et al. Food Chem. Toxicol.* , 2013, 58(3):340-6.

[3] Nisida I, Murakami T H. *Acta Medicinæ Okayama*, 1965, 19(1):11-8.

[4] Xu Y, Xu Y, Luan H, *et al. Braz. J.Med. Biol. Res.* 2016, 49(2): e5039.

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