

Ginsenoside Re Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]Name: Ginsenoside ReCatalog No.: CFN99974Cas No.: 51542-56-4Purity: > 98%M.F: C48H82O18M.W: 947.15

Physical Description: White powder

Synonyms:2-[[2-[[3,12-dihydroxy-4,4,8,10,14-pentamethyl-17-[6-methyl-2-[[3,4,5-trihydro xy-6-(hydroxymethyl)-2-oxanyl]oxy]hept-5-en-2-yl]-2,3,5,6,7,9,11,12,13,15,16,17-dodeca hydro-1H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-6-yl]oxy]-4,5-dihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)-3-oxanyl] oxy]-6.

[Intended Use]

- 1. Reference standards;
- 2. Pharmacological research;
- 3. Food research;
- 4. Cosmetic research;
- 5. Synthetic precursor compounds;
- 6. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
- 7. Others.

[Source]

The roots of Panax ginseng C. A. Mey.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Ginsenoside Re, a main phytosterol of Panax ginseng, inhibits Ca²⁺ accumulation in mitochondria during cardiac ischemia/reperfusion, which is attributable to nitric oxide (NO)-induced Ca²⁺ channel inhibition and K⁺ channel activation in cardiac myocytes, acts as a specific agonist for the nongenomic pathway of sex steroid receptors, and NO released from activated eNOS underlies cardiac K⁺ channel activation and protection against ischemia-reperfusion injury, G-Re also exerts antiischemic effect and induces angiogenic regeneration.^[1,2]

Ginsenoside Re has anti-diabetic and anti-hyperlipidemic activities ,can improve hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia through activation of AMPK, and confer beneficial effects on type 2 diabetic patients with insulin resistance and dyslipidemia.^[3]

Ginsenoside Re can improve the cognition of streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats, the mechanism is by its anti-inflammation and antioxidation; glycemic control benefits the attenuation of diabetes-associated cognitive decline.^[4]

Ginsenoside Re can hyperpolarize HCAECs,and this effect can be reversed by apamin, suggests ginsenoside Re increases HCAEC outward current via SKCa channel activation, and NSC channel is not involved.^[5]

Ginsenoside Re increases the proliferation of CD4⁺ T cells with decreases cell death, and enhances viability of CD4⁺T cells through the regulation of IFN-γ-dependent autophagy activity.^[6]

Ginsenoside Re exhibits potent neuroprotective effects against neuroinflammation in a murine model of ALS, ginsenoside Re treatment can reduce the loss of motor neurons and active-microglia-related expression of Iba-1 in the spinal cord of symptom.^[7]

[Solvent]

Pyridine, Methanol, Ethanol, Hot water, etc.

[HPLC Method]^[8]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-1% Phosphoric acid H2O=20:80 ; Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; Column temperature: 30 °C; The wave length of determination: 203 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

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- [2] Peng L, Sun S, Xie L H, et al. Cardiovasc Ther. , 2012, 30(4):e183-8.
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- [5] Sukrittanon S, Watanapa W B, Ruamyod K. Life Sci., 2014, 115(1-2):15-21.
- [6] Son Y M, Kwak C W, Lee Y J, et al. Int. Immunopharmacol., 2010, 10(5):626-31.
- [7] Cai M, Yang E J. Am. J. Chinese Med., 2016, 44(2):401-13.

[8] Huang X, Liang T. Chinese Medicine Modern Distance Education of China,2011, 09(21):131-2.

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