Salvianolic acid A Datasheet

[ Product Information ]

Name: Salvianolic acid A
Catalog No.: CFN99161
Cas No.: 96574-01-5
Purity: > 98%
M.F: C_{26}H_{22}O_{10}
M.W: 494.45
Physical Description: Yellow cryst.

Synonyms:
(2R)-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-[(E)-3-[(E)-2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethenyl]-3,4-dihydroxyphenyl]-1-oxoprop-2-enoxy]propanoic acid.

[ Intended Use ]

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

[ Source ]

The root of Salvia miltiorrhiza Bge.
[ Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Salvianolic acid A (SAA), the water-soluble phenolic acids in Salvia miltiorrhiza, has protection against cerebral lesion, defense from oxidative damage and improvement of remembrance; it also has antithrombotic effect, antiplatelet action and can modulate hemorheology without affecting coagulation system, the mechanisms underlying such activities may involve the induction of cAMP. 

Salvianolic acid A possesses antioxidant activity, also has a significant protective effect against isoproterenol-induced myocardial infarction; it activates the Nrf2/HO-1 axis in RPE cells and protects against oxidative stress via activation of Akt/mTORC1 signaling. 

Salvianolic acid A (oral) can significantly improve glucose metabolism and inhibit oxidative injury as well as protect against impaired vascular responsiveness in STZ-induced diabetic rats. 

Salvianolic acid A has protection on oxidative stress and liver injury induced by carbon tetrachloride in rats, which may mainly be related to its antioxidative effect.

Salvianolic acid A inhibits platelet activation via the inhibition of PI3K, and attenuates arterial thrombus formation in vivo, suggests that SAA may be developed as a novel therapeutic agent for the prevention of thrombotic disorders. 

Salvianolic acid A is a novel matrix metalloproteinase-9 inhibitor, can prevents cardiac remodeling in spontaneously hypertensive rats. 

Salvianolic acid A inhibits PDGF-BB-activated HSC proliferation, partially through apoptosis induction, it exerts no direct cytotoxicity on primary hepatocytes and HSC-T6 cells under experimental concentrations. 

[ Solvent ]

Pyridine, DMSO, Methanol, etc.

[ HPLC Method ]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile- 1% Acetic acid H2O=30:70; 
Flow rate: 0.8 ml/min;
Column temperature: 30℃;
The wavelength of determination: 280 nm.

[ Storage ]
2-8℃, Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze.

[ References ]

[ Contact ]
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