[ Product Information ]

Name: Schisantherin A
Catalog No.: CFN99925
Cas No.: 58546-56-8
Purity: >= 98%
M.F: C_{30}H_{32}O_{9}
M.W: 536.56

Physical Description: Cryst.

Synonyms: (5S-(5alpha,6beta,7beta))-5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-1,2,3,13-tetramethoxy-6,7-dimethylbenzo(3,4)cycloocta(1,2-f)(1,3)benzodioxole-5,6-diol 5-benzoate; GomisinC.

[ Intended Use ]

1. Reference standards;
2. Pharmacological research;
3. Food and cosmetic research;
4. Synthetic precursor compounds;
5. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
6. Ingredient in supplements, beverages;
7. Others.

[ Source ]

The seed of Schisandra chinensis (Turcz.) Baill.
**[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]**

Schisantherin A exhibits anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects, it can significantly attenuate Aβ1-42-induced learning and memory impairment and noticeably improve the histopathological changes in the hippocampus, it could serve as a potential agent in treatment of Alzheimer's disease.[1]

Schisantherin A can protect against myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury, the underlining mechanism may be related to their role in inhibiting cardiomyocyte apoptosis.[2]

Schisantherin A shows anti-inflammatory potentials, it may inhibit LPS-induced production of inflammatory cytokines by blocking NF-kappaB and MAPKs signaling in RAW264.7 cells.[3]

100 μM of Deoxyschizandrin and schisantherin A exhibit strong inhibition on UDP-glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs)1A3, suggests that herb-drug interaction may occur when deoxyschizandrin or schisantherin A containing herbs were co-administered with drugs which mainly undergo UGT1A3-mediated metabolism.[4]

Schisantherin A has been used as an antitussive, tonic, and sedative agent, it also can attenuate osteoclast formation and wear particle-induced osteolysis by mediating RANKL signaling pathways, indicates that it is a promising therapeutic natural compound for the treatment of osteoclast-related prosthesis loosening.[5]

Schisantherin A exhibits neuroprotection against 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium ion (MPP(+)) through the regulation of two distinct pathways including increasing CREB-mediated Bcl-2 expression and activating PI3K/Akt survival signaling, suggests that it may be a promising neuroprotective agent for the prevention of Parkinson's disease.[6]

**[Solvent]**

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Ethyl Acetate, DMSO, Acetone, etc.
[**HPLC Method**][7]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-Tetrahydrofuran-H2O=18:18:64;
Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;
Column temperature: 25 °C;
The wave length of determination: 222 nm.

[**Storage**]

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

[**References**]


[**Contact**]

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