

Arjunolic acid Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Arjunolic acid

Catalog No.: CFN98690

Cas No.: 465-00-9

Purity: 98%

M.F: C₃₀H₄₈O₅

M.W: 488.7

Physical Description: Powder

HO, HO OH

Synonyms:(4aS,6aR,6aS,6bR,8aR,9R,10R,11R,12aR,14bS)-10,11-dihydroxy-9-(hydrox ymethyl)-2,2,6a,6b,9,12a-hexamethyl-1,3,4,5,6,6a,7,8,8a,10,11,12,13,14b-tetradecahydr opicene-4a-carboxylic acid;2,3,23-Trihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid.

[Intended Use]

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

[Source]

The fruits of Terminalia chebula Retz.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Arjunolic acid has anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive and anticholinesterasic (AChE and

BuChE) activities, it may as promising targets for the development of innovative

multi-functional medicines for Alzheimer desease treatment.[1]

Arjunolic acid has significant cardiac protection in isoproterenol induced myocardial

necrosis in rats.[2]

Arjunolic acid treatment can enhance the cellular antioxidant capability and protect

hepatocytes against NaF-induced cytotoxicity and necrotic death, the cytoprotective

activity of arjunolic acid is comparable to that of a known antioxidant, vitamin C; suggests

that arjunolic acid plays a protective role against sodium fluoride (NaF)-induced cellular

damage and prevents hepatocytes from necrotic death. [3]

Arjunolic acid has protective effects against Acetaminophen (APAP)-induced renal

damage via inhibition of NO overproduction and maintenance of intracellular antioxidant

status.[4]

Arjunolic acid can effectively ameliorate diabetic renal dysfunctions by reducing oxidative

as well as nitrosative stress and deactivating the polyol pathways. [5]

Arjunulic acid produces antitumor activity against Ehrlich Ascites carcinoma (EAC) by

increasing cytotoxicity and apoptosis and partially blocking the TGF-βR1 and affecting

inflammatory cytokine levels.[6]

Arjunolic acid exhibits better protection against histamine release than against

acetylcholine release, anti-asthmatic and anaphylactic activity of it may be possibly due to

membrane stabilizing potential and inhibition of antigen induced histamine and

acetylcholine release.[7]

[Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Ethyl Acetate, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

[HPLC Method]^[8]

Mobile phase: Methanol-H2O(pH is 4.7 adjust with acetic acid)= 60:40;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 35 °C;

The wave length of determination: 205 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

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- [2] Sumitra M, Manikandan P, Kumar D A, et al. Mol. Cell. Biochem., 2001, 224(1):135-42.
- [3] Ghosh J, Das J, Manna P, et al. Toxicol. in Vitro, 2008, 22(8):1918-26.
- [4] Ghosh J, Das J, Manna P, et al. Toxicology, 2010, 268(1-2):8-18.
- [5] Manna P, Sinha M, Sil P C. Chem. Biol. Interact., 2009, 181(3):297-308.
- [6] Elsherbiny N M, Al-Gayyar M M H. Biomed. Pharmacother., 2016, 82:28-34.
- [7] Prasad M V V, Anbalagan N, Patra A, et al. Nat. Prod. Sci., 2004, 10(5):240-3.
- [8] Devaraj R, Sadashiva M P, Mahesh M, et al. Int. J. Res. Phytochem.Pharmacol., 2012, 2(4):188-93.

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