

Cycloastragenol Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Cycloastragenol

Catalog No.: CFN99538

Cas No.: 84605-18-5

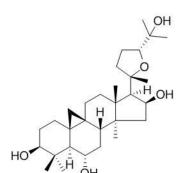
Purity: > 98%

M.F: C₃₀H₅₀O₅

M.W: 490.71

Physical Description: Cryst.

Synonyms: (3b,6a,16b,20R,24S)20,24-Epoxy-9,19-cyclolanostane-3,6,16,25-tetrol.



[Intended Use]

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

[Source]

The root of Astragalus membranaceus (Fisch.) Bunge.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Cycloastragenol(CAG), a triterpene aglycone derived from Radix astragali, can suppress

the accumulation of cytoplasmic lipid droplet in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.[1]

Two Chinese herb-derived small molecule telomerase activators, astragaloside IV (AG-IV)

and cycloastragenol, have recently been shown to improve the proliferative response of

CD8+ T lymphocytes from HIV-infected patients by upregulating telomerase activity, they

also may exert their cellular effects through the activation of the Src/MEK/ERK pathway.[2]

Cycloastragenol is the aglycone derivative of astragaloside IV which has recently been

demonstrated to activate telomerase and represents a potential drug candidate for the

treatment of degenerative diseases, it is efficiently absorbed through intestinal epithelium;

it moderately increases telomerase activity and proliferative capacity of both CD4 and

CD8 T cells. [3,4]

Cycloastragenol and astragaloside IV suppress ROS-associated ER stress and then

inhibited TXNIP/NLRP3 inflammasome activation with regulation of AMPK activity, and

thereby ameliorated endothelial dysfunction by inhibiting inflammation and reducing cell

apoptosis, they are equally effective in regulation of endothelial homeostasis.[5]

Cycloastragenol can remarkably inhibit CYP3A4 and activate CYP2E1 in rats. [6]

Cycloastragenol has been shown to extend T cell proliferation by increasing telomarase

activity showing that it may also help delay the onset of cellular aging; it is an

extraordinary wound healing agent; it inhibits the apoptosis of PC12 induced by 6-OHDA,

may be as potential neuroprotective agents in the treatment of Parkinson's disease. [7]

[Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

[HPLC Method]^[8]

TLC:

Expand agents: Trichloromethane- Methanol-H2O = 65: 35:10;

Chromogenic agents: 15%Sulfuric acid ethanol solution;

The wave length of determination: 500, 700 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

- [1] Wang S, Zhai C, Liu Q, et al. Biochem. Bioph. Res. Co., 2014, 450(1):306-11.
- [2] Yung L Y, Lam W S, Ho M K, et al. Planta Med., 2011, 78(2):115-21.
- [3] Zhu J, Lee S, Ho M K C, et al. Drug Metab. Pharmacok., 2010, 25(5):477-86.
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- [5] Yan Z, Qiang L, Zhao W, et al.J. Ethnopharmacol., 2015, 169(20):210-8.
- [6] Wei B H, Jing Y E, Xue B J, et al. Chinese Journal of New Drugs, 2014, 23(4):476-9.
- [7] Nesil T, Ürkmez A Ş, Bedir E. Planta Med., 2011, 77(12):1444.
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