Natural Products

ChemFaces

Eleutheroside E Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Eleutheroside E

Catalog No.: CFN99984

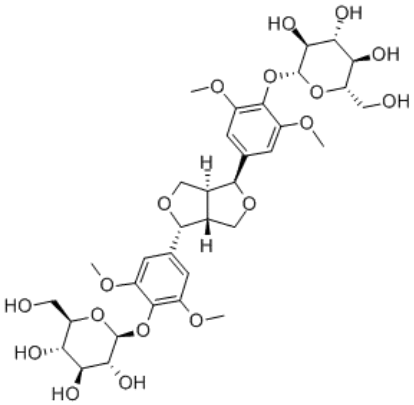
Cas No.: 39432-56-9

Purity: >=98%

M.F: $C_{34}H_{46}O_{18}$

M.W: 742.73

Physical Description: Powder



Synonyms:

(2R,3S,4R,5R,6S)-2-[4-[4-[3,5-Dimethoxy-4-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl]oxyphenyl]-1,3,3a,4,6,6a-hexahydrofuro[4,3-c]furan-1-yl]-2,6-dimethoxyphenoxy]-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxane-3,4,5-triol;

4-{4-[4-(beta-L-glucopyranosyloxy)-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl]tetrahydro-1H,3H-furo[3,4-c]furan-1-yl}-2,6-dimethoxyphenyl beta-D-glucopyranoside.

[Intended Use]

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

[Source]

The roots of *Eleutherococcus senticosus.*

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Eleutheroside E (EE), a principal active constituent of Acanthopanax senticosus, is reported to have anti-inflammatory effect by inhibiting NF-κB activities, EE attenuates the severity of arthritis by reducing the mean arthritis score and arthritis incidence, it also significantly decreases the inflammatory cell infiltration, pannus formation, cartilage damage, and bone erosion of CIA mice, it causes a marked decrease of the production of TNF-α and IL-6 in vivo and in vitro, suggests that EE is a potential therapeutic agent for rheumatoid arthritis.[1]

Eleutheroside E (EE) and Eleutheroside B (EB) exhibit weak inhibition against the activity of CYP2C9 and CYP2E1, they may inhibit the metabolism of drugs metabolized via CYP2C9 and CYP2E1 , and have the potential to increase the toxicity of the drugs.[2]

Eleutheroside E has protective effects in ischemia heart, the beneficial effect of EE may provide an effective and powerful strategy to alleviate behavioral alterations induced by sleep deprivation. [3]

Eleutheroside E may influence to immune-enhancing through increasing the physical endurance capacity and immune cell activation.[4]

[Solvent]

Pyridine, Methanol, Ethanol, etc.

[HPLC Method][5]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile -H2O,gradient elution ;

Flow rate: 0.8 ml/min;

Column temperature: Room Temperature;

The wave length of determination: 220 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

[1] He C, Chen X, Zhao C, *et al. Inflammation, 2014, 37(5):1533-43.*

[2] Guo S, Liu Y, Lin Z, *et al. Bmc Complem. Altern. M., 2014, 14(1):1-7.*

[3] Huang L Z, Wei L, Zhao H F, *et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol., 2011, 658(2–3):150-5.*

[4] Kim N H, Kim K Y, Kim J A, *et al. Oriental Pharmacy & Experimental Medicine, 2010, 10(3):191-9.*

[5] Shi L F, Fang D H, Jian X Z, *et al. Eur. J. Pharm. Biopharm., 2006, 62(3):315-20.*

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