

## **Epimedin B Datasheet**

4<sup>th</sup> Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

## [ Product Information ]

Name: Epimedin B

Catalog No.: CFN99940

Cas No.: 110623-73-9

**Purity:** > 98%

**M.F:** C<sub>38</sub>H<sub>48</sub>O<sub>19</sub>

M.W: 808.78

Physical Description: Yellow powder

Synonyms: 3-[[(2S,3R,4R,5R,6S)-4,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-3-[[(2S,3R,4S,5R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-2-oxanyl]oxy]-2-oxanyl]oxy]-5-hydroxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-8-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)-7-[[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)-2-oxanyl]oxy]-1-benzopyran-4-one.

HO'

OH

## [ Intended Use ]

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

## [Source]

The herbs of Epimedium brevicornum Maxim.

[ Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Epimedin A, epimendin B, epimendin C, icariin and baohuoside are flavonoids, main active

ingredient in Epimedium, have clear anti-osteoporosis effect.[1]

The accumulation of epimedinsA, B, C, and icariin in a traditional medicinal plant could be

suppressed by light stress.[2]

[Solvent]

Pyridine, DMSO, Methanol, Ethanol, Hot water, etc.

[ HPLC Method ][3]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-1% Acetic acid H2O, gradient elution;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: Room Temperature;

The wave length of determination: 270 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

[1] Gao X, Chen Y, Zhou J, et al. National Symposium on Chinese medicine and natural

medicine, 2014.

[2] Zeng S, Liu Y, Wang Y. Acta Physiol Plant, 2013, 35(11):3271-5.

[3] Zhang H F, Gao X, Da-Yan L U, et al. Journal of Instrumental Analysis, 2007,

26(2):198-201.

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