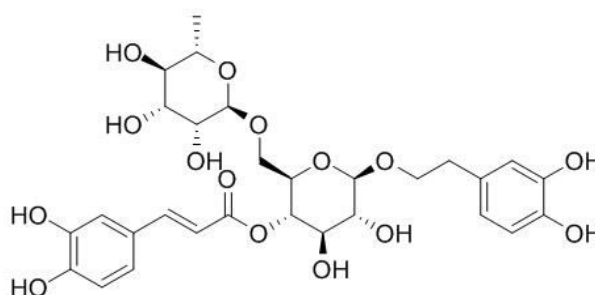


## Forsythoside A Datasheet

4<sup>th</sup> Edition (Revised in July, 2016)**[ Product Information ]****Name:** Forsythoside A**Catalog No.:** CFN99705**Cas No.:** 79916-77-1**Purity:** > 98%**M.F:** C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O<sub>15</sub>**M.W:** 624.59**Physical Description:** Powder

**Synonyms:** (E)-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-propenoicacid [(3R,4R,5R,6R)-6-[2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethoxy]-4,5-dihydroxy-2-[[[(2R,3R,4R,5R,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-methyl-2-oxanyl]oxymethyl]-3-oxanyl] ester.

**[ 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 fruits of *Forsythia suspensa*.

## **[ Biological Activity or Inhibitors]**

Forsythoside A (FTA), one of the main active ingredients in weeping forsythia extract, possesses strong antibacterial, antioxidant and antiviral effects.<sup>[1]</sup>

Forsythoside A is a polyphenolic constituent of the fruits of *Forsythia suspensa* Vahl, which is widely used as an antiinflammatory agent in traditional Chinese medicine, it inhibits the avian infectious bronchitis virus in cell culture, it has the potential to prevent IBV infection in vitro; it can promote the expression of IFN- $\alpha$  and Mx1 significantly, and plays a significant antiviral activity after 12 h high-dose drug administration.<sup>[2,3]</sup>

Forsythoside A has inductive effects on the activities of CYP1A2 and CYP2C11, without affecting CYP2D1 and CYP3A1/2 activities.<sup>[4]</sup>

## **[ Solvent ]**

Pyridine, Methanol, Ethanol, etc.

## **[ HPLC Method ]<sup>[5]</sup>**

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-H<sub>2</sub>O-Acetic acid =17:83:0.4;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: Room Temperature;

The wave length of determination: 280 nm.

## **[ Storage ]**

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

## **[ References ]**

[1] Wei Z, Qin K M, Jin J S, *et al. Phytomedicine International Journal of Phytotherapy &*

*Phytopharmacology*, 2012, 20(1):47-58.

[2] Li H, Wu J, Zhang Z, *et al. Phytother. Res.*, 2011, 25(3):338-42.

[3] Ma YY, Zhang Z W, Li H W, *et al. Scientia Agricultura Sinica*, 2010, 43(15):3237-43.

[4] Cheng Y, Liang X, Feng L, *et al. Xenobiotica*, 2016, 6,16:1-7.

[5] Zhao W H, Shi R B, Liu B, *et al. China Journal of Chinese Materia Medica*, 2005, 30(1):36-9.

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