

# **Ginsenoside Rg5 Datasheet**

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

## [ Product Information ]

Name: Ginsenoside Rg5

Catalog No.: CFN92643

Cas No.: 186763-78-0

**Purity:** > 98%

**M.F:** C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>70</sub>O<sub>12</sub>

M.W: 767.0

Physical Description: Powder

#### Synonyms:

(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-[[(2R,3R,4S,5S,6R)-4,5-dihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)-2-[[(10R,12S,14R,17S)-12-hydroxy-4,4,7,10,14-pentamethyl-17-[(2E)-6-methylhepta-2,5-dien-2-yl]-1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,15,16,17-tetradecahydrocyclopenta[a]phenanthren-3-yl]oxy]-3-oxany.

HO'

# [ 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 roots of Panax ginseng.

### [ Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Ginsenoside-Rg5 (G-Rg5), a newly discovered diol-containing ginsenoside, G-Rg5 blocks cell cycle of SK-HEP-1 cells at the Gl/S transition phase by down-regulating cyclin E-dependent kinase activity and that the down-regulation of cyclin E-dependent kinase activity is caused mainly by induced CDK2 inhibitor, p21Cip/WAF1 and decreased levels of cyclin E.<sup>[1]</sup>

Ginsenosides Rg5 and its metabolite ginsenoside Rh3 suppress swelling of oxazolone-induced mouse ear contact dermatitis, they also reduce mRNA expressions of cyclooxygenase-2, interleukin (IL)-1 $\beta$ , tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- $\alpha$  and interferon (IFN)- $\gamma$ ; the inhibition of ginsenoside Rh3 is more potent than that of ginsenoside Rg5; suggests that ginsenoside Rh3 metabolized from ginsenoside Rg5 may improve chronic dermatitis or psoriasis by the regulation of IL-1 $\beta$  and TNF- $\alpha$  produced by macrophage cells and of IFN- $\gamma$  produced by Th cells.<sup>[2]</sup>

Ginsenoside Rg5 plays a novel role as an insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor, it promotes therapeutic and improves without adverse effects in the vasculature.<sup>[3]</sup>

Ginsenoside Rg5 ameliorates lung inflammation in mice by inhibiting the binding of LPS to toll-like receptor-4 on macrophages.<sup>[4]</sup>

Ginsenoside Rg5 improves cognitive dysfunction and beta-amyloid deposition in STZ-induced memory impaired rats via attenuating neuroinflammatory responses, suggests that Rg5 could be a beneficial agent for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease (AD). [5]

Ginsenoside-Rg5 induces apoptosis and DNA damage in human cervical cancer cells, it has marked genotoxic effects in the HeLa and MS751 cells and, thus, demonstrates potential as a genotoxic or cytotoxic drug for the treatment of cervical cancer. [6]

Ginsenoside Rg5 may be metabolized in vivo to ginsenoside Rh3 by human intestinal

microflora, and ginsenoside Rh3 may improve antiallergic diseases, such as rhinitis and

dermatitis.[7]

Ginsenoside Rg5 has anti-inflammatory effect, it suppresses ROS production with

upregulation of hemeoxygenase-1 (HO-1) expression in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated

BV2 cells, it may provide a therapeutic potential for various neuroinflammatory

disorders.[8]

[Solvent]

Pyridine, Methanol, Ethanol, etc.

[ HPLC Method ][9]

HPLC-ELSD:

Mobile phase: 10% acetonitrile aqueous solution containing 5% acetic acid- 80%

acetonitrile aqueous solution water, gradient eiution;

Flow rate: 1.2 ml/min;

Column temperature: 30 °C;

Drift tube temperature: 60 ℃;

Flow rate of gas: 1.8L/min;

Carrier gas: N2.

[Storage]

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

[References]

[1] Lee K Y, Lee Y H, Kim S I, et al. Anticancer Res., 1997, 17(2A):1067-72.

[2] Yong W S, Bae E A, Dong H K. Arch. Pharm. Res., 2006, 29(8):685-90.

[3] Cho Y L, Hur S M, Kim J Y, et al. J. Biol. Chem., 2015, 290(1):467-77.

[4] Kim T W, Joh E H, Kim B, et al. Int. Immunopharmacol., 2012, 12(1):110-6.

[5] Chu S, Gu J, Feng L, et al. Int. Immunopharmacol., 2014, 19(2):317-26.

[6] Liang L, He T, Du TW, et al. Mol. Med. Rep., 2015, 11(2):940-6.

[7] Shin Y W, Bae E A, Han M J, et al. J. Microbiol. Biotechnol., 2006,16(11):1791-8.

[8] Young L Y, Jin S P, Jin J S, et al. Int .J. Mol. Sci., 2013, 14(5):9820-33.

[9] Sun B S, Ye G Y, Zhang C C. *Chinese Journal of Pharmaceutical Analysis, 2013(3):* 388-94.

# [Contact]

Address:

S5-3 Building, No. 111, Dongfeng Rd.,

Wuhan Economic and Technological Development Zone,

Wuhan, Hubei 430056,

China

Email: info@chemfaces.com

Web: www.chemfaces.com

Tel: +86-27-84237783
Fax: +86-27-84254680

Tech Support: service@chemfaces.com