

# Neoandrographolide Datasheet

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

## [ Product Information ]

**Name:** Neoandrographolide

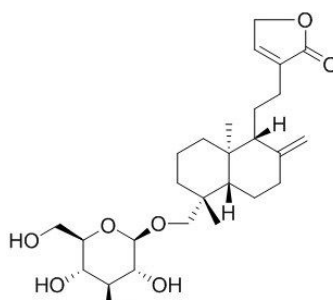
**Catalog No.:** CFN97766

**Cas No.:** 27215-14-1

**Purity:** >=98%

**M.F:** C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>40</sub>O<sub>8</sub>

**M.W:** 480.59



**Physical Description:** Powder

**Synonyms:** 3-[2-[(4as,5r,8as)-5,8a-dimethyl-2-methylidene-5-[[[(2r,3r,4s,5s,6r)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl]oxymethyl]-3,4,4a,6,7,8-hexahydro-1h-naphthalen-1-yl]ethyl]-5h-furan-2-one.

## [ Intended Use ]

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

## [ Source ]

The herbs of *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm. f.) Nees.

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

Neoandrographolide, one of the principal diterpene lactones, isolated from a medicinal herb *Andrographis paniculata* Nees, has anti-inflammatory activities, it can suppress PMA-stimulated respiratory bursts dose-dependently from 30  $\mu$ M to 150  $\mu$ M, it also can inhibit NO and TNF- $\alpha$  production in LPS-induced macrophages, contributing to the anti-inflammatory activity of *A. paniculata*.<sup>[1]</sup>

Neoandrographolide has antiradical activity, proceeded by hydrogen abstraction from carbon C-15..<sup>[2]</sup>

Neoandrographolide has potent hypolipidemic effects and protects the cardiovascular without significant liver damage. <sup>[3]</sup>

Neoandrographolide from *Andrographis paniculata* as a potential natural chemosensitizer.<sup>[4]</sup>

## **[ Solvent ]**

Pyridine, Methanol, Ethanol, etc.

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

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-H<sub>2</sub>O-Ethanol=21:56:20 ;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 30 °C;

The wave length of determination: 205 nm.

## **[ Storage ]**

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

## **[ References ]**

[1] Liu J, Wang ZT, Ji L L. *Am. J.Chinese Med.*, 2007, 35(2):317-28.

[2] Kamdem R E, Sang S, Ho C T. *J. Agr Food Chem.*, 2002, 50(16):4662-5.

[3] Yang T, Shi H X, Wang Z T, *et al. Phytother. Res.*, 2013, 27(4):618-23.

[4] Pfisterer P H, Rollinger J M, Schyschka L, *et al. Planta Med.*, 2010, 76(15):1698-700.

[5] Pinthong T, Bunyagidj C, Mounhong A, *et al. Siriraj Medical Journal*, 1991, 43(10):760-8.

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