**Natural Products** 



# **Panaxatriol Datasheet**

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

#### [ Product Information ]

Name: Panaxatriol

Catalog No.: CFN99982

Cas No.: 32791-84-7

**Purity:** > 98%

 $M.F: C_{30}H_{52}O_4$ 

M.W: 476.73

Physical Description: White powder



**Synonyms:**(3S,5R,6R,8R,9R,10R,12R,13R,14R,17S)-4,4,8,10,14-pentamethyl-17-[(2R)-2,6,6-trimethyl-2-oxanyl]-2,3,5,6,7,9,11,12,13,15,16,17-dodecahydro-1H-cyclopenta[a]ph enanthrene-3,6,12-triol.

### [ Intended Use ]

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

### [Source]

The roots of Panax ginseng C. A. Mey.

#### [Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Panaxatriol saponins (PTS), the main constituents extracted from Panax notoginseng, a Chinese herbal medicine, has been shown to be an effective agent on various diseases, it is an inducer of thioredoxin-1 (Trx-1), it prevents 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium ion-induced neurotoxicity and has pluripharmacological properties in the protection against Parkinson's disease (PD) including enhancing antioxidant activity, acting as neurotrophic factor, modulating inflammation and inhibiting mitochondria-mediated apoptosis.<sup>[1,2]</sup>

Panaxatriol saponins has been shown to be efficacious in the prevention and treatment of cerebrovascular diseases in China, it may activate endogenous cytoprotective mechanism against OGD-Rep induced oxidative injury via the activation of PI3K/Akt and Nrf2 signaling pathway.<sup>[3]</sup>

Panaxatriol saponins shows a protective effect on focal cerebral ischemia in rat brain by alleviating cerebral edema, up regulating the expression of HSP70, down regulating transferrin and maintaining blood brain barrier.<sup>[4]</sup>

Panaxatriol ameliorates ischemia/reperfusion (I/R) -induced myocardial damage and this protection is caused by reducing oxidative stress.<sup>[5]</sup>

#### [Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Ethyl Acetate, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

### [ HPLC Method ]<sup>[6]</sup>

Mobile phase: Methanol -H2O=95:5 ; Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; Column temperature: Room Temperature; The wave length of determination: 230 nm.

### [Storage]

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

### [ References ]

[1] Luo F C, Wang S D, Qi L, et al. J. Ethnopharmacol., 2011, 133(133):448-53.

- [2] Luo F C, Wang S D, Li K, et al. J. Ethnopharmacol., 2010, 127(2):419-23.
- [3] Huang Y, Yu J, Fang W, et al. Oxid. Med. Cell. Longev., 2014(6):978034-978034.
- [4] Hao Y X, Xue jun L I. China Journal of Chinese Materia Medica, 2002, 27(5):371-3.
- [5] Kim T H, Lee S M. Food Chem. Toxicol. , 2010, 48(6):1516-20.
- [6] Zhang N J, Qu X X, Liu H L. Food Research & Development, 2015(6):28-31.

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