

Ruscogenin Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Ruscogenin

Catalog No.: CFN99530

Cas No.: 472-11-7

Purity: > 98%

M.F: C₂₇H₄₂O₄

M.W: 430.63

Physical Description: White powder

Synonyms:

(1beta,3beta,25R)-spirost-5-en-1,3-diol; (1beta,3beta,22xi,25R)-spirost-5-en-1,3-diol.

[Intended Use]

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

[Source]

The root of Ophiopogon japonicus (L. f.) Ker-Gawl.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Ruscogenin (RUS), first isolated from Ruscus aculeatus, also a major steroidal sapogenin

of traditional Chinese herb Radix Ophiopogon japonicus, has been found to exert

significant anti-inflammatory and anti-thrombotic activities; the possible mechanism of the

anti-inflammatory activity is role of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 and nuclear

factor-kappaB.[1]

Ruscogenin significantly attenuates LPS-induced acute lung injury (ALI)via inhibiting

expressions of TF and iNOS and NF-kB p65 activation, indicates that it as a potential

therapeutic agent for ALI or sepsis.^[2]

Ruscogenin can protect the brain against ischemic damage caused by middle cerebral

artery occlusion (MCAO), and this effect may be through downregulation of

NF-kB-mediated inflammatory responses.[3]

Ruscogenin inhibits activation of neutrophil through cPLA 2, PAK, Akt, MAPKs, cAMP,

and PKA signaling pathways; increased PKA activity is associated with suppression of

the phosphorylation of Akt, p38MAPK, and ERK1/2 pathways.^[4]

Ruscogenin may attenuate high-fat diet (HFD)-induced steatohepatitis through

downregulation of NF- κB-mediated inflammatory responses, reducing hepatic lipogenic

gene expression, and upregulating proteins in β-oxidation pathway. [5]

Ruscogenin suppresses the inflammation and ameliorates the structural and functional

abnormalities of the diabetic kidney in rats might be associated with inhibition of NF-κB

mediated inflammatory genes expression.^[6]

[Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

[HPLC Method]^[7]

HPLC-ELSD:

Mobile phase: Methanol -H2O=88:12;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 25 °C;

Drift tube temperature: 42.2 ℃

Flow rate of gas: 1.4L/min.

[Storage]

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

[References]

[1] Huang Y L, Kou J P, Ma L, et al. J. Pharmacol. Sci., 2008, 108(2):198-205.

[2] Sun Q, Chen L, Gao M, et al. Int .Immunopharmacol., 2011, 12(1):88-93.

[3] Teng G, Qian L, Qian Y, et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol., 2013, 714(1-3):303-11.

[4] Lin Y N, Jia R, Liu Y H, et al. J. Steroid Biochem., 2015, 154:85-93.

[5] Lu HJ, Tzeng TF, Liou SS, et al. Biomed. Res. Int., 2014, 2014(1):652680.

[6] Lu H J, Tzeng T F, Liou S S, et al. Bmc Complem. Altern Med., 2014, 14(1):1-12.

[7] Liu C H, Li M, Feng Y Q, et al. Pharmacogn. Mag., 2016, 12(45):13-20.

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