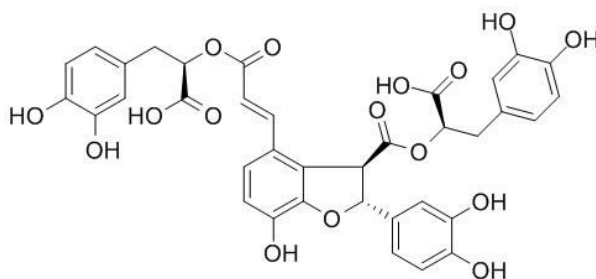


Salvianolic acid B Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)**[Product Information]****Name:** Salvianolic acid B**Catalog No.:** CFN99332**Cas No.:** 115939-25-8**Purity:** > 98%**M.F:** C₃₆H₃₀O₁₆**M.W:** 718.62**Physical Description:** Oil

Synonyms: 2-[3-[3-[[1-carboxy-2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethoxy]-oxomethyl]-2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-7-hydroxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-4-yl]-1-oxoprop-2-enoxyl]-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid.

**[Intended Use]**

1. Reference standards;
2. Pharmacological research;
3. Food and cosmetic research;
4. Synthetic precursor compounds;
5. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
6. Ingredient in supplements, beverages;
7. Others.

[Source]

The root of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bge.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Salvianolic acid B (Sal-B) is a bioactive compound isolated from the Chinese medicinal herb Danshen, which is used for treating neoplastic and chronic inflammatory diseases in China, Sal-B inhibits COX-2 expression in cultured HNSCC cells and in HNSCC cells isolated from tumor xenografts, shows as a COX-2 targeted anticancer agent for HNSCC prevention and treatment. [1]

Salvianolic acid B inhibits Abeta fibril formation and disaggregates preformed fibrils and protects against Abeta-induced cytotoxicity, inhibition of Abeta fibril aggregation as one possible method to halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease (AD), so salvianolic acid B has therapeutic potential in the treatment of AD.[2]

Salvianolic acid B exerts neuroprotective effects against H₂O₂ toxicity, which might be of importance and contribute to its clinical efficacy for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases. [3]

Salvianolic acid B has antioxidative potential, can reduce the 6-hydroxydopamine-induced increase of caspase-3 activity, and reduce C translocation into the from mitochondria, may be effective in treating associated with oxidative stress.[4]

Salvianolic acid B exerts various anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory activities in in vitro and in vivo studies, SalB (25 mg/kg) can reduce brain edema, lesion volume and motor functional deficits, and improve spatial learning and memory abilities.[5]

[Solvent]

Pyridine, DMSO, Ethanol, Methanol, Hot water.

[HPLC Method]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-0.1% Formic acid solution=21:79;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature : 23 °C;

The wave length of determination: 286 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

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- [4] Tian L L, Wang X J, Sun Y N, *et al. Int. J. Biochem. Cell B*, 2008, 40(3):409-22.
- [5] Dong J, Liu Y, Liang Z, *et al. Ultrason Sonochem*, 2010, 17(1):61-5.
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