

# Soyasaponin Bb Datasheet

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

## [ Product Information ]

Name: Soyasaponin Bb

Catalog No.: CFN90456

Cas No.: 51330-27-9

**Purity:** >=97%

M.F: C<sub>48</sub>H<sub>78</sub>O<sub>18</sub>

M.W: 943.12

Physical Description: Powder

Synonyms:

Soyasaponin I ;(3beta,22beta)-22,24-dihydroxyolean-12-en-3-yl 6-deoxy-alpha-L-mannopyranosyl- $(1\rightarrow 2)$ -beta-D-galactopyranosyl- $(1\rightarrow 2)$ -beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid.

## [ Intended Use ]

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

## [Source]

The seeds of Glycine max.

#### [ Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Soyasaponin Bb can impede kidney enlargement and cyst growth in the pcy mouse model of polycystic kidney disease.<sup>[1]</sup>

Soyasaponin Bb antagonizes inflammation by inhibiting TLR4 recruitment into lipid rafts and association with adaptor molecules through suppression of NADPH oxidase-dependent ROS generation. [2]

soyasaponin Bb can inhibit lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced inflammation in macrophages, it can inhibit TLR4 recruitment into lipid rafts and its signaling by suppressing the NADPH oxidase-dependent ROS generation..<sup>[3]</sup>

soyasaponin Bb can exhibit reverse effects on over expression of c-met,VEGF in Eca-9706 cells, Eca-9706 cell apoptosis can be induced by SSBb through inhibiting HDAC1-NF-  $\kappa$  B and activating PETEN and caspase-3 signaling pathways.<sup>[4]</sup>

Soyasaponin I and sapongenol B have limited absorption by Caco-2 intestinal cells and limited bioavailability in women.<sup>[5]</sup>

Soyasaponins (SSs) abundant in soybean have anti-inflammatory activities, low-dose SSs alleviated contact hypersensitivity (CHS) symptoms by attenuating inflammation and improving the intestinal microbiota composition, suggesting that dietary SSs may have beneficial effects on allergic contact dermatitis (ACD). [6]

Dietary soyasaponin has inhibitory effects on 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene-induced contact hypersensitivity in mice.<sup>[7]</sup>

## [Solvent]

Pyridine, Methanol, Ethanol, etc.

# [ HPLC Method ]<sup>[8]</sup>

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile- H2O=40:60(containing 0.1% trifluo roacetic acid0.1% Trifluo roacetic acid);

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature:40°C;

The wave length of determination: 205 nm.

#### [Storage]

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

#### [References]

[1] Philbrick D J, Bureau D P, Collins F W, et al. Kidney Int.I, 2003, 63(4):1230-9.

[2] Zhao L, Chen J, Zhang Y, et al. Nutritional Science Conference of China. 2015.

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[4] Pei Y, Zhao H, Xiaoyan D U. J. Hygiene Res., 2010, 39(4):444-6.

[5] .Hu J, Reddy M B, Hendrich S, et al. J. Nutr., 2004, 134(8):1867-73.

[6] Zha L Y, Mao L M, Lu X C, et al. Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 2011, 21(8):2415-8.

[7] Takao Nagano, Mitsuru Katase, Kazunobu Tsumura, et al. Exp. Dermatol., 2016, 9.

[8] Quan J S, Yin X Z, Shigemitsu K.Food Science & Technology, 2007, 32(4):172-4

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