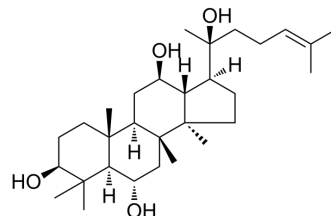


(20S)-Protopanaxatriol

Cat. No.:	HY-N0835												
CAS No.:	34080-08-5												
Molecular Formula:	C ₃₀ H ₅₂ O ₄												
Molecular Weight:	476.73												
Target:	Glucocorticoid Receptor; Estrogen Receptor/ERR; LXR; Apoptosis												
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation; Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Apoptosis												
Storage:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Powder</td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4°C</td> <td>2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In solvent</td> <td>-80°C</td> <td>6 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>1 month</td> </tr> </table>	Powder	-20°C	3 years		4°C	2 years	In solvent	-80°C	6 months		-20°C	1 month
Powder	-20°C	3 years											
	4°C	2 years											
In solvent	-80°C	6 months											
	-20°C	1 month											



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (209.76 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass		
	Preparing Stock Solutions		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		1 mM	2.0976 mL	10.4881 mL	20.9762 mL
		5 mM	0.4195 mL	2.0976 mL	4.1952 mL
10 mM		0.2098 mL	1.0488 mL	2.0976 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.36 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.36 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.36 mM); Clear solution 				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	(20S)-Protopanaxatriol is a metabolite of ginsenoside. (20S)-Protopanaxatriol works through the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) and estrogen receptor (ER), and is also a LXRα inhibitor. (20S)-Protopanaxatriol shows a broad spectrum of antitumor effects ^{[1][2][3]} .
IC₅₀ & Target	Glucocorticoid receptor, Oestrogen receptor ^[1] ; LXRα ^[2]

In Vitro

(20S)-Protopanaxatriol works through the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) and oestrogen receptor (ER) in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs). (20S)-Protopanaxatriol (PPT) increases $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ with an EC_{50} of 482 nM in HUVECs. ((20S)-Protopanaxatriol (1 μ M) elevates NO production via $ER\beta^{[1]}$. (20S)-Protopanaxatriol inhibits the autonomous transactivation of Gal4-LXR α LBD, the T0901317-dependent transcription of SREBP-1c and its promoter. (20S)-Protopanaxatriol (10 μ g/mL) blocks the recruitment of RNA polymerase II to the LXRE region of SREBP-1c. (20S)-Protopanaxatriol also inhibits T0901317-dependent transcription of LXR α target genes related to lipogenesis, and reduces T0901317-induced cellular triglyceride (TG) accumulation in primary hepatocytes, but does not alter transcription of ABCA1, also an LXR α target gene^[2]. Both In HCC827GR and H1975 cell lines, g-PPT (100?nM, 1? μ M, 10? μ M, 20? μ M; 48 hours) results in SCD1 expression decreased [3].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

(20S)-Protopanaxatriol (10?mg/kg; i.p.; daily for four weeks) synergizes with Gefitinib to inhibit xenograft growth^[3]. (20S)-Protopanaxatriol (50-100 mg/kg; p.o.; 25 days; female BALB/c nude mice bearing breast cancer MCF-7 cell) inhibits the growth of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in a nude mice xenograft assay^[4].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	H1975 murine xenograft tumor model
Dosage:	10 mg/kg
Administration:	I.p.; daily for four weeks
Result:	The combined g-PPT and Gefitinib (50 mg/kg/day) treatment clearly reduced p-EGFR and KI67 expression and increased c-Caspase3 expression compared to Gefitinib or g-PPT treatment alone.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Leung KW, et al. Protopanaxadiol and protopanaxatriol bind to glucocorticoid and oestrogen receptors in endothelial cells. *Br J Pharmacol*. 2009 Feb;156(4):626-37.
- [2]. Oh GS, et al. 20(S)-protopanaxatriol inhibits liver X receptor α -mediated expression of lipogenic genes in hepatocytes. *J Pharmacol Sci*. 2015 Jun;128(2):71-7.
- [3]. Huang Q, et al. Co-administration of 20(S)-protopanaxatriol (g-PPT) and EGFR-TKI overcomes EGFR-TKI resistance by decreasing SCD1 induced lipid accumulation in non-small cell lung cancer. *J Exp Clin Cancer Res*. 2019;38(1):129. Published 2019 Mar 15.
- [4]. Zhang H, et al. 20(S)-Protopanaxadiol-Induced Apoptosis in MCF-7 Breast Cancer Cell Line through the Inhibition of PI3K/AKT/mTOR Signaling Pathway. *Int J Mol Sci*. 2018;19(4):1053. Published 2018 Apr 2.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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