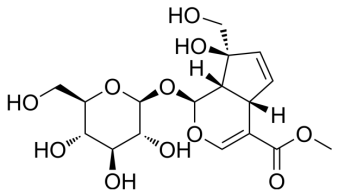
Gardenoside

Cat. No.:	HY-N1478
CAS No.:	24512-62-7
Molecular Formula:	$C_{17}H_{24}O_{11}$
Molecular Weight:	404.37
Target:	P2X Receptor
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel
Storage:	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (247.30 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.4730 mL	12.3649 mL	24.7298 mL
	5 mM	0.4946 mL	2.4730 mL	4.9460 mL
	10 mM	0.2473 mL	1.2365 mL	2.4730 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.18 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.18 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.18 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Gardenoside is a natural compound found in Gardenia fruits, with hepatoprotective properties. Gardenoside suppresses the pain of chronic constriction injury by regulating the P2X3 and P2X7 receptors. Gardenoside has an inhibitory effect on free fatty acids (FFA)-induced cellular steatosis[1][2].

IC_{50} & Target	P2X3 Receptor	P2X7 Receptor

REFERENCES

[1]. Yu M, Su B, et al. Gardenoside suppresses the pain in rats model of chronic constriction injury by regulating the P2X3 and P2X7 receptors. J Recept Signal Transduct Res. 2018 Jun;38(3):198-203.

[2]. Liang H, et al. Inhibitory Effect of Gardenoside on Free Fatty Acid-Induced Steatosis in HepG2 Hepatocytes. Int J Mol Sci. 2015 Nov 20;16(11):27749-56.

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