Product Data Sheet

Notoginsenoside R1

 Cat. No.:
 HY-N0615

 CAS No.:
 80418-24-2

 Molecular Formula:
 C₄₇H₈₀O₁₈

 Molecular Weight:
 933.13

Target: Amyloid-β; Apoptosis

Pathway: Neuronal Signaling; Apoptosis

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

4°C 2 years

In solvent -80°C 2 years

-20°C 1 year

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (107.17 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.0717 mL	5.3583 mL	10.7166 mL
	5 mM	0.2143 mL	1.0717 mL	2.1433 mL
	10 mM	0.1072 mL	0.5358 mL	1.0717 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 (2.68 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE- β -CD in saline) Solubility: \geq 2.5 mg/mL (2.68 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (2.68 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Notoginsenoside R1 (Sanchinoside R1), a saponin, is isolated from P. notoginseng. Notoginsenoside R1 exhibits anti-oxidation, anti-inflammatory, anti-angiogenic, and anti-apoptosis activities. Notoginsenoside R1 provides cardioprotection against ischemia/reperfusion (I/R) injury. Notoginsenoside R1 also provides neuroprotection in H_2O_2 -induced oxidative damage in PC12 cells[1][2][3].

In Vitro

Notoginsenoside R1 (2.5-80 μ M; 24 h) inhibits the hypoxia-reoxygenation (H/R)-induced cell death, intracellular ROS accumulation, and mitochondrial membrane depolarization in H9c2 cardiomyocytes^[1].

?Notoginsenoside R1 (5-20 μ M; 24 h) inhibits the H/R-induced H9c2 cardiomyocytes apoptosis in a concentration-dependent manner^[1].

?Notoginsenoside R1 (1-100 μ M; 24 h) dose-dependently protects PC12 cells and primary neurons from A β -induced cell death and apoptosis [2].

?Notoginsenoside R1 (10 μ M; 24 h) inhibits A β_{25-35} -induced ROS production, mitochondrial damage and MAPK activation in PC12 cells^[2].

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

In Vivo

Notoginsenoside R1 (5 mg/kg/h; infused via the right jugular vein) increases red blood cell velocity, reduces the number of adherent leukocytes and inhibits mast cell degranulation and cytokine elevation in rats^[3].

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

Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats (200-250 g) ^[3]		
Dosage:	5 mg/kg/h		
Administration:	Infused 20 min before LPS infusion via the right jugular vein		
Result:	Ameliorated the LPS-induced reduction in the mesenteric venular shear rate to some extent. Attenuated the LPS-induced adhesion of leukocytes to the venular wall.		
	Inhibited mast cell degranulation and cytokine elevation.		

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

• Front Cell Neurosci. 2020 Sep 4;14:280.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Yu Y, et, al. Cardioprotective effects of Notoginsenoside R1 against ischemia/reperfusion injuries by regulating oxidative stress- and endoplasmic reticulum stress-related signaling pathways. Sci Rep. 2016 Feb 18;6:21730.

[2]. Ma B, et, al. Notoginsenoside R1 attenuates amyloid- β -induced damage in neurons by inhibiting reactive oxygen species and modulating MAPK activation. Int Immunopharmacol. 2014 Sep;22(1):151-9.

[3]. Sun K, et, al. Protective effects of ginsenoside Rb1, ginsenoside Rg1, and notoginsenoside R1 on lipopolysaccharide-induced microcirculatory disturbance in rat mesentery. Life Sci. 2007 Jul 19;81(6):509-18.

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

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