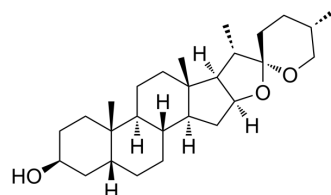


Sarsasapogenin

Cat. No.:	HY-N0073		
CAS No.:	126-19-2		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₇ H ₄₄ O ₃		
Molecular Weight:	416.64		
Target:	NF-κB; Endogenous Metabolite		
Pathway:	NF-κB; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease		
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 : 3.57 mg/mL (8.57 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)
 Ethanol : 1 mg/mL (2.40 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.4002 mL	12.0008 mL	24.0015 mL
	5 mM	0.4800 mL	2.4002 mL	4.8003 mL
	10 mM	---	---	---

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 0.5% CMC-Na/saline water
 Solubility: 5 mg/mL (12.00 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Sarsasapogenin is a saponin from the Chinese medical herb *Anemarrhena asphodeloides* Bunge, with antidiabetic, anti-oxidative, anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities.

IC₅₀ & Target

NF-κB

In Vitro

Sarsasapogenin (20-80 μM) induces apoptosis via caspase-dependent mitochondrial pathway in HeLa cells. Sarsasapogenin also induces apoptosis via the caspase-dependent mitochondrial apoptotic pathway. Sarsasapogenin (60 μM)-induced ROS generation triggers ER stress and mitochondrial dysfunction^[1]. Sarsasapogenin potently inhibits NF-κB and MAPK activation, as well as IRAK1, TAK1, and IκBα phosphorylation in LPS-stimulated macrophages. Moreover, Sarsasapogenin inhibits the binding of LPS to macrophage Toll-like receptor 4, and polarization of M2 to M1 macrophages^[3].
 MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

Sarsasapogenin (20 and 40 mg/kg) significantly restores the sucrose preference deficit induced by olfactory bulbectomy (OB), and increases locomotor activity. Sarsasapogenin groups (20 and 40 mg/kg) have significantly lower immobility times, higher AChE protein expression levels than the OB group. Furthermore, Sarsasapogenin (20 and 40 mg/kg) groups have significantly higher $\alpha 7$ -nAChR protein expression, and increases higher $\alpha 4$ -nAChR protein expression levels compared to rats in the OB group^[2]. Sarsasapogenin (5 or 10 mg/kg, p.o.) inhibits TNBS-induced colon shortening and myeloperoxidase activity in mice, reducing NF- κ B activation and interleukin (IL)-1 β , tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , and IL-6 levels, while simultaneously increasing IL-10^[3].

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

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay ^[1]

The effect of Sarsasapogenin on cell viability is measured by the MTT assay method. After exposure to Sarsasapogenin in the absence or presence of Z-VAD-FMK pretreatment for the indicated time, cells in 96-well plates are incubated with MTT. The formazan precipitate is dissolved in 200 μ L of dimethyl sulfoxide, and the absorbance at 570 nm is measured using a Benchmark microplate reader.

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Animal Administration ^[3]

The mice are randomly divided into 7 groups: normal control, TNBS-induced colitic control groups treated with vehicle, timosaponin AIII (5 or 10 mg/kg), Sarsasapogenin (5 or 10 mg/kg) or sulfasalazine (50 mg/kg). Each group consists of 6 mice. The colitis is induced by the intrarectal injection of 2.5% (w/v) TNBS solution (100 μ L, dissolved in 50% ethanol) into the colon of anesthetized mice using a thin round-tip needle equipped with a syringe. The normal group is treated with vehicle alone instead of TNBS and test agents. If the injected TNBS solution is excreted, the mouse is excluded from the experiment. Timosaponin AIII or Sarsasapogenin (5 or 10 mg/kg) or sulfasalazine (50 mg/kg) dissolved in 2% tween 80 are orally administered once a day for 3 days after treatment with TNBS. The mice are killed 18 h after the final administration of test agents. The colon is quickly removed, opened longitudinally, and gently washed by PBS. Macroscopic evaluation of the colitis grade is scored (0, no ulcer and no inflammation; 1, no ulceration and local hyperemia; 2, ulceration with hyperemia; 3, ulceration and inflammation at one site only; 4, two or more sites of ulceration and inflammation; 5, ulceration extending more than 2 cm). The colons are stored at -80°C until used in the experiment for ELISA and immunoblotting.

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CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Phytother Res. 2021 Jun;35(6):3167-3180.
- Drug Des Devel Ther. 2020 Aug 24;14:3435-3447.
- PLoS One. 2020 Dec 31;15(12):e0244654.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Shen S, et al. Sarsasapogenin induces apoptosis via the reactive oxygen species-mediated mitochondrial pathway and ER stress pathway in HeLa cells. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. 2013 Oct 26.

[2]. Feng B, et al. Sarsasapogenin reverses depressive-like behaviors and nicotinic acetylcholine receptors induced by olfactory bulbectomy. *Neurosci Lett*. 2017 Feb 3;639:173-178.

[3]. Lim SM, et al. Timosaponin AIII and its metabolite sarsasapogenin ameliorate colitis in mice by inhibiting NF- κ B and MAPK activation and restoring Th17/Treg cell balance. *Int Immunopharmacol*. 2015 Apr;25(2):493-503.

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

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