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siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

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- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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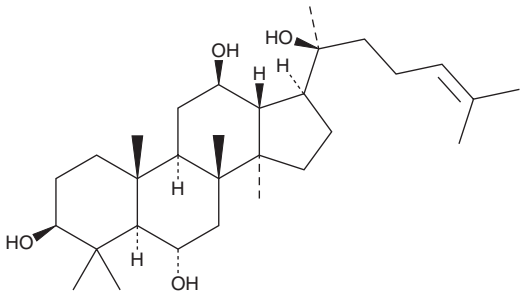
PRODUCT INFORMATION

20(S)-Protopanaxatriol

Item No. 29073

CAS Registry No.:	34080-08-5
Formal Name:	(3β,6α,12β)-dammar-24-ene-3,6,12,20-tetrol
Synonyms:	20(S)-APPT, PPT
MF:	$C_{30}H_{52}O_4$
FW:	476.7
Purity:	≥95%
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥2 years
Item Origin:	Plant/Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

20(S)-Protopanaxatriol is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the 20(S)-protopanaxatriol in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. 20(S)-Protopanaxatriol is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of 20(S)-protopanaxatriol in these solvents is approximately 30 mg/ml.

20(S)-Protopanaxatriol is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, 20(S)-protopanaxatriol should first be dissolved in ethanol and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. 20(S)-Protopanaxatriol has a solubility of approximately 0.25 mg/ml in a 1:3 solution of ethanol:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

20(S)-Protopanaxatriol is an active aglycone metabolite of various panaxatriol ginsenosides, including ginsenoside Re (Item No. 15330), ginsenoside Rf (Item No. 23667), ginsenoside Rg_1 (Item No. 15315), ginsenoside Rg_2 (Item No. 15331), and ginsenoside Rh_1 (Item No. 27318).[1] It is cytotoxic to HL-60 cancer cells (IC_{50} = 16 µM).[2] 20(S)-Protopanaxatriol inhibits the proliferation of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs; EC_{50} = 6.64 µg/ml).[3] It inhibits LPS-induced increases in the protein levels of COX-2 and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and decreases LPS-induced NF-κB activity in RAW 264.7 cells when used at concentrations ranging from 1 to 20 µM.[4]

References

1. Helms, S. Cancer prevention and therapeutics: Panax ginseng. *Altern. Med. Rev.* **9(3)**, 259-274 (2004).
2. Tian, Y., Guo, H., Han, J., *et al.* Microbial transformation of 20(S)-protopanaxatriol by Mucor spinosus. *J. Nat. Prod.* **68(5)**, 678-680 (2005).
3. Usami, Y., Liu, Y.-N., Lin, A.-S., *et al.* Antitumor agents. 261. 20(S)-Protopanaxadiol and 20(s)-protopanaxatriol as antiangiogenic agents and total assignment of ^{1}H NMR spectra. *J. Nat. Prod.* **71(3)**, 478-481 (2008).
4. Oh, G.S., Pae, H.O., Choi, B.M., *et al.* 20(S)-Protopanaxatriol, one of ginsenoside metabolites, inhibits inducible nitric oxide synthase and cyclooxygenase-2 expressions through inactivation of nuclear factor-κB in RAW 264.7 macrophages stimulated with lipopolysaccharide. *Cancer Lett.* **205(1)**, 23-29 (2004).

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