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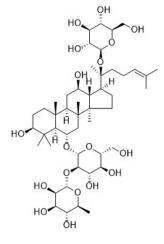
# 人参皂苷Re (98%, HPLC)

产品编号	产品名称	包装
SM6036-10mM	人参皂苷 Re (98%, HPLC)	$10\text{mM} \times 0.2\text{ml}$
SM6036-25mg	人参皂苷 Re (98%, HPLC)	25mg
SM6036-100mg	人参皂苷 Re (98%, HPLC)	100mg

# 产品简介:

### ▶ 化学信息:

中文名	人参皂苷Re			
英文名	Ginsenoside Re			
中文别名	-			
英文别名	Ginsenoside B2; Panaxoside Re; Sanchinoside Re			
来源	人参 <i>Panax ginseng</i> C. A. Meyer			
化合物类型	萜类(Terpenoids)>三萜>达玛烷型四环三萜皂苷			
化学式	C <sub>48</sub> H <sub>82</sub> O <sub>18</sub>			
分子量	947.15			
CAS号	52286-59-6			
纯度	98%, HPLC			
溶剂/溶解度	DMSO: ≥ 50 mg/ml (52.79 mM)			
溶液配制	10mg加入1.06ml DMSO,或者每9.47mg加入1ml DMSO,配制成10mM溶液。			



#### > 生物信息

产品描述	Ginsenoside Re (Ginsenoside B2) is an extract from Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Re decrease the $\beta$ -amyloid protein (A $\beta$ ). Ginsenoside Re plays a role in antiinflammation through inhibition					
	JNK and NF-κB.					
信号通路	-					
靶点	NF-κB	JNK	Αβ	-	-	
$IC_{50}$	-	-	-	-	-	
体外研究	precursor protein in the N2a/APP690 levels.To prevent viability is first do increasing concerunder 100 µM do Ginsenoside Re N2a/APP695 cells. viability of the N	nsenoside Re is a well-known traditional Chinese medicine, which decreases the β-site amylo ecursor protein cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE1) mRNA and protein levels and inhibits BACE1 activities the N2a/APP695 cells. Ginsenoside Re also significantly increases the PPARγ protein and mRN rels. To prevent Ginsenoside Re from having a cytotoxic effect on the N2a/APP695 cells, the combility is first determined by the MTT assay. The N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells are treated with creasing concentrations of Ginsenoside Re (0-200 μM) for 24 h. Ginsenoside Re concentration der 100 μM do not affect the viability of the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells, whereas the 150 μ nsenoside Re concentration markedly decreases the survival rate of the N2a/WT and A2a/APP695 cells. Incubation with Ginsenoside Re at a 200 μM concentration for 24 h reduces the ability of the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells by 15.58% and 26.82%, respectively. These datalicate that Ginsenoside Re treatment within the range of 0-100 μM for 24 h is safe for the content of the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells within the range of 0-100 μM for 24 h is safe for the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells within the range of 0-100 μM for 24 h is safe for the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells within the range of 0-100 μM for 24 h is safe for the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells within the range of 0-100 μM for 24 h is safe for the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells within the range of 0-100 μM for 24 h is safe for the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells within the range of 0-100 μM for 24 h is safe for the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells within the range of 0-100 μM for 24 h is safe for the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells within the range of 0-100 μM for 24 h is safe for the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells within the range of 0-100 μM for 24 h is safe for the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells within the range of 0-100 μM for 24 h is safe for the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells within the range of 0-100 μM for 24 h is safe for the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells within the range of 0-100 μM for 24 h is safe for the N2a/WT and N2a/APP695 cells within				
体内研究	Ginsenoside Re reduces insulin resistance in 3T3-L1 adipocytes and high-fat diet (HFD) rate through inhibition of JNK and NF-κB activation. Intraperitoneal injection of lipopolysaccharid (LPS) at a dose of 20 mg/kg is lethal to mice, and 70% to 80% of the mice die within 60 h. Howeve pretreatment of the mice with Rg1 or Ginsenoside Re increases their survival rates in dose-dependent manner. With the doses of Rg1 or Ginsenoside Re increase from 2.5 to 5 mg/kg the survival rate is elevated from 60% to 90% (Rg1) or from 30% to 40% (Ginsenoside Re). All the				lipopolysaccharide thin 60 h. However, survival rates in a rom 2.5 to 5 mg/kg,	

mice administered Rg1 at a minimal dose of 10 mg/kg are protected from death compared to 80% survival of mice treated with an equal dose of Ginsenoside Re. To protect all the mice, 20 mg/kg Ginsenoside Re is needed. To investigate the anti-inflammatory potential of Rg1 and Ginsenoside Re, 1 mg/kg Rg1 or Ginsenoside Re is injected into rats and then challenged the animals with LPS. The injection procedure itself causes a transient stress-induced increase in body temperature of ~1.2°C in each group. Thereafter, LPS-challenged rats without pretreatment develope a robust biphasic fever, with the first peak reaching ~1.5°C at 2 h and the second peak reaching 1.8°C at 4 h. In contrast, the temperature changes for the Rg1-, Ginsenoside Re-, and TAK-242-treated groups are only 0.9, 1.2, and 0.8°C at 2 h and 1.3, 1.4, and 1.0°C at 4 h, respectively. Pretreatment with Rg1, Ginsenoside Re, or TAK-242 significantly attenuates LPS-induced alterations in body temperature. 临床实验 NCT00781534: Diabetes, Early Phase 1.

#### 参考文献:

- 1. Cao G, et al. Eur J Pharmacol. 2016,793:101-108.
- 2. Su F, et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2015,59(9):5654-63.
- 3. Zhang Z, et al. Mol Endocrinol. 2008,22(1):186-95.

#### 包装清单:

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-	说明书	1份

## 保存条件:

-20℃保存,至少一年有效。固体粉末4℃保存,至少一个月有效。如果溶于非DMSO溶剂,建议分装后-80℃保存,预计6个月内 有效。

#### 注意事项:

- 本产品可能对人体有一定的毒害作用,请注意适当防护,以避免直接接触人体或吸入体内。
- ▶ 本产品仅限于专业人员的科学研究用,不得用于临床诊断或治疗,不得用于食品或药品,不得存放于普通住宅内。
- ▶ 为了您的安全和健康,请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。

#### 使用说明:

- 1. 收到产品后请立即按照说明书推荐的条件保存。使用前可以在2,000-10,000g离心数秒,以使液体或粉末充分沉降至管底后再开盖
- 2. 对于10mM溶液,可直接稀释使用。对于固体,请根据本产品的溶解性及实验目的选择相应溶剂配制成高浓度的储备液(母液)后使 用。
- 3. 具体的最佳工作浓度请参考本说明书中的体外、体内研究结果或其它相关文献,或者根据实验目的,以及所培养的特定细胞和组 织,通过实验进行摸索和优化。
- 4. 不同实验动物依据体表面积的等效剂量转换表请参考如下网页: https://www.beyotime.com/support/animal-dose.htm

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