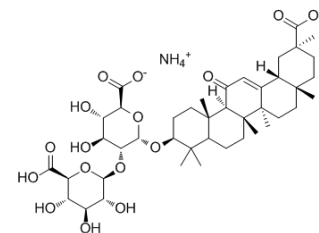


Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate hydrate

Cat. No.:	HY-76225		
CAS No.:	53956-04-0		
Molecular Formula:	C ₄₂ H ₆₅ NO ₁₆		
Molecular Weight:	839.96		
Target:	Others		
Pathway:	Others		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



Solvent & Solubility

In Vitro

10 mM in DMSO

Concentration	Mass		
	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	1.1905 mL	5.9527 mL	11.9053 mL
5 mM	0.2381 mL	1.1905 mL	2.3811 mL
10 mM	0.1191 mL	0.5953 mL	1.1905 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate hydrate has various pharmacological actions such as anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, antigastriculcer, and antihepatitis activities. **In Vivo:** The increase of the lung W/D weight ratios is significantly reduced by high and medium dose of MAG (10 and 30mg/kg) administration. Pretreatment with MAG (10 and 30mg/kg) efficiently reduces the production of TNF- α and IL-1 β . MAG (10, 30mg/kg) significantly decreases NF- κ B p65 protein expression, compared with LPS. On the contrary, LPS significantly reduces I κ B- α protein expression compared with the control group, whereas MAG (10 and 30mg/kg) significantly increased I κ B- α expression, compared with the LPS group^[1].

Low- and high-dose MAG treatment significantly reduces the AST, ALT, TBIL, and TBA levels at 14 and 21 d time points when compared with that of the RIF and INH group, suggesting the protective effect of MAG on RIF- and INH-induced liver injury. MAG treatment groups elevate the hepatic GSH level at 7, 14, and 21 d time points and markedly reduce the MDA level at 14 and 21 d time points in RIF- and INH-treated rats, suggesting the protective effect of MAG in RIF- and INH induced liver injuries^[2].

REFERENCES

[1]. Huang X, et al. Anti-Inflammatory Effects of Monoammonium Glycyrrhizinate on Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Acute Lung Injury in Mice through Regulating Nuclear Factor-Kappa B Signaling Pathway. *Evid Based Complement Alternat Med.* 2015;2015:272474.

[2]. Zhou L, et al. Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate protects rifampicin- and isoniazid-induced hepatotoxicity via regulating the expression of transporter Mrp2, Ntcp, and Oatp1a4 in liver. *Pharm Biol.* 2016;54(6):931-7.

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

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