Geniposidic acid

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0010  
**CAS No.:** 27741-01-1  
**Molecular Formula:** C₁₆H₂₂O₁₀  
**Molecular Weight:** 374.34  
**Target:** Others  
**Pathway:** Others  
**Storage:**  
- Powder: -20°C 3 years, 4°C 2 years  
- In solvent: -80°C 6 months, -20°C 1 month  

### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

**In Vitro**  
DMSO: ≥ 100 mg/mL (267.14 mM)  
* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparing Stock Solutions</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Solvent Mass</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 mM</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6714 mL</td>
<td>13.3568 mL</td>
<td>26.7137 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5343 mL</td>
<td>2.6714 mL</td>
<td>5.3427 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mM</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2671 mL</td>
<td>1.3357 mL</td>
<td>2.6714 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: ≥ 3 mg/mL (8.01 mM); Clear solution  
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
   Solubility: ≥ 3 mg/mL (8.01 mM); Clear solution  
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
   Solubility: ≥ 3 mg/mL (8.01 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

**Description**  
Geniposidic acid is an effective anticancer and radioprotection agent. Target: Others  
Mice were given an intraperitoneal injection of Geniposidic acid (GA) (12.5, 25, 50 mg/kg) 1 h before receiving GA against d-galactosamine (GalN) (800 mg/kg)/LPS (40 μg/kg). Liver and blood samples were collected 1 and 8 h after GalN/LPS injection. The survival rate of the GA group was significantly higher than the control. GalN/LPS increased serum aminotransferase activity, serum tumor necrosis factor-α level and hepatic lipid peroxidation and decreased hepatic...
glutathione content [1]. GA enhanced significantly the postirradiation responses of splenic blastogenesis by PHA. In addition, GA is a potent tumor growth inhibitor when combined with the X-irradiation, though there was no significant synergetic effect on their combined antitumor activity. The preliminary results of GA on hematological and blastogenic observations in this study suggested that it may very well, partially, play a role in an effective anticancer product with the ability to decrease undesirable radiation damage to the hematologic tissue after high dose irradiation [2].

REFERENCES
