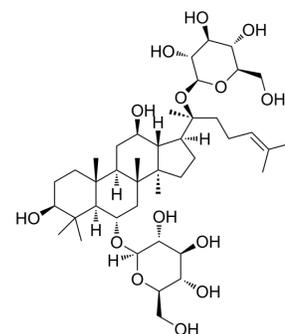


Ginsenoside Rg1

Cat. No.:	HY-N0045												
CAS No.:	22427-39-0												
Molecular Formula:	C ₄₂ H ₇₂ O ₁₄												
Molecular Weight:	801.01												
Target:	Amyloid-β; NF-κB; Apoptosis												
Pathway:	Neuronal Signaling; NF-κB; Apoptosis												
Storage:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Powder</td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4°C</td> <td>2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In solvent</td> <td>-80°C</td> <td>6 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>1 month</td> </tr> </table>	Powder	-20°C	3 years		4°C	2 years	In solvent	-80°C	6 months		-20°C	1 month
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 (124.84 mM)
 H₂O : 10 mg/mL (12.48 mM; Need ultrasonic)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.2484 mL	6.2421 mL	12.4842 mL
	5 mM	0.2497 mL	1.2484 mL	2.4968 mL
	10 mM	0.1248 mL	0.6242 mL	1.2484 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: Saline
Solubility: 10 mg/mL (12.48 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.12 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.12 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.12 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Ginsenoside Rg1 is one of the major active components of Panax ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg1 ameliorates the impaired cognitive function, displays promising effects by reducing cerebral Aβ levels. Ginsenoside Rg1 also reduces NF-κB nuclear translocation.

IC ₅₀ & Target	Aβ ₁₋₄₂	p65
In Vitro	<p>Ginsenoside Rg1 promotes the proliferation and differentiation of human dental pulp cells (hDPCs). The proliferative ability of hDPCs in Ginsenoside Rg1 is significantly enhanced (p<0.05), especially in the Ginsenoside Rg1 (5 μM) group. ALP activity and gene expressions of DSPP and DMP1 are increased in the induction group, Ginsenoside Rg1 group, and their combination group compared with the control group (p<0.05)^[3].</p> <p>In the RAW264.7 cells stimulated by lipopolysaccharides (LPS), the level of p-IκBα and p-p65 is significantly higher than in controls and PPAR-γ levels are significantly lower. Treatment with Rg1 vitro inhibits IκBα phosphorylation, reduces NF-κB nuclear translocation and upregulates PPAR-γ expression^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>	
In Vivo	<p>In the inflamed joints of adjuvant-induced arthritis (AIA) rats, the level of p-IκBα and p-p65 is significantly higher than in controls and PPAR-γ levels are significantly lower. Treatment with Ginsenoside Rg1 in vivo inhibits IκBα phosphorylation, reduces NF-κB nuclear translocation and upregulates PPAR-γ expression^[2]. Ginsenoside Rg1 (G-Rg1) and Ginsenoside Rg2 (G-Rg2) reduce the escape latencies on the last two training days compared to the Alzheimer's disease (AD) model group (p<0.05). In the spatial exploration test, the total time spent in the target quadrant and the number of mice that exactly crossed the previous position of the platform are clearly shorter and lower, respectively, in the AD model group mice than in the normal control group mice (p<0.01), a trend that is reversed by treatment with Ginsenoside Rg1 and Ginsenoside Rg2 (Ginsenoside Rg1, p<0.01; Ginsenoside Rg2, p<0.05). Treatment with Ginsenoside Rg1 and Ginsenoside Rg2 effectively improve cognitive function of the mice that have declined due to AD. Ginsenoside Rg1 and Ginsenoside Rg2 reduce Aβ₁₋₄₂ accumulation in APP/PS1 mice. In the Ginsenoside Rg1 and Ginsenoside Rg2 treated mice, the pathological abnormalities observed in the APP/PS1 mice are gradually ameliorated. Clear nucleoli and light brown, sparsely scattered Aβ deposits are visible^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>	

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay ^[3]

hDPCs are incubated with different concentrations of Ginsenoside Rg1 (0.1, 0.5, 2.5, 5, 10 and 20 μM). The effects of Ginsenoside Rg1 on the proliferative ability of hDPCs are evaluated by a fibroblast colony forming test, MTT assay and flow cytometry for cell cycle. The control group, osteogenic induction group, Ginsenoside Rg1 (5 μM) group and combination group are designed, and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity and FQ-PCR for gene expressions of dentine sialophosphoprotein (DSPP) and dentine matrix protein 1 (DMP1) are performed to evaluate the differentiation of hDPCs^[3]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Administration ^[1]

Mice^[1]
 Male APP/PS1 mice, weighing 20±2 g, and male C57BL/6J mice, weighing 20±2 g, are used. The animals are maintained in an air-conditioned animal center at 23±2°C and a relative humidity of 50±10%, with a natural light-dark cycle. Food and water are available ad libitum. After acclimatization for 1 wk, the mice are divided into four groups (n=10 in each group): the normal control group, the AD model group, the Ginsenoside Rg1 group, and the Ginsenoside Rg2 group. According to the concentration-response curves, the mice in the Ginsenoside Rg1 and Ginsenoside Rg2 groups are injected intraperitoneally once daily with Ginsenoside Rg1 and Ginsenoside Rg2 (30 mg/kg), respectively, dissolved in saline. The mice in the AD model group (APP/PS1 mice) and the normal control group (C57BL/6J nontransgenic littermates) are treated with isodose saline (0.9% w/v). All mice are treated for 1 mo before brain metabolite profiling.
 MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- ACS Appl Mater Interfaces. 2021 Dec 15.
- Free Radic Biol Med. 2021 Aug 5;S0891-5849(21)00466-4.

- Int J Mol Sci. 2022 Sep 2;23(17):10045.
- Mol Neurobiol. 2022 Mar 1.
- Toxics. 2022, 10(6), 285.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Li N, et al. A UPLC/MS-based metabolomics investigation of the protective effect of ginsenosides Rg1 and Rg2 in mice with Alzheimer's disease. J Ginseng Res. 2016 Jan;40(1):9-17.
- [2]. Zhang L, et al. Ginsenoside Rg1 attenuates adjuvant-induced arthritis in rats via modulation of PPAR- γ /NF- κ B signal pathway. Oncotarget. 2017 Jul 24;8(33):55384-55393.
- [3]. Wang P, et al. Effect of ginsenoside Rg1 on proliferation and differentiation of human dental pulp cells in vitro. Aust Dent J. 2012 Jun;57(2):157-65.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA