### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

**Description**

Ginsenoside Rg6 is the component isolated from notoginseng. Ginsenoside Rg6 inhibits TNF-α-induced NF-κB transcriptional activity with an IC₅₀ of 29.34±2.22 μM in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rg6 also exhibits apoptosis-inducing effect.

**IC₅₀ & Target**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Apoptosis</td>
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**In Vitro**

Ginsenoside Rg6 inhibits TNF-α-induced NF-κB transcriptional activity with an IC₅₀ of 25.12±1.04 μM in SK-Hep1 cells, consistent with the data from HepG2 cells[1]. Ginsenoside Rg6 exhibits obvious anti-proliferative and apoptosis-inducing effects when it is applied to JK cells in vitro. Ginsenoside Rg6 blocks S arrest in the cell cycle. CCK-8 method shows that after Ginsenoside Rg6 is used, several groups with different concentrations obviously inhibits JK cell proliferation in human lymphocytoma, with evident dose dependency. Based on IC₅₀, the median inhibitory concentration of Ginsenoside Rg6 is 83.08 μM[2].

### PROTOCOL

**Cell Assay**

HepG2 and SK-Hep1 cells are maintained in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium containing 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 100 units/mL Penicillin, and 10 μg/mL Streptomycin, at 37°C and 5% CO₂. Cell-Counting Kit (CCK)-8 is used to analyze the effect of compounds (e.g., Ginsenoside Rg6; 0.01, 0.1, 1 and 10 μM) on cell toxicity. Cells are cultured overnight in 96-well plate (~1×10⁴ cells/well). Cell toxicity is assessed after the addition of compounds on dose-dependent manner. After 24 h of treatment, 10 μL of the CCK-8 solution is added to triplicate wells, and incubated for 1 h. Absorbance is measured at 450 nm to determine viable cell numbers in wells[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES