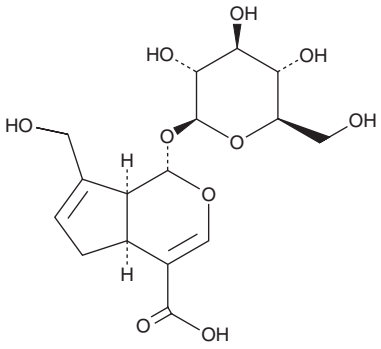
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Geniposidic Acid

Item No. 28409

CAS Registry No.:	27741-01-1
Formal Name:	(1S,4aS,7aS)-1-(β-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-1,4a,5,7a-tetrahydro-7-(hydroxymethyl)-cyclopenta[c]pyran-4-carboxylic acid
MF:	$C_{16}H_{22}O_{10}$
FW:	374.3
Purity:	≥98%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 237 nm
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years
Item Origin:	Plant/*Gardenia*



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Geniposidic acid is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the geniposidic acid in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Geniposidic acid is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of geniposidic acid in these solvents is approximately 30 mg/ml.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. Organic solvent-free aqueous solutions of geniposidic acid can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of geniposidic acid in PBS, pH 7.2, is approximately 10 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Geniposidic acid is an iridoid glycoside that has been found in *G. jasminoides* and has diverse biological activities.[1-3] It inhibits ear edema induced by phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (TPA; Item No. 10008014) in mice by 91.01% when administered topically at a dose of 0.1 mg/ear.[1] Geniposidic acid (50 mg/kg) increases survival rate, attenuates increases in alanine aminotransferase (ALT) activity and TNF-α levels in serum, as well as hepatic levels of malondialdehyde (MDA), and prevents decreases in hepatic GSH levels in a mouse model of fulminant hepatic failure induced by D-galactosamine (Item No. 22981) and LPS.[2] It decreases systolic blood pressure and heart rate and increases plasma levels of atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP; Item Nos. 24276 | 24539) in spontaneously hypertensive rats when administered at a dose of 100 mg/kg.[3]

References

1. Carrillo-Ocampo, D., Bazaldúa-Gómez, S., Bonilla-Barbosa, J.R., *et al. Molecules* **18(10)**, 12109-12118 (2013).
2. Kim, S.-J., Kim, K.-M., Park, J., *et al. J. Ethnopharmacol.* **146(1)**, 271-277 (2013).
3. Nakamura, K., Hosoo, S., Yamaguchi, S., *et al. J. Funct. Foods* **40**, 634-638 (2018).

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