PRODUCT INFORMATION



Secoxyloganin

Item No. 30267

CAS Registry No.: 58822-47-2

Formal Name: (2S,3R,4S)-3-ethenyl-2-(β-D-

glucopyranosyloxy)-3,4-dihydro-5-

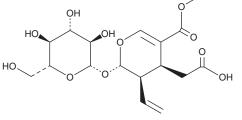
(methoxycarbonyl)-2H-pyran-4-acetic acid

MF: $C_{17}H_{24}O_{11}$ FW: 404.4 ≥95% **Purity:** UV/Vis.: λ_{max} : 232 nm

Supplied as: A crystalline solid Storage: -20°C Stability: ≥4 years

Item Origin: Plant/Lonicerae flos

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



Laboratory Procedures

Secoxyloganin is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the secoxyloganin in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Secoxyloganin is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of secoxyloganin in ethanol is approximately 10 mg/ml and approximately 5 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF.

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 secoxyloganin can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of secoxyloganin in PBS, pH 7.2, is approximately 10 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Secoxyloganin is a secoiridoid glycoside that has been found in L. japonica and has diverse biological activities. $^{1-3}$ It is active against E. coli and S. aureus in a disc assay when used at a concentration of 2 mg/disc. 1 Secoxyloganin is cytotoxic to human dermal fibroblasts (IC₅₀ = $78.1 \mu M$).² In vivo, secoxyloganin (10 mg/ml) prevents hen egg white lysozyme-induced decreases in tail vein blood flow, a marker of allergic inflammation, in hen egg white lysozyme-sensitized mice.3

References

- 1. Xiong, J., Li, S., Wang, W., et al. Screening and identification of the antibacterial bioactive compounds from Lonicera japonica Thunb. leaves. Food Chem. 138(1), 327-333 (2013).
- Zebiri, I., Haddad, M., Duca, L., et al. Biological activities of triterpenoids from Poraqueiba sericea stems. Nat. Prod. Res. 31(11), 1333-1338 (2017).
- Oku, H., Ogawa, Y., Iwaoka, E., et al. Allergy-preventive effects of chlorogenic acid and iridoid derivatives from flower buds of Lonicera japonica. Biol. Pharm. Bull. 34(8), 1330-1333 (2011).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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