PRODUCT INFORMATION



Epimedin C

Item No. 34375

CAS Registry No.: 110642-44-9

Formal Name: $3-[[6-deoxy-2-O-(6-deoxy-\alpha-L-$

> mannopyranosyl)-α-L-mannopyranosyl] oxy]-7-(β-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-5-hydroxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-8-(3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl)-4H-1-

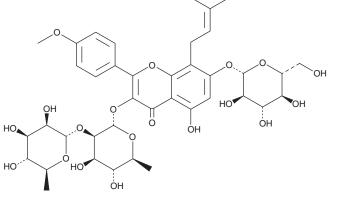
benzopyran-4-one

Baohuoside VI Synonym: MF: $C_{39}H_{50}O_{19}$ FW: 822.8 **Purity:** ≥98% UV/Vis.:

 λ_{max} : 272 nm Supplied as: A solid -20°C Storage: Stability: ≥4 years

Item Origin: Plant/Epimedii folium

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



Laboratory Procedures

Epimedin C is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the epimedin C in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Epimedin C is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of epimedin C 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 epimedin C can be prepared by directly dissolving the solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of epimedin C in PBS (pH 7.2) is approximately 1 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Epimedin C is a flavonoid glycoside that has been found in E. koreanum and has diverse biological activities.¹⁻³ It scavenges DPPH (Item No. 14805) radicals in a cell-free assay (IC₅₀ = 142 μ M).¹ Epimedin B increases proliferation of UMR-106 osteoblasts by 30.4 and 41.6% when used at concentrations of 0.1 and 10 μM, respectively.² It inhibits ear edema induced by phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (TPA; Item No. 10008014) in mice (ED₅₀ = 192 nmol/ear).³

References

- 1. Kim, E.S., Kim, M.K., Kang, H.K., et al. Flavonol glycosides with antioxidant activity from the aerial parts of Epimedium koreanum nakai. Nat. Prod. Sci. 14(4), 233-238 (2008).
- 2. Meng, F.-H., M., Li, Y.-B., Xiong, A.-L., et al. Osteoblastic proliferative activity of Epimedium brevicornum maxim. Phytomedicine 12(3), 189-93 (2005).
- Yasukawa, K., Ko, S.-K., and Whang, W.-K. Inhibitory effects of the aerial parts of Epimedium koreanum on TPA-induced inflammation and tumour promotion in two-stage carcinogenesis in mouse skin. J. Pharm. Nutr. Sci. 6(2), 38-42 (2016).

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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