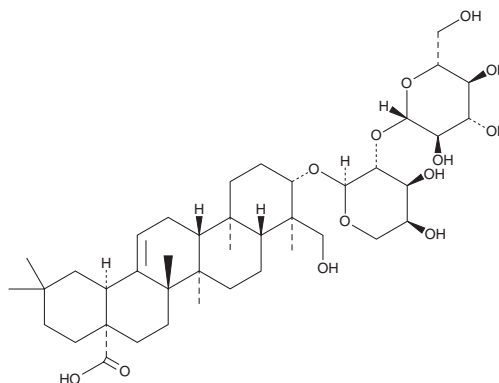


PRODUCT INFORMATION



Hederoside D₂ Item No. 27507

CAS Registry No.: 20853-58-1
Formal Name: (3β,4α)-3-[(2-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-α-L-arabinopyranosyl)oxy]-23-hydroxy-olean-12-en-28-oic acid
Synonyms: Cauloside C, Fatsiaside D₁
MF: C₄₁H₆₆O₁₃
FW: 767.0
Purity: ≥98%
Supplied as: A crystalline solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥4 years
Item Origin: Plant/*Hedera helix*



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

Laboratory Procedures

Hederoside D₂ is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the hederoside D₂ in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Hederoside D₂ is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of hederoside D₂ in these solvents is approximately 5, 15, and 20 mg/ml, respectively.

Hederoside D₂ is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, hederoside D₂ should first be dissolved in DMF and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Hederoside D₂ has a solubility of approximately 0.5 mg/ml in a 1:1 solution of DMF:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Hederoside D₂ is a triterpenoid saponin originally isolated from *C. robustum* rhizome and roots and has diverse biological activities.^{1,2} It induces potassium release and hemolysis in mouse erythrocytes in a pH-dependent manner when used at a concentration of 10 µg/ml.² Hederoside D₂ is cytotoxic to N1E-115 neuroblastoma cells at low pH. It induces proliferation of human embryonic fibroblasts in acidic medium, an effect that can be blocked by the calcium channel blockers verapamil (Item No. 14288), diltiazem, and nitrendipine (Item No. 17549).

References

1. Murakami, T., Nagasawa, M., Urayama, S., *et al.* New triterpenoid saponins in the rhizome and roots of *Caulophyllum robustum*. *Yakugaku Zasshi* **88**(3), 321-324 (1968).
2. Likhatskaya, G.N., Aminin, D.L., Agafonova, I.G., *et al.* The pH-dependent channels formed by cauloside C. *Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology*. Waller, G.R. and Yamasaki, K., editors, **404**, Springer (1996).

WARNING

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

SAFETY DATA

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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