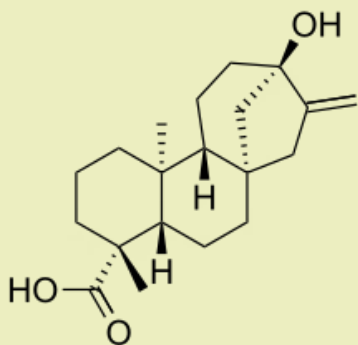


DITERPENE GLYCOSIDES (STEVIA)

TYPES OF “STEVIOL GLYCOSIDES”, RESPONSIBLE FOR NATURAL SWEETNESS



Fast Facts

- Steviol glycosides are extracted from the leaves of the Stevia Rebaudiana plant, and have been used as a sweetener in foods and beverages for hundreds of years¹
- Some can have a potency of being up to 300 times sweeter than sucrose²
- Common Examples: Stevioside and Rebaudioside A

Biological Activities

- **Antimicrobial** properties due to the presence of terpenes, flavonoids, and phenols³
- **Antibacterial** and **antifungal** properties against certain plant pathogens have also been studied⁴

Check out ChromaDex’s best-selling chemical reference standards in the Diterpene Glycoside chemical family.

Description	Part Number
REBAUDIOSIDE M(P)	00018234
STEVIOSIDE(P)	00019351
REBAUDIOSIDE D(P)	00018229
REBAUDIOSIDE F(P)	00018305
REBAUDIOSIDE A(Rebiana)(P)	00018226
REBAUDIOSIDE O(P)	00018233

To see more Diterpene Glycoside reference standards, take a look at our extensive catalog at: https://standards.chromadex.com/collections/all/diterpene-glycosides?sort_by=best-selling

GET RELIABLE RESULTS: PLACE YOUR ORDER TODAY! +1 (949) 419-0288 | Sales@ChromaDex.com

References

1. Ashwell, M., Stevia, Nature’s Zero-Calorie Sustainable Sweetener: A New Player in the Fight Against Obesity. Nutr Today, 2015. 50(3): p. 129-134.
2. Yadav, A.K., Singh, S., Dhyani, D., Ahuja, P.S., A review on the improvement of stevia [Stevia rebaudiana (Bertoni)]. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2011. 91(1): p. 1-27.
3. Taware, A.S., Mukadam, D.S. Chavan A.M. and Taware S.D. (2010). Antimicrobial Activity of Different Extracts of Callus and Tissue Cultured Plantlets of Stevia rebaudiana (Bertoni), Journal of Applied Sciences Research, 6(7): 883-887.
4. Muradashvili, M., Jabridze, N., Koiava, L., Dumbadze, R., Memarne, K., Gorgiladze, L., Meparishvili, G., Kalandia, A. and Davitadze, R. (2019). Antibacterial and Antifungal Activity of Stevia rebaudiana (Asteraceae) Leaf Extract in vitro Condition. Biological Forum – An International Journal, 11(1): 212-216.