



- **Latin Name:** *Fragaria ananassa* Duchesne
- **Active Ingredient:** anthocyanins, ellagitannins, flavonols, terpenoids, phenolic acids
- **CAS No.:**
- **Test method:** TLC
- **Specifications:** 4:1, 10:1

Product Description:

Name : Strawberry Extract

Source: Strawberry

Botanical Name : *Fragaria ananassa* Duchesne

Extract part: Fruit

Composition ratio: 10 to 1

Identification measure : TLC

Appearance: Fine Brownish Yellow powder

Country of origin: P.R. China

Source

Strawberry is a plant that produce a common and important fruit in many diets. Strawberry is cultivated worldwide as it is highly economically valued. The plant is widely grown in a hybrid species of the genus *Fragaria* (*Fragaria* × *ananassa*). The fruit (which is not a botanical berry, but an aggregate accessory fruit) is widely appreciated for its characteristic aroma, bright red color, juicy texture, and sweetness. It is consumed in large quantities, either fresh or in such prepared foods as preserves, fruit juice, pies, ice creams, milkshakes, and chocolates. Artificial strawberry flavorings and aromas are also widely used in many products like lip gloss, candy, hand sanitizers, perfume, and many others.

Strawberries also used for their high content of essential nutrients and beneficial phytochemicals, which seem to have relevant biological activity in human health. People take strawberry for a wide range of conditions mainly because its antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative, antimicrobial, anti-allergy and anti-hypertensive properties.

Main bio-actives

Strawberries are packed with phytonutrients, they are excellent sources of vitamin C, a good source of manganese, and provides several other vitamins, dietary minerals, fibers in lesser amounts. Strawberries contain anthocyanins, ellagitannins, flavonols,

terpenoids, and phenolic acids and particularly high levels of antioxidants known as polyphenols, among these phytochemicals, anthocyanin and ellagitannins are the major antioxidant compounds.

Color

Pelargonidin-3-glucoside is the major anthocyanin in strawberries and cyanidin-3-glucoside is found in smaller proportions. Although glucose seems to be the most common substituting sugar in strawberry anthocyanins, rutinose, arabinose, and rhamnose conjugates have been found in some strawberry cultivars.

Purple minor pigments consisting of dimeric anthocyanins (flavanol-anthocyanin adducts : catechin(4 α →8)pelargonidin 3-O- β -glucopyranoside, epicatechin(4 α →8)pelargonidin 3-O- β -glucopyranoside, afzelechin(4 α →8)pelargonidin 3-O- β -glucopyranoside and epiafzelechin(4 α →8)pelargonidin 3-O- β -glucopyranoside) can also be found in strawberries.

Applications

People take strawberry for a wide range of conditions including diarrhea, sluggish intestines, liver disease, yellowed skin (jaundice), pain and swelling (inflammation) of the lining of the respiratory tract, gout, arthritis, nervous tension, water retention (edema), kidney ailments involving gravel and stones, fever, night sweats, and “tired blood” (anemia).

It is also used for “purifying the blood,” stimulating metabolism, preventing menstruation, and supporting “natural weight loss.”

Some people put strawberry in a cloth and hold it against the skin (as a compress) for rashes.

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