

RESEARCH MONOGRAPH . COMPOUND PROFILE

Panax Ginseng

The classical Asian ginseng root with documented cognitive and metabolic effects mediated through ginsenoside saponins.

DOCUMENT	KDC-MN-113
ISSUED	2026-05-09
REVISION	1.0
AUTHOR	Kodiac bioLabs Research
COMPOUND CLASS	Asian ginseng adaptogen

ABSTRACT

Panax ginseng (Asian or Korean ginseng) is the most studied of the *Panax* genus, with millennia of traditional use in East Asian medicine. The active constituents are ginsenosides (Rg1, Rb1, Rb2, Rd, Re, Rf, and others), triterpene saponins with diverse pharmacological activities. The compound has documented modest effects on cognitive function (working memory, attention), fatigue, immune function, and erectile function. Mechanism is highly variable across ginsenosides (some are CNS stimulant-like, others sedating; some immunomodulatory, others not), making whole-extract pharmacology multifaceted. Doses are typically 200 to 600 mg of standardized extract (4 to 7 percent ginsenosides) per day. The compound interacts with many drugs through CYP modulation.

1. Compound Identification

Panax Ginseng is described as asian ginseng adaptogen. The classical Asian ginseng root with documented cognitive and metabolic effects mediated through ginsenoside saponins.

1.1 Class summary

Asian ginseng adaptogen

1.2 Subtitle

The classical Asian ginseng root with documented cognitive and metabolic effects mediated through ginsenoside saponins.

2. Abstract

Panax ginseng (Asian or Korean ginseng) is the most studied of the *Panax* genus, with millennia of traditional use in East Asian medicine. The active constituents are ginsenosides (Rg1, Rb1, Rb2, Rd, Re, Rf, and others), triterpene saponins with diverse pharmacological activities. The compound has documented modest effects on cognitive function (working memory, attention), fatigue, immune function, and erectile function. Mechanism is highly variable across ginsenosides (some are CNS stimulant-like, others sedating; some immunomodulatory, others not), making whole-extract pharmacology multifaceted. Doses are typically 200 to 600 mg of standardized extract (4 to 7 percent ginsenosides) per day. The compound interacts with many drugs through CYP modulation.

3. Mechanism of Action

Multiple ginsenoside saponins with varied pharmacology. Cholinergic, adrenergic, and immune effects.

The mechanistic profile described above represents the consensus position from peer-reviewed literature where available; for compounds with sparse formal characterization, this section reflects vendor-grade reports and structurally-related class pharmacology and should be interpreted with appropriate caution.

4. Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration

Pharmacokinetic data are summarized within the abstract for compounds with formal Phase 1 records. Compounds without published human pharmacokinetic studies are noted as such; investigators should treat the absence of data as a research limitation.

5. Reported Research Dose Ranges

200 to 600 mg standardized extract per day.

Doses are scaled from clinical use where the compound is approved as a medicine, from Phase 2/3 trials where development advanced, or from rodent dose-response data scaled by allometric assumptions where the compound has no human clinical record. Investigators should treat dose ranges from research-chemical-grade vendors as starting points for their own pharmacokinetic and tolerability characterization rather than validated dosing recommendations.

6. Sourcing and Quality Verification

Investigators should obtain analytical confirmation of identity (mass spectrometry; for peptides, additionally amino acid analysis or N-terminal sequencing) and purity (HPLC area-percent, ideally greater than 95 percent) on every lot. Vendor certificates of analysis vary in quality; third-party analytical confirmation through independent laboratories (e.g., Janoshik Analytical, Anabolic Lab) is the gold standard for research-grade peptides and small molecules.

For compounds with established pharmaceutical-grade marketing in any jurisdiction, sourcing from the marketed product (where legal and accessible) provides the highest quality assurance.

7. Reconstitution and Handling

Peptides should be reconstituted in bacteriostatic water or sterile water for injection in the volume appropriate to the desired concentration; lyophilized peptides should be allowed to come to room temperature before reconstitution to minimize precipitation. Reconstituted peptides should be stored refrigerated and used within the timeframe specified by the manufacturer (typically 14 to 30 days for bacteriostatic water reconstitutions, shorter for sterile water).

Small molecules: storage conditions vary by compound; consult the certificate of analysis for the specific product. Most are stable at room temperature in dry, dark conditions; oxidation-sensitive compounds (e.g., catecholamine precursors) require cool storage and protection from light.

8. Stack Interaction Considerations

Investigators combining this compound with other research substances should consider receptor-level interactions (additive effects at shared targets), enzyme-level interactions (CYP-mediated drug-drug interactions where applicable), and pharmacodynamic interactions (additive sedation, additive serotonergic activity, additive hemodynamic effects).

The stack interaction section in published monographs of well-characterized compounds is necessarily incomplete for any specific combination; investigators should treat novel combinations with elevated caution and titrate gradually.

9. References

1. Geng J, et al. Ginseng for cognition. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2010.

This monograph is provided for research use only. Not for medical, diagnostic, or therapeutic purposes. Not for human consumption. Compound class generalizations are noted where compound-specific data are sparse; investigators should weight the evidence accordingly.