

Pseudocoptisine acetate

Chemical Properties

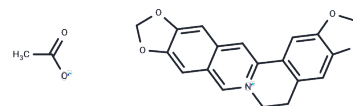
CAS No. : 30426-66-5

Formula: C₂₁H₁₇NO₆

Molecular Weight: 379.36

Appearance: no data available

Storage: Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year



Biological Description

Description	Pseudocoptisine acetate is a quaternary alkaloid isolated from the tubers of <i>Corydalis turtschaninovii</i> , with anti-inflammatory properties.
Targets(IC50)	Others
In vitro	Pseudocoptisine, a quaternary alkaloid with a benzylisoquinoline skeleton, which was isolated from the tubers of <i>Corydalis turtschaninovii</i> by examining its inhibitory effects on pro-inflammatory mediators in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated murine macrophage RAW 264.7 cells. Pseudocoptisine caused dose-dependent reductions in the levels of inducible nitric oxide (iNOS) and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) at both protein and mRNA levels and concomitant decreases in PGE ₂ and NO production. In addition, it was found that pseudocoptisine suppressed the production and mRNA expressions of inflammatory cytokines, such as, TNF- α and IL-6. Furthermore, molecular data revealed that pseudocoptisine inhibited the LPS-stimulated DNA binding activity and the transcription activity of nuclear factor-kappa B (NF-kappaB). Moreover, this effect was accompanied by decreases in the phosphorylation of inhibitory kappaB (IkappaB)- α and in the subsequent blocking of p65 subunit of NF-kappaB translocation to the nucleus. In addition, pseudocoptisine dose-dependently inhibited the phosphorylations of ERK and p38.

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.636 mL	13.1801 mL	26.3602 mL
5 mM	0.5272 mL	2.636 mL	5.272 mL
10 mM	0.2636 mL	1.318 mL	2.636 mL
50 mM	0.0527 mL	0.2636 mL	0.5272 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Reference

Yun KJ, et al. Quaternary alkaloid, pseudocoptisine isolated from tubers of *Corydalis turtschaninovi* inhibits LPS-induced nitric oxide, PGE(2), and pro-inflammatory cytokines production via the down-regulation of NF-kappaB in