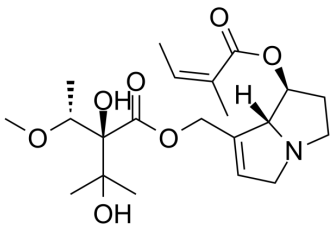
Lasiocarpine

Cat. No.:	HY-121390
CAS No.:	303-34-4
Molecular Formula:	$C_{21}H_{33}NO_7$
Molecular Weight:	411.49
Target:	Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Lasiocarpine, a hepatotoxic pyrrolizidine alkaloid (PA), causes fatal liver veno-occlusive disease in vivo. Lasiocarpine is toxic only after its metabolic conversion to the toxic intermediate, including dehydrolasiocarpine and N-oxide[1].
In Vitro	Lasiocarpine is toxic only after its metabolic conversion to the toxic intermediate, known as dehydrolasiocarpine[1]. Dehydrolasiocarpine and other putative didehydropyrrolizidine alkaloids (the pyrrolic esters) are very reactive,they attack nucleophilic macromolecules such as DNA and proteins, eliciting severe toxicities, including liver veno-occlusive disease and tumors[1]. Lasiocarpine is mainly metabolized in vitro through five metabolic pathways, dehydrogenation, ester bond cleavage, demethylation[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Muluneh M Fashe, et al. Species-Specific Differences in the in Vitro Metabolism of Lasiocarpine. Chem Res Toxicol. 2015 Oct 19;28(10):2034-44.

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