Catharanthine Tartrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0252A CAS No.: 4168-17-6 Molecular Formula: $C_{25}H_{30}N_2O_8$ Molecular Weight: 486.51

Target: Calcium Channel

Pathway: Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling

Storage: 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture and light

* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture

and light)

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (205.55 mM; Need ultrasonic)

H₂O: 5 mg/mL (10.28 mM; ultrasonic and warming and adjust pH to 3 with HCl and heat to 60°C)

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent Mass Concentration | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 1 mM | 2.0555 mL | 10.2773 mL | 20.5546 mL |
| | 5 mM | 0.4111 mL | 2.0555 mL | 4.1109 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.2055 mL | 1.0277 mL | 2.0555 mL |

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.14 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE- β -CD in saline) Solubility: \geq 2.5 mg/mL (5.14 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.14 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Catharanthine ((+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine) Tartrate, a constituent of anticancer vinca alkaloids, inhibits voltage-operated L-type Ca^{2+} channel (VOCC). Catharanthine Tartrate has $IC_{50}s$ of 220 μ M and 8 μ M for VOCC currents in cardiomyocytes and vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs), respectively. Catharanthine Tartrate lowers blood pressure (BP), heart rate (HR). Catharanthine Tartrate has anti-cancer activity^{[1][2]}.

IC₅₀ & Target L-type calcium channel

In Vivo

Catharanthine ((+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine; 0.5-20 mg/kg; IV; single dose) Tartrate evokes dose-dependent reductions in both BP and HR^[1].

Catharanthine (40 mg/kg; ip; single dose) Tartrate with acute administration induces similar antidepressant-like activity in male and female mice at 1 h and 24 $h^{[1]}$.

Catharanthine (20 mg/kg; ip; for 14 consecutive days) Tartrate increases swimming time and decreases immobility time at D7 or D14 in mice^[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

| Animal Model: | 13-week-old male SpragueDawley rats (300-350 g) ^[1] | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Dosage: | 0.5-20 mg/kg | |
| Administration: | IV; single dose | |
| Result: | Evoked rapid, transient reductions in BP and HR (lasting ,2 minutes) at low doses (0.5–5 mg/kg), whereas at higher doses (10 and 20 mg/kg), the BP and HR reductions were sustained. | |

REFERENCES

[1]. Hugo R Arias, et al. (+)-Catharanthine and (-)-18-methoxycoronaridine induce antidepressant-like activity in mice by differently recruiting serotonergic and norepinephrinergic neurotransmission. Eur J Pharmacol. 2023 Jan 15:939:175454.

[2]. Jadhav A, et al. Catharanthine dilates small mesenteric arteries and decreases heart rate and cardiac contractility by inhibition of voltage-operated calcium channels on vascular smooth muscle cells and cardiomyocytes. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2013 Jun;345(3):383-92.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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