Proteins

Screening Libraries

Dehydrocorydaline

Cat. No.: HY-N0674 CAS No.: 30045-16-0 Molecular Formula: C₂₂H₂₄NO₄⁺ Molecular Weight: 366.43

Target: Bcl-2 Family; Caspase; PARP; p38 MAPK; Autophagy; Parasite

Pathway: Apoptosis; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics; MAPK/ERK Pathway; Autophagy;

Anti-infection

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

In solvent

2 years -80°C 6 months -20°C 1 month

Product Data Sheet

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 25 mg/mL (68.23 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.7290 mL	13.6452 mL	27.2903 mL
	5 mM	0.5458 mL	2.7290 mL	5.4581 mL
	10 mM	0.2729 mL	1.3645 mL	2.7290 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: ≥ 6.25 mg/mL (17.06 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 6.25 mg/mL (17.06 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Dehydrocorydaline (13-Methylpalmatine) is an alkaloid that regulates protein expression of Bax, Bcl-2; activates caspase-7, $caspase-8, and inactivates \ PARP^{[1]}. \ Dehydrocory daline \ elevates \ p38 \ MAPK \ activation. \ Anti-inflammatory \ and \ anti-cancer$ activities^[2]. Dehydrocorydaline shows strong anti-malarial effects (IC₅₀=38 nM), and low cytotoxicity (cell viability > 90%) using P. falciparum 3D7 strain^[3].

IC50 &	Target
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Plasmodium Bcl-2 Bax Caspase-7 Caspase-8 PARP

In Vitro	Dehydrocorydaline (0-200 μ M) treatment significantly inhibits the growth of MCF-7 cells in a dose-dependent manner. The cell viability is decreased by approximate 40% after 24 h of 200 μ M Dehydrocorydaline ^[1] . Dehydrocorydaline (0-200 μ M)dose-dependently increases Bax protein expression and decreases Bcl-2 protein expression ^[1] . Dehydrocorydaline (0-200 μ M)induces activation of caspase-7,-8 and the cleavage of PARP without affecting caspase-9 ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Dehydrocorydaline manifests a low acute toxicity with an LD_{50} of about 277.5 \pm 19.0 mg/kg body weight in mice following oral administration and 21.1 \pm 1.4 mg/kg for intraperitoneal injection ^[4] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- New Phytol. 2024 May 13.
- Int J Biol Macromol. 2024 May;266(Pt 1):130939.
- Int J Biol Macromol. 2024 Mar 15:130939.
- Phytomedicine. 8 September 2021, 153740.
- J Agric Food Chem. 2023 Oct 12.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Xu Z, et al. Dehydrocorydaline inhibits breast cancer cells proliferation by inducing apoptosis in MCF-7 cells. Am J Chin Med. 2012;40(1):177-85.
- [2]. Yin ZY, et al. Antinociceptive effects of dehydrocorydaline in mouse models of inflammatory pain involve the opioid receptor and inflammatory cytokines. Sci Rep. 2016 Jun 7;6:27129.
- [3]. Yoo M, et al. Dehydrocorydaline promotes myogenic differentiation via p38 MAPK activation. Mol Med Rep. 2016 Oct;14(4):3029-36.
- [4]. Nonaka M, et al. Screening of a library of traditional Chinese medicines to identify anti-malarial compounds and extracts. Malar J. 2018 Jun 25;17(1):244.

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

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