(+)-Coclaurine

Cat. No.: HY-N2550

CAS No.: 2196-60-3

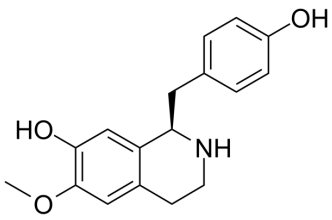
Molecular Formula: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$

Molecular Weight: 285.34

Target: Others

Pathway: Others

Storage: Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 25 mg/mL (87.61 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Concentration / Solvent / Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.5046 mL	17.5230 mL	35.0459 mL
	5 mM	0.7009 mL	3.5046 mL	7.0092 mL
	10 mM	0.3505 mL	1.7523 mL	3.5046 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

(+)-Coclaurine ((+)-(R)-Coclaurine), benzyltetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid isolated from a variety of plant sources. (+)-Coclaurine has anti-aging activity[1][2].

In Vivo

An intracerebroventricular injection of (+)-Coclaurine (d-Coclaurine; 50 μg) produces a slight increase in 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid level and a significant increase in homovanillic acid level in the mouse striatum. (+)-Coclaurine blocks postsynaptic but not presynaptic dopamine receptors in the mouse striatum[2].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Siva S Panda, et al. Protective effects of Aporosa octandra bark extract against D-galactose induced cognitive impairment and oxidative stress in mice. Heliyon. 2018 Nov 30;4(11):e00951.

[2]. H Watanabe, et al. Effects of d-coclaurine and d-reticuline, benzyltetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloids, on levels of 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid and homovanillic acid in the mouse striatum. J Pharmacobiodyn. 1983 Oct;6(10):793-6.

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

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