

## Columbianadin Datasheet

4<sup>th</sup> Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

### [ Product Information ]

**Name:** Columbianadin

**Catalog No.:** CFN99785

**Cas No.:** 5058-13-9

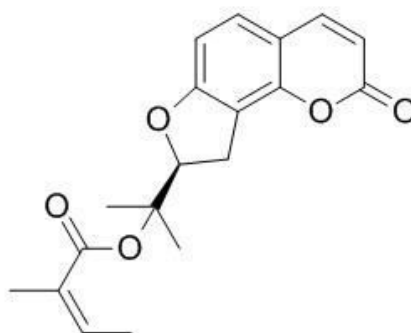
**Purity:** > 98%

**M.F:** C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

**M.W:** 328.36

**Physical Description:** White cryst..

**Synonyms:** (Z)-2-methyl-2-buten-1-ol 2-[(8S)-2-oxo-8,9-dihydrofuro[2,3-h][1]benzopyran-8-yl]propan-2-yl ester; Zosimin; Columbianin.



### [ Intended Use ]

1. Reference standards;
2. Pharmacological research;
3. Food research;
4. Cosmetic research;
5. Synthetic precursor compounds;
6. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
7. Ingredient in supplements, beverages;
8. Others.

### [ Source ]

The herbs of *Angelicae pubescens*.

### **[ Biological Activity or Inhibitors ]**

Columbianadin (CBN) is a coumarin-type compound and one of the main bioactive constituents of the underground part of *Angelica pubescens* Maxim. f. *biserrata* Shan et Yuan, has analgesic, anti-inflammatory, calcium-channel blocking, and platelet aggregation inhibiting functions.<sup>[1]</sup>

Columbianadin has calcium-channel blocking function, can inhibit depolarization induced  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  uptake in rat pituitary GH3 cells.<sup>[2]</sup>

Columbianadin has anti-inflammatory activity, has inhibition of airway inflammation, it possesses strong inhibitory activity against the inflammatory response of IL-1 $\beta$ -treated A549 cells and LPS-treated MH-S cells.<sup>[3,4]</sup>

Columbianadin can effectively suppress the growth of colon cancer cells, low concentration (up to 25  $\mu\text{M}$ ) of CBN induces apoptosis, and high concentration (50  $\mu\text{M}$ ) of CBN induces necroptosis; the induction of apoptosis by CBN is correlated with the modulation of caspase-9, caspase-3, Bax, Bcl-2, Bim and Bid, and the induction of necroptosis is related with RIP-3, and caspase-8; demonstrates that CBN has the potential to be a candidate in the development of anti-cancer agent derived from natural products.<sup>[5]</sup>

### **[ Solvent ]**

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Ethyl Acetate, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

### **[ HPLC Method ]<sup>[6]</sup>**

Mobile phase: Methanol -H<sub>2</sub>O=85:15 ;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: Room Temperature;

The wave length of determination: 325 nm.

## **[ Storage ]**

2-8°C, Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze.

## **[ References ]**

- [1] Zhang Y B, Li W, Yang X W. *Phytochemistry*, 2012, 81(1):109-16.
- [2] Törnquist K, Vuorela H. *Planta Med.*, 1990, 56(1):127-9.
- [3] Lim H J, Ju H L, Choi J S, *et al. J. Ethnopharmacol.*, 2014, 155(2):1353-61.
- [4] Lee J H, Min D S, Lim H J, *et al. Planta Med.*, 2014,.80 - P2053.
- [5] Kang Ji In, Hong J Y, Sue C J, *et al. Biomol. Ther.*, 2016, 24(3):320-7.
- [6] Zhang Y B, Yang X W. *Biomed. Chromatogr.*, 2010, 24(4):433-7.

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