[ **Product Information** ]

**Name:** Nuciferine  
**Catalog No.:** CFN99733  
**Cas No.:** 475-83-2  
**Purity:** >=98%  
**M.F:** C₁₉H₂₁NO₂  
**M.W:** 295.38  

**Physical Description:** White powder  

**Synonyms:** (-)-Nucipherine;(r)-1,2-Dimethoxyaporphine;1,2-dimethoxy-6a-beta-aporphin; 5,6,6a,7-tetrahydro-1,2-dimethoxy-6-methyl-g)quinolin(r)-4h-dibenzo(d;I-5,6-dimethoxyaporphine;L-Nuciferine;Nuciferin.

[ **Intended Use** ]

1. Reference standards;  
2. Pharmacological research;  
3. Food research;  
4. Synthetic precursor compounds;  
5. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;  
6. Others.

[ **Source** ]

The leaves of *Nelumbo nucifera.*
[**Biological Activity or Inhibitors**]

Nuciferine, extracted from Nelumbo nucifera, can stimulate both phases of insulin secretion in isolated islets by closing potassium-adenosine triphosphate channels, explaining anti-diabetic effects of Nelumbo nucifera. [1]

(--)-Nuciferine may be used as a systemically effective, rather selective blocker of central glutamate receptors. [2]

Nuciferine is a major active aporphine alkaloid from the leaves of N. nucifera Gaertn that possesses anti-hyperlipidemia, anti-hypotensive, anti-arrhythmic, and insulin secretagogue activities; nuciferine supplementation can ameliorate HFD-induced dyslipidemia as well as liver steatosis and injury, the beneficial effects of nuciferine are associated with altered expression of hepatic genes involved in lipid metabolism. [3]

Nuciferine downregulates Per-Arnt-Sim kinase expression during its alleviation of lipogenesis and inflammation on oleic acid-induced hepatic steatosis in HepG2 cells, it may be a potential therapeutic treatment for Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). [4]

Nuciferine inhibits tumor-promoting effect of nicotine involving Wnt/β-catenin signaling in non-small cell lung cancer, it presents a potential novel alternative to NSCLC prevention and therapy. [5]

Nuciferine can restore potassium oxonate-induced hyperuricemia and kidney inflammation in mice, suggests that a dietary supplement of nuciferine rich in lotus leaf may be potential for the prevention and treatment of hyperuricemia with kidney inflammation. [6]

[**Solvent**]

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

[**HPLC Method**][7]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile- 0.1% Triethylamine H2O, gradient elution ;
Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;
Column temperature: 35 °C;

The wavelength of determination: 270 nm.

[ **Storage** ]

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

[ **References** ]


[ **Contact** ]

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