

# **Sanguinarine Datasheet**

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

# [ Product Information ]

Name: Sanguinarine

Catalog No.: CFN99818

Cas No.: 2447-54-3

**Purity:** >=98%

M.F: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>

M.W: 332.33

Physical Description: Powder

**Synonyms:** BRN 3915507; Dimethylenedioxy benzphenanthridine; Pseudochelerythrine;

Sanguinarin;(1,3)-Benzodioxolo(5,6-c)-1,3-dioxolo(4,5-i)phenanthridinium,13-methyl-;

13-methyl[1,3]benzodioxolo[5,6-c][1,3]dioxolo[4,5-i]phenanthridin-13-ium.

#### [ Intended Use ]

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

### [Source]

The herbs of Chelidonium majus.

[ Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Sanguinarine is a natural plant extract that has been supplemented in a number of

gingival health products to suppress the growth of dental plaque, it can inhibit osteoclast

formation and bone resorption via suppressing RANKL-induced activation of NF-kB and

ERK signaling pathways, suggests that sanguinarine has protective effects on teeth and

alveolar bone health.[1]

Berberine and sanguinarine intercalate DNA, inhibit DNA synthesis and reverse

transcriptase; sanguinarine (but not berberine) affects membrane permeability and

berberine protein biosynthesis; thus, these biochemical activities may mediate chemical

defence against microorganisms, viruses and herbivores in the plants producing these

alkaloids.[2]

Sanguinarine ,a known anti-inflammatory agent, is a potent inhibitor of NF-kB activation

and it acts at a step prior to IκBα phosphorylation. [3]

Sanguinarine possesses antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant properties; it

has the antiproliferative and apoptotic potential against human epidermoid carcinoma

(A431) cells and normal human epidermal keratinocytes (NHEKs), suggests that

sanguinarine could be developed as an anticancer drug.[4]

[Solvent]

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

[ HPLC Method ]<sup>[5]</sup>

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-1%Triethylamine=25:75(adjusted to pH 3 with phosphoric

acid);

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 30  $^{\circ}$ C;

The wave length of determination: 263 nm.

# [Storage]

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

#### [References]

[1]Li H, Zhai Z, Liu G, et al. Biochem. Bioph. Res. Co., 2013, 430(3):951-6.

[2] Schmeller T, Latz-Brüning B, Wink M. Phytochemistry, 1997, 44(2):257-66.

[3] Chaturvedi M M, Kumar A, Darnay B G, et al. J. Biol. Chem., 1997, 272(48):30129-34.

[4] Ahmad N, Gupta S, Husain M M, et al. Clin. Cancer Res., 2000, 6(4):1524-8.

[5] Zuo J L. Chinese Journal of Pharmaceutical Analysis, 2008, 28(6):903-5.

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