

# **Anagyrine Datasheet**

5<sup>th</sup> Edition (Revised in January, 2017)

## [ Product Information ]

Name: Anagyrine

Catalog No.: CFN92067

Cas No.: 486-89-5

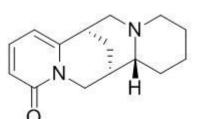
**Purity:** > 95%

M.F: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O

M.W: 244.3

Physical Description: Cryst.

**Synonyms:** (7alpha)-11,12,13,14-Tetradehydrospartein-15-one.



#### [ Intended Use ]

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

### [Source]

The herbs of Cytisus scoparius.

## [ Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Anagyrine can induce red cell aplasia, vascular anomaly, and skeletal dysplasia.[1]

(-)-Anagyrine and (-)--Methylcytisine have nematicidal activities against Pine Wood

Nematodes.[2]

Anagyrine, is the responsible teratogen from teratogenic lupins, can produce congenital

deformities in calves typical of crooked calf disease. [3]

[Solvent]

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

[ HPLC Method ]<sup>[4]</sup>

Mobile phase: Isopropanol - Acetonitrile - Water phase (SDS containing 0.5 g of each

1000 mL, 3.5 mL of triethylamine, 2 mL of 85% phosphoric acid and adjusted to pH 3.0

with triethylamine) = 15: 20: 150;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 30 °C;

The wave length of determination: 309 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

[1] Ortega J A, Lazerson J. J. Pediatr., 1987, 111(1):87-9.

[2] Matsuda K, Kimura M, Komai K, et al. Agri. Biol. Chem., 1989, 53(8):2287-8.

[3] Keeler R F. J. Toxicol. Environ. Health. 1976,1(6):887-98.

[4] Lin D A, Li P F, Guan H, et al. Journal of Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine,

2005, 24(2):11-4.

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