

Imperatorin Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Imperatorin

Catalog No.: CFN98758

Cas No.: 482-44-0

Purity: > 98%

M.F: C₁₆H₁₄O₄

M.W: 270.3

Physical Description: Cryst.

Synonyms:8-Isoamylen;8-Isopentenyloxypsoralene;Enoxypsoralen;Pentosalen;9-[(3-Me thyl-2-butenyl)-oxy]-7H-furo[3,2-γ],[1][benzopyran-7-one;8-Isopent-2-enyloxy-6,7-furanoc oumarin.

[Intended Use]

- 1. Reference standards;
- 2. Pharmacological research;
- 3. Food research;
- 4. Cosmetic research;
- 5. Synthetic precursor compounds;
- 6. Care and daily chemicals;
- 7. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
- 8. Ingredient in supplements;
- 9. Others.

[Source]

The root of Angelica dahurica Benth. et Hook..

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Imperatorin, a biologically active furanocoumarin from the roots of Angelica dahurica (Umbelliferae), can induce apoptosis in human promyelocytic leukaemia, HL-60 cells, and induces apoptosis was significantly blocked by Z-VAD-FMK (a broad spectrum caspase inhibitor), Z-LEHD-FMK (a caspase-9 inhibitor) and Ac-DMQD-CHO (a caspase-3 inhibitor), but not by Z-IEDT-FMK (a caspase-8 inhibitor).^[1]

Imperatorin and quercetin are potent apoptosis inducers, especially when they act synergistically, which may be a promising combination useful in glioma therapy, it also blocks the HSP27 and HSP72 gene expression might serve as a therapeutic target for the human brain cancer.^[2]

Imperatorin has been used in herbal formulations for the treatment of hypertension and cardiovascular diseases, it exerts considerable anti proliferative activities in HT-29 colon cancer cells and highlight the potential of imperatorin as an anticancer agent for colon cancer.^[3]

Imperatorin exerts anti-inflammatory activity, also has effects on inhibition of degranulation and eicosanoid generation through the suppression of multiple steps of IgE/Ag-mediated signaling pathways would be beneficial for the prevention of allergic inflammation.^[4]
Imperatorin has anticonvulsant effects, dampens neuronal excitability by inhibiting voltage-gated Na + channels (VGSC).^[5]

[Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, DMSO, Acetone.

[HPLC Method]^[6]

Mobile phase: Methanol-H2O= 65:35;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 20 °C;

The wave length of determination: 254 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

[1] Pae H O, Oh H, Yun Y G, et al. Pharm. Toxicol., 2002, 91(1):40-8.

[2] Wu K C, Chen Y H, Cheng K S, et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol., 2013, 721(1-3):49-55.

[3] Zheng Y M, Lu A X, Shen J Z, et al. Oncol. Rep., 2016.

[4] D Badziul, Jakubowicz-Gil J, Langner E, et al. Pharmacol. Rep., 2014, 66(2):292-300.

[5] Jeong K T, Lee E, Park N Y, et al. Biomol. Ther., 2015, 23(5):421-7.

[6] Xue J, Ping W, Yang W, et al. Chemistry & Industry of Forest Products, 2008, 28(3):

101-3.

[Contact]

Address:

S5-3 Building, No. 111, Dongfeng Rd.,

Wuhan Economic and Technological Development Zone,

Wuhan, Hubei 430056,

China

Email: info@chemfaces.com

Tel: +86-27-84237783

Fax: +86-27-84254680

Web: www.chemfaces.com

Tech Support: service@chemfaces.com