

Matrine Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Matrine

Catalog No.: CFN98835

Cas No.: 519-02-8

Purity: > 98%

M.F: C₁₅H₂₄N₂O

M.W: 248.4

Physical Description: Powder

Synonyms: Alpha-Matrine; (+)-Matrine; MatrineAS; Matridin-15-one;

(5beta)-matridin-15-one; (5beta,6beta,7beta,11alpha)-matridin-15-one.

[Intended Use]

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

[Source]

The root of Sophora japonica.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Matrine, an alkaloid purified from the chinese herb Sophora flavescens Ait, is well known to possess activities including anti-inflammation, anti-fibrotic and anticancer, it could inhibit cell proliferation and induce apoptosis of SGC-7901 cells in vitro by up-regulating Fas/FasL expression and activating caspase-3 enzyme.^[1]

Matrine upregulates the cell cycle protein E2F-1 and triggers apoptosis via the mitochondrial pathway in K562 cells, it is a potential anti-drug.^[2]

Matrine suppresses PMA-induced MMP-1 expression through inhibition of the AP-1 signaling pathway and also may be beneficial for treatment of some inflammatory skin disorders.^[3]

Matrine can induce gastric cancer MKN45 cells apoptosis via increasing pro-apoptotic molecules of Bcl-2 family, also inhibits matrix metalloproteinase-9 expression and invasion of human hepatocellular carcinoma cells.^[4,5]

Matrine can improve 2,4,6-trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid (TNBS)-induced colitis in mice and the therapeutic mechanism might be related to the reduction of up-regulated colonic TNF- α production caused by TNBS.^[6]

Matrine seems to be a novel autophagy inhibitor that can modulate the maturation process of lysosomal proteases.^[7]

Matrine can reduce the mortality of acetaminophen overdosed mice more effectively, attenuate acetaminophen-induced hepatotoxicity, and reduces the number and area of γ-GT positive foci, thus protecting liver function and preventing HCC from occurring; it also has a protective effect on immunosuppression, a strong non-specific anti-inflammatory effect, and an effect of reducing the incidence of sodium and water retention.^[8]

[Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, DMSO, Acetone.

[HPLC Method][9]

Mobile phase: Acetontrile-Phosphate buffer solution(pH 5.5)=3:97;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 30 °C;

The wave length of determination: 220 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

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[8] Wan X Y, Luo M, Li X D, et al. Chem.-Biol. Interact., 2009, 181(1):15-9.

[9] Jiang Y L, Zhang S Y. Lishizhen Medicine & Materia Medica Research, 2006, 17(11): 2204-5.

[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