

Nuciferine Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[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;l-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

anti-hyperlipidemia, anti-hypotensive, possesses 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 wave length of determination: 270 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

[1] Nguyen K H, Ta T N, Pham T H M, et al. J. Ethnopharmacol., 2012, 142(2):488-95.

[2] Polc P, Haefely W. Archiv Für Experimentelle Pathologie Und Pharmakologie, 1977, 300(3):199-203.

[3] Guo F, Yang X, Li X, et al. Plos One, 2013, 8(5):e63770.

[4] Zhang D D, Zhang J G, Wu X, et al. Front. Pharmacol., 2015, 6:238.

[5] Liu W, Yi D D, Guo J L, et al. J. Ethnopharmacol., 2015, 165:83-93.

[6] Wang M X, Liu Y L, Ying Y, et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol., 2014, 747C:59-70.

[7] Wang Y X. China Journal of Chinese Materia Medica, 2008, 33(14):1713-6.

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