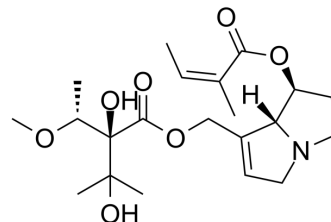


## Lasiocarpine

Cat. No.:	HY-121390
CAS No.:	303-34-4
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>33</sub> NO <sub>7</sub>
Molecular Weight:	411.49
Target:	Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Lasiocarpine, a hepatotoxic pyrrolizidine alkaloid (PA), causes fatal liver veno-occlusive disease in vivo. Lasiocarpine is toxic only after its metabolic conversion to the toxic intermediate, including dehydrolasiocarpine and N-oxide <sup>[1]</sup> .
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Lasiocarpine is toxic only after its metabolic conversion to the toxic intermediate, known as dehydrolasiocarpine<sup>[1]</sup>. Dehydrolasiocarpine and other putative didehydropyrrolizidine alkaloids (the pyrrolic esters) are very reactive, they attack nucleophilic macromolecules such as DNA and proteins, eliciting severe toxicities, including liver veno-occlusive disease and tumors<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Lasiocarpine is mainly metabolized in vitro through five metabolic pathways, dehydrogenation, ester bond cleavage, demethylation<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

### REFERENCES

[1]. Muluneh M Fashe, et al. Species-Specific Differences in the in Vitro Metabolism of Lasiocarpine. Chem Res Toxicol. 2015 Oct 19;28(10):2034-44.

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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