# Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Lasiocarpine
Cat. No.: GC63039

## Chemical Properties

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cas. No. | 303-34-4 | | |
| Formula | $C_{21}H_{33}NO_7$ | M.Wt | 411.49 |
| Solubility | | Storage | |
| General tips | For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 ℃ and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while.Stock solution can be stored below -20℃ for several months. | | |
| Shipping Condition | Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request. | | |
| Structure | Lasiocarpine | | |

## Background

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[1].

Lasiocarpine is toxic only after its metabolic conversion to the toxic intermediate, known as dehydrolasiocarpine[1].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[1].Lasiocarpine is mainly metabolized in vitro through five metabolic pathways, dehydrogenation, ester bond cleavage, demethylation[1].

[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.


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