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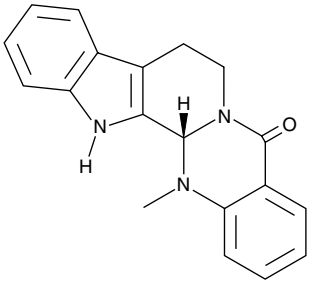
Product Information

(+)-Evodiamine

Item No. 16885

CAS Registry No.: 518-17-2
Formal Name: 8,13,13bS,14-tetrahydro-14-methyl-indolo[2',3':3,4]pyrido[2,1-b] quinazolin-5(7H)-one
Synonym: D-Evodiamine
MF: $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O$
FW: 303.4
Purity: ≥98%
Stability: ≥2 years at -20°C
Supplied as: A crystalline solid
UV/Vis.: λ_{max}: 224, 270 nm



Laboratory Procedures

For long term storage, we suggest that (+)-evodiamine be stored as supplied at -20°C. It should be stable for at least two years.

(+)-Evodiamine is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the (+)-evodiamine in the solvent of choice. (+)-Evodiamine is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide, which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of (+)-evodiamine in these solvents is approximately 1 and 2 mg/ml, respectively.

(+)-Evodiamine is sparingly soluble in aqueous solutions. To enhance aqueous solubility, dilute the organic solvent solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline. If performing biological experiments, ensure the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Evodiamine is a natural indole alkaloid found in the fruits of Wu Zhu Yu, a plant used in traditional Chinese medicine. Studies involving evodiamine have demonstrated beneficial effects in cancer, obesity, inflammation, and many other conditions.[1-3] It can act as an aryl hydrocarbon antagonist (K_i = 28 nM), activator of the transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 channel (EC_{50} = 45 nM), and inhibit signaling through NF-κB.[1,4,5]

References

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2. Wang, T., Wang, X., and Yamashita, H. Evodiamine inhibits adipogenesis *via* the EGFR-PKCα-ERK signaling pathway. *FEBS Lett.* **583(22)**, 3655-3659 (2009).
3. Ogasawara, M., Matsubara, T., and Suzuki, H. Screening of natural compounds for inhibitory activity on colon cancer cell migration. *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* **24(6)**, 720-723 (2001).
4. Pearce, L.V., Petukhov, P.A., Szabo, T., *et al.* Evodiamine functions as an agonist for the vanilloid receptor TRPV1. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2**, 2281-2286 (2004).
5. Takada, Y., Kobayashi, Y., and Aggarwal, B.B. Evodiamine abolishes constitutive and inducible NF-κB activation by inhibiting IκBα kinase activation, thereby suppressing NF-κB-regulated antiapoptotic and metastatic gene expression, up-regulating apoptosis, and inhibiting invasion. *J. Biol. Chem.* **280(17)**, 17203-17212 (2005).

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