

# Harmaline

## Catalog No: tcsc0030704

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Available Sizes

Size: 100mg

Specifications

#### CAS No:

304-21-2

#### Formula:

 $\mathsf{C}_{13}\mathsf{H}_{14}\mathsf{N}_{2}\mathsf{O}$ 

#### **Pathway:** Neuronal Signaling

Target:

Monoamine Oxidase

#### Purity / Grade:

>98%

#### **Solubility:** DMSO (Need Ultrasonic and Warming)

#### **Alternative Names:**

Harmidine

# **Observed Molecular Weight:** 214.26

### **Product Description**

Harmaline is a potent and reversible **monoamine oxidase** inhibitor *in vivo*. Harmaline is a central nervous system stimulant and can be used to induce tremor in rodents.

IC50 & Target: Target: Monoamine oxidase<sup>[1]</sup>

#### In Vitro:

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Harmaline inhibits monoamine oxidases, thus increasing the levels of monoamine neurotransmitters (e.g., at 7-70  $\mu$ M/kg in rats)<sup>[1]</sup>. Harmaline-induced tremor in rodents is a model of essential tremor. The tremor activity is dependent on harmaline dose. The first-line clinical essential tremor treatments propranolol, primidone and gabapentin and  $\gamma$ -hydroxybutyrate (GHB) significantly attenuate harmaline-induced tremor. The anticonvulsants valproate and carbamazepine and the mood stabilizer lithium suppress harmaline-induced tremor. The  $\gamma$ -amino-butyric acid (GABA) receptor subtype A receptor agonist muscimol attenuate harmaline-induced tremor. Harmaline (30 mg/kg) induces tremor in mice through the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, both competitive and non-competitive NMDA receptor antagonists, and AMPA receptor blockade, decreased harmaline-induced tremor<sup>[2]</sup>.



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