

Chelerythrine Chloride

Catalog No: tcsc0205



Available Sizes

Size: 5mg

Size: 10mg

Size: 50mg

Size: 100mg



Specifications

CAS No:

3895-92-9

Formula:

$C_{21}H_{18}ClNO_4$

Pathway:

TGF-beta/Smad;Epigenetics;Autophagy

Target:

PKC;PKC;Autophagy

Purity / Grade:

>98%

Solubility:

DMSO : ≥ 3.9 mg/mL (10.16 mM)

Observed Molecular Weight:

383.82

Product Description

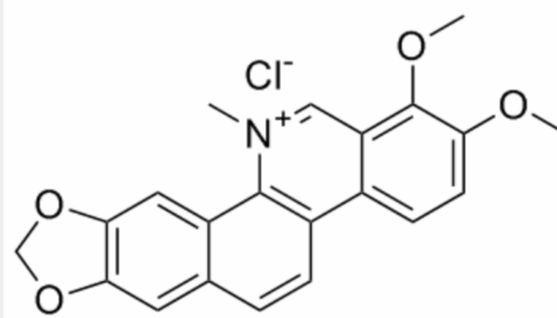
Chelerythrine Chloride is a potent, cell-permeable inhibitor of **protein kinase C**, with an **IC₅₀** of 660 nM, competitive with respect to

the phosphate acceptor and non-competitive with respect to ATP.

IC50 & Target: IC50: 660 nM (protein kinase C)

In Vitro: Chelerythrine inhibits the BclXL-Bak BH3 peptide binding with IC_{50} of 1.5 μ M and displaces Bax, a BH3-containing protein, from BclXL. Mammalian cells treated with Chelerythrine undergoes apoptosis with characteristic features that suggest involvement of the mitochondrial pathway^[1]. Chelerythrine treatment inhibits LPS-induced TNF- α level and NO production in LPS-induced murine peritoneal macrophages through selective inhibition of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) and extracellular signal-regulated protein kinases 1 and 2 (ERK1/2) activation. Moreover, the effects of chelerythrine on NO and cytokine TNF- α production can possibly be explained by the role of p38 MAPK and ERK1/2 in the regulation of inflammatory mediators expression^[2]. Chelerythrine shows cytotoxic effect on the human monocytic leukaemia cells with LD_{50} value of 3.46 μ M. Two hours after LPS stimulation, cells influenced by sanguinarine and Chelerythrine significantly decline the CCL-2 expression by a factors of 3.5 and 1.9^[3]. Chelerythrine chloride significantly enhances the phosphorylation of ERK1/2 in a dose-dependent manner. In addition, chelerythrine chloride inhibits the phosphorylation of p38^[4].

In Vivo: Chelerythrine displays significant anti-inflammatory effects in experimentally induced mice endotoxic shock model in vivo through inhibition of LPS-induced tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α) level and nitric oxide (NO) production in serum^[2]. Chelerythrine chloride (5 mg/kg/day, i.p.) induces apoptosis of RCC cells without significant toxicity to mice. Chelerythrine Chloride treatment leads to a dose-dependent accumulation of p53^[4].



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