



## **Berberine (chloride)**

**Catalog No: tcsc3214** 

且	Available Sizes
Size:	100mg
Size:	500mg
	Specifications
<b>CAS</b> 633-6	
Form	nula: 18 <sup>CINO</sup> 4
<b>Path</b> Stem	way: Cell/Wnt;Stem Cell/Wnt
<b>Targ</b> β-cat	<b>et:</b> enin;Wnt
Purit	sy / Grade:
	<b>bility:</b> M in DMSO
	rnative Names: ral Yellow 18
Obse	erved Molecular Weight:

## **Product Description**

371.81

Berberine has shown to be effective in inhibiting cell proliferation and promoting apoptosis in various cancerous cells; MAPK and Wnt/β-catenin pathways affected by Berberine.





IC50 value:

Target: Anticancer agent

The plant-based alkaloid berberine has potential therapeutic applications for breast cancer, although a better understanding of the genes and cellular pathways regulated by this compound is needed to define the mechanism of its action in cancer treatment. In this review, the molecular targets of berberine in various cancers, particularly breast cancer, are discussed. Berberine was shown to be effective in inhibiting cell proliferation and promoting apoptosis in various cancerous cells. Some signaling pathways affected by berberine, including the MAP (mitogen-activated protein) kinase and Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin pathways, are critical for reducing cellular migration and sensitivity to various growth factors [1]. Treatment with BBR(Berberine) in rats on the atherogenic diet reduced plasma total cholesterol and nonHDL cholesterol levels by 29%-33% and 31%-41%, respectively, with no significant differences being observed among the three doses [2]. Berberine induced both apoptotic and autophagic death of HepG2 cells, which was associated with a significant activation of AMPK and an increased expression of the inactive form of acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) [3]. Berberine did not show major effects on viability of HEK-293 embryonic kidney and HCT116 colon carcinoma cells and was not toxic in concentrations up to 20  $\mu$ M. Berberine inhibited  $\beta$ -catenin transcriptional activity and attenuated anchorage-independent growth. As a result of berberine treatment, cellular levels of active  $\beta$ -catenin were reduced concomitant with an increase in the expression of E-cadherin [4].

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