Data Sheet (Cat.No.T2845)



Imperatorin

Chemical Properties

CAS No.: 482-44-0

Formula: C16H14O4

Molecular Weight: 270.28

Appearance: no data available

Storage: Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year

Biological Description

Description

Targets(IC50) AChR,NOD,Cholinesterase (ChE),TRP/TRPV Channel In vitro Imperatorin, a furanocoumarin plant secondary metabolite, enhances GABA-induced chloride ion current (IGABA) via α1β2γ25 receptors, potentiating IGABA at 100 μmol by 50.5±16.3% and at 300 μmol by 109.8±37.7%. Found in A. dahurica roots alongside Phellopterin, Imperatorin inhibits [3H]diazepam binding to the rat brain GABAA receptor benzodiazepine site in vitro, with IC50 values of 12.3 μmol and 400 nmol, respectively. At concentrations of 3.5 to 14 mmol, Imperatorin significantly and irreversibly inhibits GABA-T in a time- and concentration-dependent manner. It also acts as a dose-dependent, reversible acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor and shows low AChE inhibition (13.75-46.11%) but significant butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) inhibition (37.46-83.98%) with an IC50 of 31.4 μmol. Imperatorin, along with (+)-8yakangelicol, is a potent BACE-1 inhibitor with IC50 values of 91.8 μmol and 104.9 μmol, respectively, and acts as an inhibitor of NO synthesis (IC50=9.2 μmol). Additionally, Imperatorin is a weak agonist of TRPV1, exhibiting an EC50 of 12.6±3.2 μM. In vivo Administered at doses of 10 and 20 mg/kg and observed 30 minutes post-injection, Imperatorin demonstrates anxiolytic properties alongside enhancements in memory and learning stages, both acquisition and consolidation. Furthermore, at these dosages, Imperatorin acutely mitigates the anxiety-inducing effects of nicotine (0.1 mg/kg, subcutaneous, s.c.). At increased doses of 30 and 40 mg/kg, intraperitoneally, Imperatorin notably augments the anticonvulsant efficacy of carbamazepine against maximal electroshock-induced seizures, evidenced by a substantial reduction in the effective dose 50 (ED50) of carbamazepine from 10.8 to 6.8 mg/kg (by 34%) and to 6 mg/kg (by 42%), respectively. Additionally, a combination of Imperatoria at 30 mg/kg and carbamazepine at 6.8 mg/kg elevates the total brain concentration of carbamazepine at 6.8 mg/kg elevates the total brain concentration of carbam	In vitro Imperatorin chloride ion 50.5±16.3% Phellopterin benzodiaze At concentra GABA-T in a dependent,	, a furanocoumarin plant secondary metabolite, enhances GABA-induced current (IGABA) via α1β2γ2S receptors, potentiating IGABA at 100 μmol by and at 300 μmol by 109.8±37.7%. Found in A. dahurica roots alongside in Imperatorin inhibits [3H]diazepam binding to the rat brain GABAA receptor pine site in vitro, with IC50 values of 12.3 μmol and 400 nmol, respectively. ations of 3.5 to 14 mmol, Imperatorin significantly and irreversibly inhibits time- and concentration-dependent manner. It also acts as a dosereversible acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor and shows low AChE 3.75-46.11%) but significant butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) inhibition (37.46-
chloride ion current (IGABA) via α1β2γ2S receptors, potentiating IGABA at 100 μmol by 50.5±16.3% and at 300 μmol by 109.8±37.7%. Found in A. dahurica roots alongside Phellopterin, Imperatorin inhibits [3H]diazepam binding to the rat brain GABAA receptor benzodiazepine site in vitro, with IC50 values of 12.3 μmol and 400 nmol, respectively. At concentrations of 3.5 to 14 mmol, Imperatorin significantly and irreversibly inhibits GABA-T in a time- and concentration-dependent manner. It also acts as a dosedependent, reversible acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor and shows low AChE inhibition (13.75-46-11%) but significant butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) inhibition (37.46-83.98%) with an IC50 of 31.4 μmol. Imperatorin, along with (+)-Byakangelicol, is a potent BACE-1 inhibitor with IC50 values of 91.8 μmol and 104.9 μmol, respectively, and acts as an inhibitor of NO synthesis (IC50=9.2 μmol). Additionally, Imperatorin is a weak agonist of TRPV1, exhibiting an EC50 of 12.6±3.2 μM. In vivo Administered at doses of 10 and 20 mg/kg and observed 30 minutes post-injection, Imperatorin demonstrates anxiolytic properties alongside enhancements in memory and learning stages, both acquisition and consolidation. Furthermore, at these dosages, Imperatorin acutely mitigates the anxiety-inducing effects of nicotine (0.1 mg/kg, subcutaneous, s.c.). At increased doses of 30 and 40 mg/kg, intraperitoneally, Imperatorin notably augments the anticonvulsant efficacy of carbamazepine against maximal electroshock-induced seizures, evidenced by a substantial reduction in the effective dose 50 (ED50) of carbamazepine from 10.8 to 6.8 mg/kg (by 34%) and to 6 mg/kg (by 42%), respectively. Additionally, a combination of Imperatorin at 30 mg/kg and carbamazepine from 1.260 to 2.328 μg/mL (by 85%), potentially through alterations in blood-brain barrier permeability or as an inhibitor of multi-drug resistance proteins. As a naturally occurring furanocoumarin, Imperatorin deactivates gamma-aminobutyric acid transaminase and hinders acetylcholin	chloride ion 50.5±16.3% Phellopterin benzodiaze At concentra GABA-T in a dependent,	current (IGABA) via α1β2γ2S receptors, potentiating IGABA at 100 μmol by and at 300 μmol by 109.8±37.7%. Found in A. dahurica roots alongside I, Imperatorin inhibits [3H]diazepam binding to the rat brain GABAA receptor pine site in vitro, with IC50 values of 12.3 μmol and 400 nmol, respectively. ations of 3.5 to 14 mmol, Imperatorin significantly and irreversibly inhibits time- and concentration-dependent manner. It also acts as a dosereversible acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor and shows low AChE 3.75-46.11%) but significant butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) inhibition (37.46-
Imperatorin demonstrates anxiolytic properties alongside enhancements in memory and learning stages, both acquisition and consolidation. Furthermore, at these dosages, Imperatorin acutely mitigates the anxiety-inducing effects of nicotine (0.1 mg/kg, subcutaneous, s.c.). At increased doses of 30 and 40 mg/kg, intraperitoneally, Imperatorin notably augments the anticonvulsant efficacy of carbamazepine against maximal electroshock-induced seizures, evidenced by a substantial reduction in the effective dose 50 (ED50) of carbamazepine from 10.8 to 6.8 mg/kg (by 34%) and to 6 mg/kg (by 42%), respectively. Additionally, a combination of Imperatorin at 30 mg/kg and carbamazepine at 6.8 mg/kg elevates the total brain concentration of carbamazepine from 1.260 to 2.328 µg/mL (by 85%), potentially through alterations in blood-brain barrier permeability or as an inhibitor of multi-drug resistance proteins. As a naturally occurring furanocoumarin, Imperatorin deactivates gamma-aminobutyric acid transaminase and hinders acetylcholinesterase activity. When administered acutely in doses of 5 and 10 mg/kg prior to scopolamine (1 mg/kg), it counters the memory acquisition and consolidation impairments induced by scopolamine. Repeated	83.98%) with BACE-1 inhil an inhibitor	bitor with IC50 values of $91.8~\mu$ mol and 104.9 μ mol, respectively, and acts as of NO synthesis (IC50=9.2 μ mol). Additionally, Imperatorin is a weak agonist
	Imperatorin and learning Imperatorin subcutaneo Imperatorin maximal ele effective do mg/kg (by 4 and carbam carbamazeg blood-brain a naturally cacid transar in doses of 5 acquisition of the subcutant of the sub	demonstrates anxiolytic properties alongside enhancements in memory g stages, both acquisition and consolidation. Furthermore, at these dosages, acutely mitigates the anxiety-inducing effects of nicotine (0.1 mg/kg, us, s.c.). At increased doses of 30 and 40 mg/kg, intraperitoneally, notably augments the anticonvulsant efficacy of carbamazepine against ectroshock-induced seizures, evidenced by a substantial reduction in the se 50 (ED50) of carbamazepine from 10.8 to 6.8 mg/kg (by 34%) and to 6 k2%), respectively. Additionally, a combination of Imperatorin at 30 mg/kg azepine at 6.8 mg/kg elevates the total brain concentration of pine from 1.260 to 2.328 µg/mL (by 85%), potentially through alterations in a barrier permeability or as an inhibitor of multi-drug resistance proteins. As occurring furanocoumarin, Imperatorin deactivates gamma-aminobutyric minase and hinders acetylcholinesterase activity. When administered acutely and 10 mg/kg prior to scopolamine (1 mg/kg), it counters the memory

Imperatorin (8-Isopentenyloxypsoralene) is a modulator of p38, ERK pathway.

Imperatorin increases BMP-2 expression (mRNA) and increases bone density/volume

mg/kg) significantly diminishes scopolamine's adverse effects on memory acquisition, with doses of 5 and 10 mg/kg proving effective in memory consolidation.

Solubility Information

Solubility DMSO: 55 mg/mL (203.49 mM), Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	3.6999 mL	18. <mark>4993 mL</mark>	36.9987 mL
5 mM	0.740 mL	3.6999 mL	7.3997 mL
10 mM	0.370 mL	1.8499 mL	3.6999 mL
50 mM	0.074 mL	0.370 mL	0.740 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Reference

Kozioł, E., & Skalicka-Woźniak, K. (2016). Imperatorin-pharmacological meaning and analytical clues: profound investigation. Phytochemistry Reviews, 15(4), 627-649. doi: 10.1007/s11101-016-9456-2

Chen X, et al. Furanocoumarins are a novel class of modulators for the transient receptor potential vanilloid type 1 (TRPV1) channel. J Biol Chem. 2014 Apr 4;289(14):9600-10.

Budzynska B, et al. Effects of imperatorin on scopolamine-induced cognitive impairment and oxidative stress in mice. Psychopharmacology (Berl). 2015 Mar;232(5):931-42.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

This product is for Research Use Only. Not for Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:36 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, MA 02481

Page 2 of 2 www.targetmol.com