Natural Products



Miltirone Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Miltirone

Catalog No.: CFN98531

Cas No.: 27210-57-7

Purity: > 98%

M.F: C₁₉H₂₂O₂

M.W: 282.38

Physical Description: Red powder

Synonyms: 5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-8,8-dimethyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-3,4-phenanthrenedione;

5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-2-isopropyl-8,8-dimethyl-3,4-phenanthrenedione;Rosmariquinone.

[Intended Use]

- 1. Reference standards;
- 2. Pharmacological research;
- 3. Synthetic precursor compounds;
- 4. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
- 5. Others.

[<u>Source</u>]

The root of Salvia miltiorrhiza Bge.



[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Miltirone is one of the bioactive diterpene quinones isolated from Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge, possesses significant anticancer, antibacterial, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory activities, the hepatocyte metabolism is the major route of clearance for miltirone. ^[1] Miltirone has antiprotozoal activity against T. brucei rhodesiense STIB 900.^[2] Miltirone has been characterized as a low-affinity ligand for central benzodiazepine receptors, it might ameliorate the symptoms associated with discontinuation of long-term administration of ethanol or of other positive modulators of the GABA A receptor; it is the likely active constituent of S. miltiorrhiza responsible for the reducing effect of its extracts on alcohol intake in different experimental models of excessive alcohol consumption.^[3,4] Miltirone is a CYPs inhibition, the inhibition is weaker than dihydrotanshinone, but stronger than cryptotanshinone, tanshinone I and tanshinone IIA.^[5] Miltirone may exert its antileukemic activity by inducing apoptosis through a ROS-dependent destructive cycle involving ER stress and mitochondrial dysfunction.^[6]

Miltirone is collateral sensitive in multidrug-resistant P-gp-overexpressing cells, induces G2/M arrest, and triggeres apoptosis via ROS-generated breakdown of MMP and DNA damage,therefore, miltirone may be a promising candidate for cancer chemotherapy.^[7]

[Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

[HPLC Method]^[8]

Mobile phase: 0.1% Aqueous formic acid- Acetonitrile, gradient elution; Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; Column temperature: Room Temperature; The wave length of determination: 281 nm.

[Storage]

2-8°C, Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze.

[References]

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[2] S Ślusarczyk, S Zimmermann, M Kaiser, et al. Planta Med., 2011, 77(14):1594-6
[3] Colombo G, Serra S, Vacca G, et al. Alcohol. Clin. Exp. Res., 2006, 48(30):754-62.
[4] Mostallino M C, Mascia M P, Pisu M G, et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol., 2004, 494(2-3):83-90.
[5] Zhou X, Wang Y, Hu T, et al. Phytomedicine International Journal of Phytotherapy & Phytopharmacology, 2013, 20(3-4):367-74.
[6] Zhou L, Jiang L, Xu M, et al. Sci. Rep.-UK, 2016 5(6):20585.
[7] Wu C F, Efferth T. J. Nat. Prod., 2015, 78(6):1339-47.
[8] Cao J, Wei Y J, Qi L W, et al. Biomed. Chromatogr., 2008, 22(2):164-72.

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