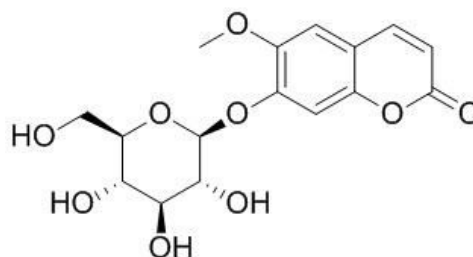


Scopolin Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)**[Product Information]****Name:** Scopolin**Catalog No.:** CFN98887**Cas No.:** 531-44-2**Purity:** > 98%**M.F:** C₁₆H₁₈O₉**M.W:** 354.3**Physical Description:** Powder**Synonyms:** 6-Methoxy-7-[[[(3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)-2-oxanyloxy]-1-benzopyran-2-one; Scopoletin glucoside; Murrayin.**[Intended Use]**

1. Reference standards;
2. Pharmacological research;
3. Food and cosmetic research;
4. Synthetic precursor compounds;
5. Others.

[Source]The herb of *Scopolia japonica*.**[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]**

Scopoletin and its glucoside scopolin emerged as potential acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors, they shows moderate, but significant, dose-dependent and long-lasting inhibitory activities.^[1]

Scopolin and related coumarins has fungitoxic effect on *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, which is a way to overcome sunflower head rot.^[2]

Scopolin exhibits significant and dose-related antinociceptive effects against acetic acid-induced visceral pain.^[3]

[Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Ethyl Acetate, DMSO.

[HPLC Method]^[4]

Mobile phase: Methanol- Glacial acetic acid H₂O= 22:78, gradient elution;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 30 °C;

The wave length of determination: 338 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

[1] Rollinger J M, Hornick A, Langer T, *et al. J. Med. Chem.*, 2004, 47(25):6248-54.

[2] Prats E, Bazzalo M E, A León, *et al. Euphytica*, 2006, 147(3):451-60.

[3] Ardenghi J V, Pretto J B, Souza M M, *et al. J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 2006, 58(1):107-12.

[4] Xia Y F, Dai Y, Wang Q, *et al. Biomed. Chromatogr.*, 2008, 22(10):1137-42.

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