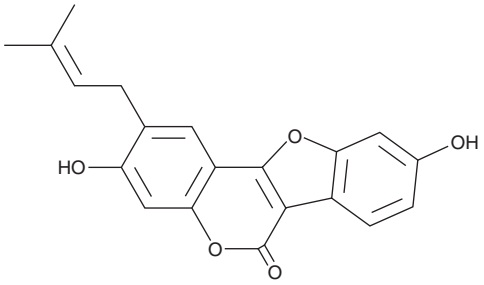
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Psoralidin

Item No. 15119

CAS Registry No.:	18642-23-4
Formal Name:	3,9-dihydroxy-2-(3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl)-6H-benzofuro[3,2-c][1]benzopyran-6-one
MF:	$C_{20}H_{16}O_5$
FW:	336.3
Purity:	≥95%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 243, 306, 347 nm
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Psoralidin is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the psoralidin in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Psoralidin is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of psoralidin in these solvents is approximately 14 mg/ml.

Psoralidin is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, psoralidin should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Psoralidin has a solubility of approximately 0.33 mg/ml in a 1:2 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Psoralidin is a furanocoumarin isolated from the seeds of *P. corylifolia*, a medicinal plant found in southeastern Asia, that has been shown to induce cytotoxicity against various cancer cells.[1] Through TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand-mediated events, psoralidin at 50 µM can induce the death of HeLa cancer cells.[2] It also can induce apoptosis of androgen-dependent (LNCaP, C4-2B) and androgen-independent (DU-145, PC-3) prostate cancer cells and inhibit the growth of PC-3 xenograft tumors in nude mice.[3]

References

1. Pahari, P. and Rohr, J. Total synthesis of psoralidin, an anticancer natural product. *J. Org. Chem.* **74(7)**, 2750-2754 (2009).
2. Bronikowska, J., Szliszka, E., Jaworska, D., *et al*. The coumarin psoralidin enhances anticancer effect of tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL). *Molecules* **17(6)**, 6449-6464 (2012).
3. Kumar, R., Srinivasan, S., Pahari, P., *et al*. Activating SAPK-mediated cell death and inhibiting EGFR signaling: A promising therapeutic strategy for prostate cancer. *Mol. Cancer Ther.* **9(9)**, 2488-2496 (2010).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA
This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent *via* email to your institution.

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