PRODUCT INFORMATION



Pimprinine

Item No. 25507

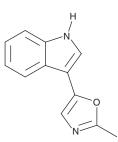
CAS Registry No.: 13640-26-1

Formal Name: 3-(2-methyl-5-oxazolyl)-1H-indole

NSC 80793 Synonym: MF: $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O$ FW: 198.2 **Purity:** ≥95% Supplied as: A powder Storage: -20°C Stability: ≥4 years

Item Origin: Bacterium/Streptomyces sp.

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



Laboratory Procedures

Pimprinine is supplied as a powder. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the pimprinine in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Pimprinine is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, methanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide.

Description

Pimprinine is an alkaloid originally isolated from Streptomyces that has diverse biological activities, including anticonvulsant, antiplatelet, and antimicrobial properties.¹⁻⁴ It inhibits deamination of serotonin (5-HT; Item No. 14332) by monoamine oxidase (MAO; $IC_{50} = 48 \mu M$). Pimprinine (80 mg/kg) increases the minimum and maximum electroshock seizure thresholds in mice.² In a mouse model of tremorine-induced tremors, it increases the latency to tremor onset, as well as reduces the intensity and duration of tremors and the analgesic activity of tremorine when administered at a dose of 80 mg/kg. Pimprinine inhibits aggregation of rabbit platelets induced by arachidonic acid (Item Nos. 90010 | 10006607) or collagen (IC₅₀s = 3 and 25 μ g/ml, respectively) and arachidonic acid-induced thromboxane A₂ (TXA₂) synthesis in rabbit platelets in vitro ($IC_{50} = 6 \mu g/mI$).⁴ It also inhibits the growth of M. tuberculosis, P. varioti, C. albicans, and S. lutea in vitro (MICs = 25, 1, 1.5, and 2.5 μ g/ml, respectively).^{2,3}

References

- 1. Takeuchi, T., Ogawa, K., linuma, H., et al. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors isolated from fermented broths. J. Antibiot. (Tokyo) 26(3), 162-167 (1973).
- 2. Naik, S.R., Harindran, J., and Varde, A.B. Pimprinine, an extracellular alkaloid produced by Streptomyces CDRIL-312: Fermentation, isolation and pharmacological activity. J. Biotechnol. 88(1), 1-10 (2001).
- Intaraudom, C., Rachtawee, P., Suvannakad, R., et al. Antimalarial and antituberculosis substances from Streptomyces sp. BCC26924. Tetrahedron 67(39), 7593-7597 (2011).
- Umehara, K., Yoshida, K., Okamoto, M., et al. Studies on new antiplatelet agents, WS-30581 A and B. J. Antibiot. (Tokyo) 37(10), 1153-1160 (1984).

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

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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