

Monocrotaline, Induces pulmonary fibrosis in animal models

Catalog	Unit
TBI2872-50MG	50 mg
TBI2872-250MG	250 mg

Product Details

Formal Name: (3R,4R,5R)-4,5,8,10,12,13,13aR,13bR-octahydro-4,5-dihydroxy-3,4,5-

trimethyl-2H-[1,6]dioxacycloundecino[2,3,4-gh]pyrrolizine-2,6(3H)-dione

Alternate Names: Crotaline; MCT; NSC28693

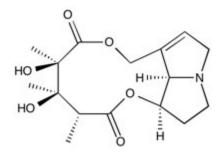
Molecular Formula: C₁₆H₂₃NO₆ **Formula Weight:** 325.36 **CAS Number:** 315-22-0

Purity: >98%

Formulation: powder

Solubility: Soluble in DMSO (up to 50 mg/ml with warming), in Ethanol (up to 10 mg/ml with warming) or in organic solvents such as Chloroform (up to 50 mg/ml)

Storage: -20° C **Stability:** ≥ 1 year.



Applications

Induces pulmonary fibrosis in animal models

Functions

Monocrotaline is a naturally occurring pyrrolizidine alkaloid used to create an animal model of pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH). It can mimic several important aspects of human PAH including vascular remodeling, proliferation of smooth muscle cells, endothelial dysfunction, production of inflammatory cytokines and right ventricle failure. Induces endoplasmic reticulum stress in a rat model of PAH. Induces sinusoidal obstruction syndrome, a form of druginduced liver injury. May be used to establish a mouse model of pulmonary fibrosis.

Application Procedures

First dissolved in DMSO (up to 50 mg/ml with warming), in Ethanol (up to 10 mg/ml with warming) or in organic solvents such as Chloroform (up to 50 mg/ml), then diluted to aqueous buffer. Solutions in DMSO or ethanol may be stored at -20°C for up to 1 month.

For research use only.