



**ISO** 9001:2015  
Certification  
ISO 16128-1 ISO 16128-2-2017 EPA [www.epa.gov/greenchemistry](http://www.epa.gov/greenchemistry)

**KAMPOYAKI NATURAL PRODUCTS BIO-CHEMISTRY**

[www.kampoyaki-research.com](http://www.kampoyaki-research.com)  
Email: [thiru-sam@kampoyaki-research.com](mailto:thiru-sam@kampoyaki-research.com)

## RUTAECARPINE

### Datasheet

Kampoyaki Novo-Drug Screening Libraries 4<sup>th</sup> Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Name:** Rutaecarpine

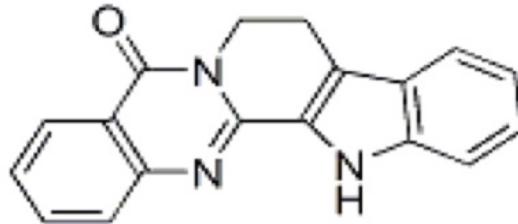
**Catalog No.:** KRN97337

**Cas No.:** 84-26-4

**Purity:** >=98%

**M.F:** C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O

**M.W:** 287.32



**Physical Description:** Yellow powder

**Synonyms:** 8,13,13b,14-tetrahydroindolo[2',3':3,4]pyrido[2,1-b]quinazolin-5(7H)-one.

### POTENTIAL USES

- 1.** Reference standards; **2.** Pharmacological research; **3.** Food and cosmetic research;
- 4.** Synthetic precursor compounds; **5.** Active Pharmaceutical Intermediates (API) & Fine Chemicals; **6.** Ingredient in supplements, beverages; **7.** Agricultural research; **8.** Botanical Bio- Allelopathy, **9.** Natural Botanical Molecules as Botanical Bio-Herbicides **10.** As Botanical Bio- Anti-Blight Fungicides

### SOURCE

The fruits of *Evodia rutaecarpa* (Juss.) Benth.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OR INHIBITORS

Rutaecarpine, evodiamine, and dehydroevodiamine are quinazolinocarboline alkaloids isolated from a traditional Chinese medicine, *Evodia rutaecarpa*, rutaecarpine is a potent inhibitor of CYP1A2 in both mouse and human liver microsome.[1]

Rutaecarpine inhibits COX-2-dependent conversion of exogenous arachidonic acid to PGE2 in a dose-dependent manner by the COX-2-transfected HEK293 cells, it inhibits neither PLA2 and COX-1 activity nor COX-2 protein and mRNA expression up to the concentration of 30 microM in BMMC, indicating that rutaecarpine directly inhibits COX-2 activity; it shows in vivo anti-inflammatory activity on rat lambda-carrageenan induced paw edema by intraperitoneal administration, suggests that the anti-inflammatory activity of rutaecarpine could be attributed at least in part by inhibition of COX-2.[2]

Rutaecarpine and evodiamine have positive inotropic and chronotropic effects on the guinea-pig isolated right atria, possible involvement of vanilloid receptors.[3]

Rutaecarpine exerts both antihypertensive and anti-platelet effects through stimulating the synthesis and release of CGRP in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR), and calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP)-mediated anti-platelet effect is related to inhibiting the release of platelet-derived tissue factor (TF), it may be a potential therapeutic agent for arterial thrombosis.[4,5]

Rutaecarpine has vasorelaxing action, it has direct paradoxical effects on intracellular calcium concentration of vascular smooth muscle and endothelial cells.[6]

Rutaecarpine enhances preservation with cardioplegia in guinea-pig hearts and that the protective effects of rutaecarpine are due to stimulation of endogenous CGRP release via activating vanilloid receptors.[7]

Rutaecarpine protects the gastric mucosa against injury induced by acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) and stress, and that the gastroprotective effect of rutaecarpine is related to a stimulation of endogenous calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) release via activation of the vanilloid receptor.[8]

Rutaecarpine and evodiamine have inhibitory effect on LIGHT-induced migration in human monocytes, the inhibitory effect and the activation of chemokine receptor (CCR) 1, CCR2, ICAM-1, ERK, and p38 MAPK occurs via decreased ROS production and NADPH oxidase activation, indicates that they have the potential for use as an anti-atherosclerosis agent.[9]

Rutaecarpine inhibits ultraviolet A-induced reactive oxygen species generation, resulting in the enhanced expression of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 and MMP-9 in human skin cells, suggests that it may be useful in the prevention of ultraviolet A-induced photoaging.[10]

A single bolus intravenous injection of rutaecarpine from 20 mg/kg might cause immunosuppressive effects, and that rutaecarpine-induced immunosuppression may be mediated, at least in part, through the inhibition of cytokine production and cell cycle arrest in G0 + G1 phase, and causes possibly by mechanisms associated with metabolic activation.[11]

## SOLVENT

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Ethyl Acetate, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

## HPLC METHOD (12)

**Mobile phase:** n-Hexane-2-Propanol-Ethanol =70:20:10 ;

**Flow rate:** 0.7 ml/min;

**Column temperature:** Room Temperature;

**The wave length of determination:** 225 nm.

## STORAGE

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

## REFERENCES

- [1] Ueng Y F, Jan W C, Lin L C, et al. Drug Metab. Dispos., 2002, 30(3):349-53.
- [2] Moon T C, Murakami M, Kudo I, et al. Inflamm. Res., 1999, 48(12):621-5.
- [3] Kobayashi Y, Hoshikuma K, Nakano Y, et al. Planta Med., 2001, 67(3):244-8.
- [4] Sheu J R, Hung W C, Wu C H, et al. Brit. J. Haematol., 2000, 110(1):110-5. [
- 5] Li D, Peng J, Xin H Y, et al. Peptides, 2008, 29(10):1781-8.
- [6] Wang G J, Shan J, Pang P K, et al. J. Pharm. Exp. Ther., 1996, 276(3):1016-21.
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- [10] Beak S M, Paek S Y, Lee Y S, et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol., 2004, 498(498):19-25.
- [11] Jeon T W, Jin C H, Sang K L, et al. Toxicol. Lett., 2006, 164(2):155-66.
- [12] Nguyen N V T, Lee K R, Yong J L, et al. J. Pharm. Biomed.Anal., 2013, 81-82(7):151-9.



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## KAMPOYAKI HERBS PTE LTD

16 New Industrial Road, #05-05 Hudson Techno Centre  
Singapore 536204.

**Tel:** +65 63833202 | **Fax:** +65 63833632

**Web:** [www.kampoyaki-research.com](http://www.kampoyaki-research.com)

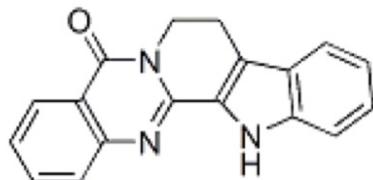
**E-mail:** [thiru-sam@kampoyaki-research.com](mailto:thiru-sam@kampoyaki-research.com)

**E-mail:** [kampoyak@singnet.com.sg](mailto:kampoyak@singnet.com.sg)

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**Name:** Rutaecarpine  
**Catalog No.:** KRN97337

**Cas No.:** 84-26-4  
**Purity:** >= 99.5%  
**M.F:** C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O



**Physical Description:** Yellow powder

**Solvent:** Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Ethyl Acetate, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

**Weight:** 20mg

**Lot No.** KRS201801

**Storage** Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze (2-8 °C)

**Intended Use** For laboratory use only

**Shelf Life** 2 years

### CHARACTERIZATION DATA SUMMARY

#### Analytical Test

Identification by , <sup>1</sup>H-NMR , HPLC  
Purity tested

#### Results

Consistent with the above structure  
>= 99.5%



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**E-mail:** [thiru-sam@kampoyaki-research.com](mailto:thiru-sam@kampoyaki-research.com)  
**E-mail:** [kampoyak@singnet.com.sg](mailto:kampoyak@singnet.com.sg)

### GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Version 4.2**

**Revision Date 01/01/2018**

**Print Date 01/08/2019**

## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS Product Name:** Rutaecarpine

**Product code:** KRN97337

**Company:** KAMPOYAKI HERS PTE LTD

**Address:** 16 New Industrial Road, #05-05 Hudson Techno Centre Singapore 536204

**Tel:** +65-63833202

**Fax:** +65-63833632

**Website:** [www.kampoyaki-research.com](http://www.kampoyaki-research.com)

**E-mail:** [thiru-sam@kampoyaki-research.com](mailto:thiru-sam@kampoyaki-research.com) | [kampoyak@singnet.com.sg](mailto:kampoyak@singnet.com.sg)

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### 2.1 GHS classification

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**Physical Hazards:** Not classified

**Health Hazards:** Not classified

**Environmental Hazards:** Not classified

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

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**Pictograms or hazard symbols:** None

**Signal word:** No signal word

**Hazard statements:** None

**Precautionary statements:** None

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**Chemical Name:** Rutaecarpine

**CAS#:** 84-26-4

**Purity:** >=98%

**Formula:** C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O

**Molecular Weight:** 287.32

**Hazard Symbols:** ---

**Risk Phrases:** ---

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**Eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Consult a doctor.

**Skin:** Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Consult a doctor.

**Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting. If conscious and alert, rinse mouth and drink 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Consult a doctor.

**Inhalation:** Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. Consult a doctor.

### 4.2 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Immediate medical attention is required.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing

**Media:** Dry chemical, foam, water spray, carbon dioxide.

**Precautions for firefighters:** Fire-extinguishing work is done from the windward and the suitable fire-extinguishing method according to the surrounding situation is used. Uninvolved persons should evacuate to a safe place. In case of fire in the surroundings: Remove movable containers if safe to do so.

### 5.2 Special protective

**Equipment for firefighters:** When extinguishing fire, be sure to wear personal protective equipment.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not let product enter drains.

### 6.3 General Information

Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

### 6.4 Spills/Leaks

Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Sweep up, then place into a suitable container for disposal. Decontaminate spill site with 10% caustic solution and ventilate area until after disposal is complete.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Keep away from sources of ignition. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure.

### 7.2 Storage

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Store in a well closed container. Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze.(2-8°C)

### 7.3 Specific end uses

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Use in a laboratory fume hood where possible. Refer to employer is COSHH risk assessment.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### 8.1 Engineering controls

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Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits. Use process enclosure, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels.

**Control parameters:** Not set up

### 8.2 Personal protective equipment

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**Respiratory protection:** Dust respirator. Follow local and national regulations.

**Hand protection:** Protective gloves.

**Eye protection:** Wear safety glasses and chemical goggles if splashing is possible.

**Skin and body protection:** Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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- a) Appearance Yellow powder
- b) Odour no data available
- c) Odour Threshold no data available
- d) pH no data available
- e) Melting point/freezing point no data available
- f) Initial boiling point and boiling range no data available
- g) Flash point no data available
- h) Evaporation rate no data available
- i) Flammability (solid, gas) no data available
- j) Flammability or explosive limits no data available
- k) Vapour pressure no data available
- l) Vapour density
- m) Relative density no data available
- n) Water solubility no data available
- o) Partition coefficient: no data available
- p) Autoignition temperature no data available
- q) Decomposition temperature no data available

- r) Viscosity no data available
- s) Explosive properties no data available
- t) Oxidizing properties no data available

## 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### 10.1 Reactivity

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Stable under recommended transport or storage conditions.

### 10.2 Chemical Stability

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Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

### 10.3 Conditions to Avoid

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Incompatible materials, strong oxidants, heat.

### 10.4 Incompatibilities with Other Materials

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Strong oxidising/reducing agents, strong acids/alkalis.

### 10.5 Hazardous Decomposition Products

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Nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide, nitrogen.

### 10.6 Hazardous Polymerization

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Has not been reported.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Acute Toxicity:** No data available

**Skin corrosion/ irritation:** No data available

**Serious eye damage/irritation:** No data available

**Germ cell mutagenicity:** No data available

**Carcinogenicity:** ---

**IARC:** No data available

**NTP:** No data available

**Reproductive toxicity:** No data available

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Toxicity:** No data available

**Persistence and degradability:** No data available

|                                            |                                            |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bioaccumulative potential:</b>          | No data available                          |
| <b>Mobility in soil:</b>                   | No data available                          |
| <b>Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:</b> | No data available                          |
| <b>Other adverse effects:</b>              | May be harmful to the aquatic environment. |

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### 14.1 Hazards Class:

Does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous for transport

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

**ADR/RID:** Not dangerous goods

**IMDG:** Not dangerous goods

**IATA:** Not dangerous goods

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous for transport.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

No data available

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No data available

## 16. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This GHS SDS above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no way shall the company be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if the company has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

**End of GHS safety data sheet**



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