Monocrotaline

Pulmonary fibrosis inducer

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 drug-induced liver injury. May be used to establish a mouse model of pulmonary fibrosis.

Ordering Information

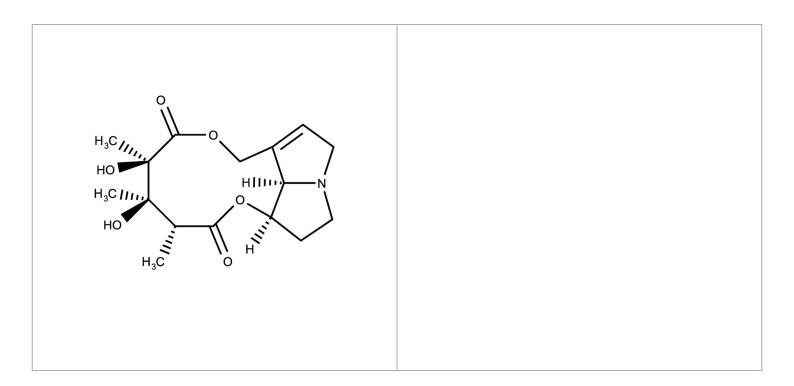
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ENZ-CHM469-0250

250mg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

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Handling & Storage

Use/Stability As indicated on product label or CoA when stored as recommended.

Long Term Storage -20°C

Shipping Ambient Temperature

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Alternative 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

Appearance White solid.

CAS 315-22-0

Formula $C_{16}H_{23}NO_6$

Identity Determined by NMR.

MW 325.36

Purity ≥98% (HPLC)

Solubility Soluble in DMSO (50 mg/ml), ethanol (10 mg/ml) or

organic solvents such as chloroform (50 mg/ml).

Last modified: February 27, 2025