Proteins



DPN

Cat. No.: HY-12452 CAS No.: 1428-67-7 Molecular Formula: C₁₅H₁₃NO₂ Molecular Weight: 239.27

Target: Estrogen Receptor/ERR; Apoptosis; Autophagy

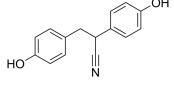
Pathway: Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; Apoptosis; Autophagy

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

4°C 2 years

-80°C In solvent 2 years

> -20°C 1 year



Product Data Sheet

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro DMSO: 100 mg/mL (417.94 mM; Need ultrasonic)

H₂O: < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	4.1794 mL	20.8969 mL	41.7938 mL
	5 mM	0.8359 mL	4.1794 mL	8.3588 mL
	10 mM	0.4179 mL	2.0897 mL	4.1794 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.45 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.45 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.45 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	DPN (Diarylpropionitrile) is a non-steroidal estrogen receptor β (ER β) selective ligand, with an EC ₅₀ of 0.85 nM. DPN has neuroprotective effects in a number of neurological diseases ^{[1][2]} .
IC ₅₀ & Target	ERβ 0.85 nM (EC50)

In Vitro

DPN has a 70-fold ER α relative binding affinity selectivity, and it is a full ER α agonist with a 78-fold ER α potency selectivity (EC $_{50}$ =0.85 nM for ER β ; EC $_{50}$ =66 nM for ER α)[1].

?DPN (10 nM) prevents morphological alterations from $A\beta_{1-42}$ (10 μ M)-induced toxicity in cultured cortical neurons [2].

?DPN (0.1-100 nM) decreases ROS levels in a non-dose response manner^[2].

?DPN (0.1-100 nM) significantly reduces $A\beta_{1-42}$ -stimulated expression of Bax in a non-dose dependent manner^[2].

?DPN (0.1-100 nM) reduces activated IL-1 levels induced by $A\beta_{1-42}$ treatment on cultured cortical neurons^[2].

?DPN (0.1-100 nM) suppresses the A β_{1-42} -upregulated phosphorylation of JNK and p38^[2].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

DPN (10 μ g; s.c.; daily; for 11 days) increases swimming and decreases immobility in the FST, and increases TPH protein expression in the dorsal raphe nucleus (DR) in rat model^[3].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Adult Sprague-Dawley female rats (220-250 g), ovariectomized animal models ^[3]	
Dosage:	10 μg/rat	
Administration:	Subcutaneous injections, daily, for 11 days	
Result:	Increased swimming and decreased immobility in the FST.	

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Death Dis. 2021 Oct 5;12(10):907.
- Cell Death Dis. 2019 Jul 22;10(8):565.
- Front Immunol. 2022 May 19;13:818173.
- Ecotoxicol Environ Saf. 2023 May 23;259:115060.
- J Genet Genomics. 2024 Jan 13:S1673-8527(24)00004-3.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Suwanna N, et al. Neuroprotective effects of diarylpropionitrile against β -amyloid peptide-induced neurotoxicity in rat cultured cortical neurons. Neurosci Lett. 2014 Aug 22;578:44-9.

[2]. Meyers, M. J., et al. Estrogen Receptor- β Potency-Selective Ligands: Structure-Activity Relationship Studies of Diarylpropionitriles and Their Acetylene and Polar Analogues. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2001. 44(24), 4230–4251.

[3]. Fuzhong Yang, et al. Physiological dosages of estradiol and diarylpropionitrile decrease depressive behavior and increase tryptophan hydroxylase expression in the dorsal raphe nucleus of rats subjected to the forced swim test. Neuroreport. 2019 Jan 16;30(2):66-70.

[4]. Sherry A. Said, et al. Effects of long-term dietary administration of estrogen receptor-beta agonist diarylpropionitrile on ovariectomized female ICR (CD-1) mice. GeroScience. 2018 Aug; 40(4): 393–403.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA