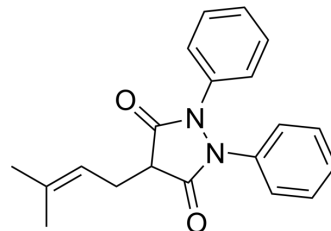


## Feprazone

Cat. No.:	HY-114911
CAS No.:	30748-29-9
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
Molecular Weight:	320.39
Target:	COX; Reactive Oxygen Species; MMP
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; NF-κB
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	<p>Feprazone (DA2370; Prenazone), an analogue of <a href="#">Phenylbutazone</a> (HY-B0230), is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent with analgesic and antipyretic activities. Feprazone acts by inhibiting the activity of cyclooxygenase (COX)-2. Feprazone ameliorates free fatty acid (FFA)-induced oxidative stress by reducing the production of mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (ROS). Feprazone can decrease the expression of MMP-2 and MMP-9. Besides, Feprazone can suppress adipogenesis and increase lipolysis in differentiating 3 T3-L1 cells. Feprazone also can be used to research atherosclerosis and obesity<sup>[1][2][3]</sup>.</p>												
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	COX, Reactive oxygen species, MMP <sup>[1]</sup>												
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Feprazone (2.5-10 μM; 48 h) rescues cell viability of FFAs-stimulated human aortic endothelial cells (HAECs)<sup>[1]</sup>. Feprazone (5, 10 μM; 24 h) reduces ROS production in HAECs to only 2.4- and 1.6-fold at 5 and 10 μM, respectively, while 300 μM FFA increases ROS production by 3.4-fold; also decreases the mRNA expression and secretion of cytokines CCL5, IL-6, and IL-8, as well as MMP-2 and MMP-9<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Feprazone (5, 10 μM; 6 h) decreases TLR4 and MyD88 activities, as well as reduces the phosphorylation of p65 and subsequent activation of NF-κB<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Feprazone (30 and 60 μM; 7 days) suppresses the adipogenesis in differentiating 3 T3-L1 cells; reduced the triglyceride content and increased lipolysis during 3 T3-L1 adipogenesis<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>HAECs (stimulated with 300 μM FFAs)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>2.5, 5 and 10 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>48 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Rescued cell viability to 81 and 93% of baseline at 5 and 10 μM, while FFAs reduced the cell viability to 63% of baseline.</td> </tr> </table> <p>RT-PCR<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>HAECs (stimulated with 300 μM FFAs)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>5 and 10 μM</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	HAECs (stimulated with 300 μM FFAs)	Concentration:	2.5, 5 and 10 μM	Incubation Time:	48 h	Result:	Rescued cell viability to 81 and 93% of baseline at 5 and 10 μM, while FFAs reduced the cell viability to 63% of baseline.	Cell Line:	HAECs (stimulated with 300 μM FFAs)	Concentration:	5 and 10 μM
Cell Line:	HAECs (stimulated with 300 μM FFAs)												
Concentration:	2.5, 5 and 10 μM												
Incubation Time:	48 h												
Result:	Rescued cell viability to 81 and 93% of baseline at 5 and 10 μM, while FFAs reduced the cell viability to 63% of baseline.												
Cell Line:	HAECs (stimulated with 300 μM FFAs)												
Concentration:	5 and 10 μM												

	Incubation Time:	24 h
	Result:	Decreased the mRNA expression and secretion of cytokines CCL5, IL-6, and IL-8 in a dose-dependent manner. Dose-dependently mitigated the VCAM-1 and ICAM-1 expression to only 1.7- and 1.8-fold, respectively, while FFA increased to 2.8- and 3.4-fold, respectively.
	Western Blot Analysis <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Cell Line:	HAECs (stimulated with 300 μM FFAs)
	Concentration:	5 and 10 μM
	Incubation Time:	6 h
	Result:	Decreased TLR4 and MyD88 expression, as well as reduced the phosphorylation of p65 and subsequent activation of NF-κB.
<b>In Vivo</b>	Significantly inhibited the adipocyte size, the visceral adipocyte tissue weights and the average bodyweights in HFD mice <sup>[3]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
	Animal Model:	Male C57BL/6 N mice [high-fat diet (HFD) induced obesity model] <sup>[3]</sup>
	Dosage:	75 mg/kg
	Administration:	(no described in the research)
	Result:	The visceral adipocyte tissue weights of mice in the control, HFD, and HFD + Feprazone groups were 0.38, 3.51, and 2.37 g, respectively. The average bodyweights of mice in the control, HFD, and HFD + Feprazone groups were 29.6, 41.3, and 34.1 g, respectively.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Song M, et al. Feprazone Prevents Free Fatty Acid (FFA)-Induced Endothelial Inflammation by Mitigating the Activation of the TLR4/MyD88/NF-κB Pathway. ACS Omega. 2021 Feb 9;6(7):4850-4856.
- [2]. Fletcher MR, et al. Feprazone, a new anti-inflammatory agent. Studies of potency and gastrointestinal tolerance. Ann Rheum Dis. 1975 Apr;34(2):190-4.
- [3]. Che L, et al. Feprazone Displays Antiadipogenesis and Antiobesity Capacities in in Vitro 3 T3-L1 Cells and in Vivo Mice. ACS Omega. 2021 Mar 7;6(10):6674-6680.

**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