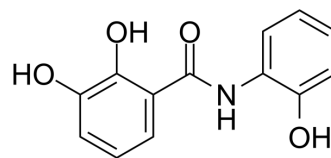


COX-2-IN-34

Cat. No.:	HY-155133
CAS No.:	2788578-71-0
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO ₄
Molecular Weight:	245.23
Target:	COX
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	COX-2-IN-34 (compound 8a) is a selective and orally active inhibitor of COX-2, with an IC ₅₀ of 0.42 μM. COX-2-IN-34 has no gastric ulcer toxicity but has anti-inflammatory effects ^[1] .								
IC₅₀ & Target	COX-2 0.42 μM (IC ₅₀)								
In Vitro	COX-2-IN-34 (compound 8a) (100 μM, 24 h) shows no obvious cytotoxicity to RAW264.7 cells ^[1] . Cox-2-IN-34 selectively inhibits the COX-1 and COX-2 activity with IC ₅₀ values of 34.86 and 0.42 μM, respectively. The inhibition effect of COX-2-IN-34 (10 μM) on COX-2 reaches 82% ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
In Vivo	COX-2-IN-34 (compound 8a) (50 mg/kg for p.o., three days) shows no gastric ulceration in normal male rat model ^[1] . COX-2-IN-34 (50 mg/kg for s.c., three times) shows significant anti-inflammatory effects in the Carrageenan-induced rat paw edema assay model ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>The Carrageenan-induced rat paw edema assay model^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>50 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Subcutaneous injection (s.c.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Expressed the reduction of edema claw volume after 0h, 1 h, 2 h, 3h, 4 h, and 6 h of carrageenan injection compared to the control group. Exhibited superior inhibition of 42.90% and 45.95% at the 3rd and 4th hour, respectively, which was comparatively much closer in potency to that of the Celecoxib (HY-14398) group (45.18% inhibition of edema at 3h).</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	The Carrageenan-induced rat paw edema assay model ^[1]	Dosage:	50 mg/kg	Administration:	Subcutaneous injection (s.c.)	Result:	Expressed the reduction of edema claw volume after 0h, 1 h, 2 h, 3h, 4 h, and 6 h of carrageenan injection compared to the control group. Exhibited superior inhibition of 42.90% and 45.95% at the 3rd and 4th hour, respectively, which was comparatively much closer in potency to that of the Celecoxib (HY-14398) group (45.18% inhibition of edema at 3h).
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REFERENCES

[1]. 1. 1. Min Xin, et al. Synthesis and biological evaluation of resveratrol amide derivatives as selective COX-2 inhibitors. *Chemico-Biological Interactions*. Volume 380, 1

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

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