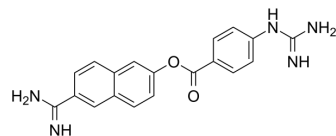


## Nafamostat

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-B0190
<b>CAS No.:</b>	81525-10-2
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	347.37
<b>Target:</b>	Flavivirus; TNF Receptor; NF-κB; Apoptosis; Ser/Thr Protease
<b>Pathway:</b>	Anti-infection; Apoptosis; NF-κB; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Nafamostat, an anticoagulant, is a synthetic serine protease inhibitor. Nafamostat has anticancer and antivirus effect. Nafamostat induce apoptosis by up-regulating the expression of tumor necrosis factor receptor-1 (TNFR1). Nafamostat can be used in the development of the pathological thickening of the arterial wall <sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup> .																		
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	I-kappaBalpha																		
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Nafamostat (10-80 μg/mL, 3-48 h) inhibits NF-κB activity by blocking IκBα phosphorylation in MDAPanc-28 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Nafamostat (80 μg/mL, 24-48 h) induces apoptosis by up-regulating the expression of tumor necrosis factor receptor-1 (TNFR1) in MDAPanc-28 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Nafamostat (0.1-10 μM, 24 h) has suppressive effect on invasiveness in Panc-1 cells<sup>[2]</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>MDAPanc-28 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>80 μg/mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>24 h, 48 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Substantially reduced the cell viability of MDAPanc-28 cells at both 24 hours and 48 hours.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Cell Invasion Assay<sup>[2]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>Panc-1 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0.1 μM, 1 μM, 10 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>24 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Observed significant inhibition in Panc-1-Try clones at concentrations as low as 0.1 mM.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Western Blot Analysis<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>MDAPanc-28 cells</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	MDAPanc-28 cells	Concentration:	80 μg/mL	Incubation Time:	24 h, 48 h	Result:	Substantially reduced the cell viability of MDAPanc-28 cells at both 24 hours and 48 hours.	Cell Line:	Panc-1 cells	Concentration:	0.1 μM, 1 μM, 10 μM	Incubation Time:	24 h	Result:	Observed significant inhibition in Panc-1-Try clones at concentrations as low as 0.1 mM.	Cell Line:	MDAPanc-28 cells
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	Concentration:	10 µg/mL, 20 µg/mL, 40 µg/mL, 80 µg/mL
	Incubation Time:	3 h, 8 h, 24 h, 48 h
	Result:	Inhibited NF-κB DNA-binding activity and the degradation of IκBα in a dose-dependent manner as well as in a time-dependent manner. Inhibited phosphorylation of IκBα in a time-dependent manner.
<b>In Vivo</b>	Nafamostat (10 mg/kg, Intraperitoneal injection, once a day for 18 days) exhibits favourable antiviral effects against Zika virus (ZIKV) infection in A129 mice <sup>[3]</sup> .	
	Nafamostat (0.5-2.0 mg/mL (dissolved in saline), Intraperitoneal injection, once a day for 7 consecutive days) has inhibitory effect on neointimal formation after balloon injury of the rat carotid wall <sup>[4]</sup> .	
	MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
	Animal Model:	A129 mice <sup>[3]</sup>
	Dosage:	10 mg/kg
	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.)
	Result:	Exhibit delayed lethality and improved survival (40%).
	Animal Model:	Balloon injury of the rat carotid wall <sup>[4]</sup>
	Dosage:	0.5 mg/mL, 1 mg/mL, 2 mg/mL (dissolved in saline)
	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.)
Result:	Showed smaller ratios of the neointima/medial area. Showed positive but reduced immunoreactivity of the cells in the neointimal.	

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Res. 2020 Mar;30(3):269-271.
- Nucleic Acids Res. 2021 Jan 8;49(D1):D1113-D1121.
- Nat Chem Biol. 2022 Jun 8.
- Antiviral Res. 2023 Apr 17;105606.
- Cells. 2022, 11(3), 319.

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## REFERENCES

- [1]. Uwagawa T, et al. Mechanisms of synthetic serine protease inhibitor (FUT-175)-mediated cell death [J]. Cancer: Interdisciplinary International Journal of the American Cancer Society, 2007, 109(10): 2142-2153.
- [2]. Tajima H, et al. Enhanced invasiveness of pancreatic adenocarcinoma cells stably transfected with cationic trypsinogen cDNA [J]. International journal of cancer, 2001, 94(5): 699-704.
- [3]. Yan Y, et al. Nafamostat mesylate as a broad-spectrum candidate for the treatment of flavivirus infections by targeting envelope proteins [J]. Antiviral research, 2022,

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[4]. Sawada M, et al. Prevention of neointimal formation by a serine protease inhibitor, FUT-175, after carotid balloon injury in rats [J]. Stroke, 1999, 30(3): 644-650.

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

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