## Coniferaldehyde

MedChemExpress

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Cat. No.:	HY-N2535	
CAS No.:	458-36-6	
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
Molecular Weight:	178.18	
Target:	Keap1-Nrf2; Apoptosis	
Pathway:	NF-кВ; Apoptosis	
Storage:	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)	

### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (561.23 mM; Need ultrasonic)						
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
		1 mM	5.6123 mL	28.0615 mL	56.1230 mL		
		5 mM	1.1225 mL	5.6123 mL	11.2246 mL		
		10 mM	0.5612 mL	2.8062 mL	5.6123 mL		
	Please refer to the sol	ubility information to select the app	propriate solvent.				
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 1 mg/mL (5.61 mM); Clear solution						
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 1 mg/mL (5.61 mM); Clear solution						
	<ol> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 1 mg/mL (5.61 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol>						

DIOLOGICAL ACTIV	
Description	Coniferaldehyde (4-Hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamaldehyde) is an effective inducer of heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1). Coniferaldehyde inhibits LPS-induced apoptosis through the PKCα/β II/Nrf-2/HO-1 dependent pathway in RAW264.7 macrophage cells. Coniferaldehyde has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities <sup>[1]</sup> .
In Vitro	Coniferaldehyde (0.1-5 μM; Pretreatment with 1 h; and then treated with 24 h) exerts cytoprotective function against LPS- induced cell death and dramatically inhibits LPS-induced NO production as assessed by the Griess reaction in a dose dependent manner <sup>[1]</sup> . Coniferaldehyde (0.5-5 μM; 4-24 h) dramatically increases the Nrf-2 nuclear translocation and HO-1 expression. Furthermor Coniferaldehyde specifically enhances the phosphorylation of PKCα/PKCβ II <sup>[1]</sup> .

# Product Data Sheet

HO

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	MCE has not independer Cell Viability Assay <sup>[1]</sup>	MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Viability Assay <sup>[1]</sup>			
	Cell Line:	Raw264.7 cells inudced with LPS			
	Concentration:	0.1 μΜ, 0.5 μΜ, 1 μΜ, 2 μΜ, 5 μΜ			
	Incubation Time:	Pretreatment with 1 h, and then treated with 24 h			
	Result:	Inhibited LPS-induced NO production and cell death.			
	Western Blot Analysis <sup>[1]</sup>				
	Cell Line:	Raw264.7 cells			
	Concentration:	0.5 μΜ, 1 μΜ, 2 μΜ, 5 μΜ			
	Incubation Time:	4 h, 8 h, 12 h, 24 h			
	Result:	Increased HO-1 protein level in a dose- and time-dependent manner.			
In Vivo	Coniferaldehyde (0.05 m articular cartilage from t MCE has not independer	mol kg/day; i.p; for 6 weeks) activates the Nrf2 signaling pathway in primary chondrocytes and he knee joints. And Coniferaldehyde alleviates cartilage destruction in OA mice <sup>[2]</sup> . htly confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.			
	Animal Model:	B6 male mice (26 g; 8-10 weeks old), surgical-induced osteoarthritis (OA) <sup>[2]</sup>			
	Dosage:	0.05 mmol kg/day (approx. 8.9 mg/kg)			
	Administration:	i.p; for 6 weeks			
	Result:	Evidently alleviated the medial meniscus cartilage damage in mice subjected to the destabilization.			

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

• bioRxiv. 2024 May 21.

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#### REFERENCES

[1]. Dawei Cai, et al. Coniferaldehyde prevents articular cartilage destruction in a murine model via Nrf2/HO1 pathway. Mol Med Rep. 2021 Mar;23(3):224.

[2]. Kim KM, et al. Coniferaldehyde inhibits LPS-induced apoptosis through the PKC α/β II/Nrf-2/HO-1 dependent pathway in RAW264.7 macrophage cells. Environ Toxicol Pharmacol. 2016 Dec;48:85-93.

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

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