## Coumestrol

Cat. No.:	HY-N2335		
CAS No.:	479-13-0		
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>5</sub>		
Molecular Weight:	268.22		
Target:	Estrogen Receptor/ERR		
Pathway:	Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month

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### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

St		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	3.7283 mL	18.6414 mL	37.2828 mL
		5 mM	0.7457 mL	3.7283 mL	7.4566 mL
		10 mM	0.3728 mL	1.8641 mL	3.7283 mL
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY		
DIOLOGICAL ACTIV		
Description	Coumestrol, a phytoestrogen present in soybean products, exhibits activities against cancers, neurological disorders, and autoimmune diseases. It suppresses proliferation of ES2 cells with an IC <sub>50</sub> of 50 μM.	
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	IC50: 50 μM <sup>[1]</sup>	
In Vitro	Coumestrol exerts chemotherapeutic effects via PI3K and ERK1/2 MAPK pathways. Coumestrol inhibits viability and invasion, and induces apoptosis of ES2 (clear cell-/serous carcinoma origin) cells. In addition, immunoreactive PCNA and ERBB2, markers of proliferation of ovarian carcinoma, are attenuated in their expression in coumestrol-induced death of ES2 cells. Phosphorylation of AKT, p70S6K, ERK1/2, JNK1/2 and p90RSK is inactivated by coumestrol treatment in a dose-and time-dependent manner <sup>[1]</sup> . Coumestrol inhibits proliferation and induces apoptosis in MCF-7 cells, which is prevented by copper chelator neocuproine and ROS scavengers. Coumestrol treatment induces ROS generation coupled to DNA fragmentation, up-regulation of p53/p21, cell cycle arrest at G1/S phase, mitochondrial membrane depolarization and	

# Product Data Sheet

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HO

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

PROTOCOL	
Cell Assay <sup>[1][2]</sup>	To determine dose-dependent effects of coumestrol, ES2 cells are treated with different concentrations (0, 1, 10, 20, 50 or 100 μM) of coumestrol <sup>[1]</sup> . Coumestrol is dissolved in DMSO to prepare a 3 mM stock. Breast cancer MCF-7 cells are treated with increasing concentrations of coumestrol for 24, 48 and 72 h. Then, 20 μL of MTT (5 mg/mL) is added each well and reincubated for additional 3 h. Formazan blue crystals formed are dissolved in 100 μL of DMSO. Absorbance is read at 570 nm using ELISA plate reader <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Pharmacol Res. 2019 Sep;147:104366.
- Int J Mol Sci. 2024 Feb 20, 25(5), 2458.
- Food Chem Toxicol. 2020 Feb;136:110952.

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#### REFERENCES

[1]. Lim W, et al. Coumestrol suppresses proliferation of ES2 human epithelial ovarian cancer cells. J Endocrinol. 2016 Mar;228(3):149-60.

[2]. Zafar A, et al. Cytotoxic activity of soy phytoestrogen coumestrol against human breast cancer MCF-7 cells: Insights into the molecular mechanism. Food Chem Toxicol. 2017 Jan;99:149-161.

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

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