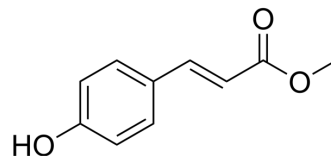


(E)-Methyl 4-coumarate

Cat. No.:	HY-N2492		
CAS No.:	19367-38-5		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₃		
Molecular Weight:	178.18		
Target:	Bacterial; Apoptosis		
Pathway:	Anti-infection; Apoptosis		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (561.23 mM; Need ultrasonic)			
		Solvent Concentration	Mass	
			1 mg	5 mg
			10 mg	
Preparing Stock Solutions	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 solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.				
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (14.03 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (14.03 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (14.03 mM); Clear solution 			

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	(E)-Methyl 4-coumarate (Methyl 4-hydroxycinnamate), found in several plants, such as <i>Allium cepa</i> or <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L. leaves. (E)-Methyl 4-coumarate cooperates with Carnosic Acid in inducing apoptosis and killing acute myeloid leukemia cells, but not normal peripheral blood mononuclear cells. Antioxidant and antimicrobial activity.
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REFERENCES

[1]. Trachtenberg A, et al. Synergistic Cytotoxicity of Methyl 4-Hydroxycinnamate and Carnosic Acid to Acute Myeloid Leukemia Cells via Calcium-Dependent Apoptosis Induction. Front Pharmacol. 2019 May 9;10:507.

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

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