Protocatechualdehyde

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Cat. No.: CAS No.: Molecular Formula: Molecular Weight: Target: Pathway: Storage:	HY-N0295 139-85-5 C ₇ H ₆ O ₃ 138.12 Reactive Oxygen Species; Bacterial; Endogenous Metabolite Immunology/Inflammation; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; NF-κB; Anti-infection 4°C, stored under nitrogen * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (stored under nitrogen)	HO HO
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SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

+ F S	.	DMSO : ≥ 50 mg/mL (362.00 mM) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.					
		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	7.2401 mL	36.2004 mL	72.4008 mL		
		5 mM	1.4480 mL	7.2401 mL	14.4802 mL		
		10 mM	0.7240 mL	3.6200 mL	7.2401 mL		
	Please refer to the so	lubility 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (18.10 mM); Clear solution					
		2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (18.10 mM); Clear solution					
		 Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (18.10 mM); Clear solution 					

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY				
Description	Protocatechualdehyde (Catechaldehyde), a natural polyphenol compound isolated from the roots of radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae, is associated with a wide variety of biological activities and has been widely used in medicine as an antioxidant, anti-aging, an antibacterial and anti-inflammatory agent ^[1] .			
In Vitro	Protocatechualdehyde (PCA) (50, 100 μM, 24/48 hours) treated MCF-7 cells significantly decrease cell growth by 11% and 20% in 24 hours and by 22% and 27% in 48 hours, respectively ^[2] . Protocatechualdehyde (50, 100 μM, 24 hours) treated MCF-7 cells are increased by 1.9-fold and 2.6-fold in the concentrations of 50 μM and 100 μM, respectively. PCA suppresses proliferation of estrogen receptor (ER)-positive (MCF-7) breast cancer			

cells, but not ER-negative (MDA-MB-231) breast cancer cells ^[2] . Protocatechualdehyde (0, 100, 200 μM, 48 hours in HCT116 and SW480 cells) affects the enzyme activity of HDAC and observed that PCA treatment resulted in inhibition of HDAC activity in dose-dependent manner ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Proliferation Assay ^[2]				
Cell Line:	Human breast cancer cell (MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231)			
Concentration:	0, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 μM			
Incubation Time:	24, 48 hours			
Result:	Inhibited MCF-7 cells cell growth.			
Apoptosis Analysis ^[2]				
Cell Line:	Human breast cancer cell (MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231)			
Concentration:	0, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 μM			
Incubation Time:	24, 48 hours			
Result:	Increased apoptosis in MCF-7 cells.			

REFERENCES

[1]. Li S, et al. Evaluation of the Antibacterial Effects and Mechanism of Action of Protocatechualdehyde against Ralstonia solanacearum. Molecules. 2016 Jun 9;21(6).

[2]. Choi J, et al. Anticancer activity of protocatechualdehyde in human breast cancer cells. J Med Food. 2014 Aug;17(8):842-8.

[3]. Jeong JB, et al. Protocatechualdehyde possesses anti-cancer activity through downregulating cyclin D1 and HDAC2 in human colorectal cancer cells. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2013 Jan 4;430(1):381-6.

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

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