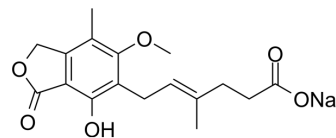


Mycophenolic acid sodium

Cat. No.:	HY-B0421A
CAS No.:	37415-62-6
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ NaO ₆
Molecular Weight:	342.32
Target:	Antibiotic; Apoptosis; Bacterial; Fungal; Endogenous Metabolite; Flavivirus; Dengue virus
Pathway:	Anti-infection; Apoptosis; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Mycophenolic acid sodium is a potent uncompetitive inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH) inhibitor with an EC ₅₀ of 0.24 μM. Mycophenolic acid sodium demonstrates antiviral effects against a wide range of RNA viruses including influenza. Mycophenolic acid sodium is an immunosuppressive agent. Antiangiogenic and antitumor effects ^{[1][2]} .								
IC₅₀ & Target	Human Endogenous Metabolite								
In Vitro	<p>Mycophenolic acid sodium demonstrates antiviral effects against a wide range of RNA viruses including influenza, dengue virus, Zika virus, rotavirus, CCHFV, and hantavirus^[1].</p> <p>IMPDH is the rate-limiting enzyme in the de novo synthesis of guanosine nucleotides^[2].</p> <p>Mycophenolic acid (0.01-1 μM; 72 hours) sodium exhibits preferential antiproliferative activity against the endothelial cells and fibroblasts. Endothelial cells are most sensitive cells to Mycophenolic acid treatment with an IC₅₀ <500 nM for antimitotic effects^[2].</p> <p>Fibroblasts are also prone to Mycophenolic acid-induced cell cycle inhibition but exhibit a higher IC₅₀ (<1 μM) compared with endothelial cells. The two human tumor cell lines A549 non-small cell lung cancer cells and PC3 prostate cancer cells show intermediate sensitivity with an IC₅₀ >1 μM. U87 glioblastoma cells are resistant against Mycophenolic acid sodium treatment up to 1 μM^[2].</p> <p>Mycophenolic acid (0.05-2 μM; 18 hours) sodium exhibits a dose-dependent down-regulation of HDAC2 and MYC, whereas up-regulates NDRG1^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Proliferation Assay^[2]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>Primary isolated human dermal microvascular endothelial cells (HDMVEC) , fibroblasts, U87 glioblastoma cells, PC3 prostate cancer cells, A549 non-small cell lung cancer cells.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0.01, 0.1, 1 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>72 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Exhibited preferential antiproliferative activity against HDMVEC and fibroblasts. Whereas U87 glioblastoma cells were resistant to treatment, A549 non-small cell lung cancer and PC3 prostate cancer cells showed intermediate sensitivity.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Western Blot Analysis^[2]</p>	Cell Line:	Primary isolated human dermal microvascular endothelial cells (HDMVEC) , fibroblasts, U87 glioblastoma cells, PC3 prostate cancer cells, A549 non-small cell lung cancer cells.	Concentration:	0.01, 0.1, 1 μM	Incubation Time:	72 hours	Result:	Exhibited preferential antiproliferative activity against HDMVEC and fibroblasts. Whereas U87 glioblastoma cells were resistant to treatment, A549 non-small cell lung cancer and PC3 prostate cancer cells showed intermediate sensitivity.
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Incubation Time:	72 hours								
Result:	Exhibited preferential antiproliferative activity against HDMVEC and fibroblasts. Whereas U87 glioblastoma cells were resistant to treatment, A549 non-small cell lung cancer and PC3 prostate cancer cells showed intermediate sensitivity.								

	Cell Line:	HDMVEC
	Concentration:	0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1, and 2 μ M
	Incubation Time:	18 hours
	Result:	Showed a dose-dependent regulation of HDAC2, MYC, and NDRG1.
In Vivo	<p>Mycophenolic acid (120 mg/kg; oral gavage; b.i.d.) sodium exerts its antitumor effects via modulation of the tumor microenvironment, U87 tumor growth is markedly inhibited in vivo in BALB/c nude mice^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>	
	Animal Model:	Athymic 8-week-old, 20 g BALB/c nu/nu mice bearing Mycophenolic acid-resistant human U87 tumor model ^[2]
	Dosage:	120 mg/kg MMF (the morpholinoethyl ester prodrug of Mycophenolic acid)
	Administration:	Oral gavage; b.i.d.
	Result:	<p>MMF (the morpholinoethyl ester prodrug of Mycophenolic acid) significantly inhibited tumor growth (≈70% after day 14 after tumor implantation) in MMF-treated versus control mice.</p> <p>Microvessel density (CD31 staining) and pericyte coverage determined by α-smooth muscle actin staining were markedly reduced in MMF-treated versus control tumors (44% and 78%, respectively).</p>

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- J Agric Food Chem. 2023 Dec 28.
- Viruses. 2021 Jun 28;13(7):1255.
- Bone. 2022 Dec 21;168:116648.
- PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2019 Aug 20;13(8):e0007681.
- Curr Res Virol Sci. 2022;3:100019.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Stephen R Welch, et al. Screening and Identification of Lujo Virus Inhibitors Using a Recombinant Reporter Virus Platform. Viruses. 2021 Jun 28;13(7):1255.
- [2]. Sophie Domhan, et al. Molecular mechanisms of the antiangiogenic and antitumor effects of mycophenolic acid. Mol Cancer Ther. 2008 Jun;7(6):1656-68.

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

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