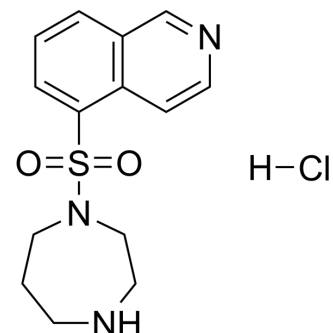


Fasudil Hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-10341
CAS No.:	105628-07-7
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₄ H ₁₈ ClN ₃ O ₂ S
Molecular Weight:	327.83
Target:	ROCK; Calcium Channel; Autophagy; PKA; PKC; HIV
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Cytoskeleton; Stem Cell/Wnt; TGF-beta/Smad; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling; Autophagy; Epigenetics; Anti-infection
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 1 year; -20°C, 6 months (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H₂O : 55 mg/mL (167.77 mM; Need ultrasonic)
 DMSO : ≥ 31 mg/mL (94.56 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	3.0504 mL	15.2518 mL	30.5036 mL
	5 mM	0.6101 mL	3.0504 mL	6.1007 mL
	10 mM	0.3050 mL	1.5252 mL	3.0504 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: PBS
Solubility: 100 mg/mL (305.04 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.34 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.34 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.34 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Fasudil (HA-1077; AT877) Hydrochloride is a nonspecific RhoA/ROCK inhibitor and also has inhibitory effect on protein kinases, with an K_i of 0.33 μM for ROCK1, IC₅₀s of 0.158 μM and 4.58 μM, 12.30 μM, 1.650 μM for ROCK2 and PKA, PKC, PKG, respectively. Fasudil Hydrochloride is also a potent Ca²⁺ channel antagonist and vasodilator^{[1][2][3]}.

IC₅₀ & Target	p160ROCK 0.33 μM (Ki)	ROCK2 0.158 μM (IC ₅₀)	PKA 4.58 μM (IC ₅₀)	PKC 12.30 μM (IC ₅₀)																
	PKG 1.65 μM (IC ₅₀)																			
In Vitro	<p>Fasudil Hydrochloride (100 μM) inhibits cell spreading, the formation of stress fibers, and expression of α-SMA with concomitant suppression of cell growth in rat HSCs (hepatic stellate cells) and human HSC-derived TWNT-4 cells^[4]. Fasudil Hydrochloride (50-100 μM; 24 hours) inhibits the LPA (lysophosphatidic acid)-induced phosphorylation of ERK1/2, JNK, and p38 detected by western blotting in rat HSCs and human HSC-derived TWNT-4 cells^[4]. Fasudil Hydrochloride (25-100 μM; 24 hours) suppresses transcription of collagen and TIMP, stimulates transcription of MMP-1 in human HSC-derived TWNT-4 cells^[4]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Western Blot Analysis^[4]</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>Rat HSCs and human HSC-derived TWNT-4 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>50 μM; 100 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>24 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Suppressed the LPA-induced phosphorylation of ERK1/2, JNK and p38 MAPK by 60%, 70%, and 90%, respectively.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>RT-PCR^[4]</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>Rat HSCs and human HSC-derived TWNT-4 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>25 μM; 50 μM; 100 μM 24 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>24 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Reduced the expression of type I collagen, α-SMA, and TIMP-1.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Cell Line:	Rat HSCs and human HSC-derived TWNT-4 cells	Concentration:	50 μM; 100 μM	Incubation Time:	24 hours	Result:	Suppressed the LPA-induced phosphorylation of ERK1/2, JNK and p38 MAPK by 60%, 70%, and 90%, respectively.	Cell Line:	Rat HSCs and human HSC-derived TWNT-4 cells	Concentration:	25 μM; 50 μM; 100 μM 24 hours	Incubation Time:	24 hours	Result:	Reduced the expression of type I collagen, α-SMA, and TIMP-1.
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In Vivo	<p>Fasudil Hydrochloride (10 mg/kg; i.v.; 1 h before operation) exhibits protectable effects on cardiovascular disease and reduces the activation of JNK and attenuates mitochondrial-nuclear translocation of AIF under ischemic injury^[5]. Fasudil Hydrochloride (50 mg/kg/d; i.p.) inhibits acute and relapsing EAE (experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis) induced by proteolipid protein PLP p139-151, reduces lymphocytes proliferation, results downregulation of interleukin (IL)-17 and a marked decrease of the IFN-γ/IL-4 ratio^[6]. Fasudil Hydrochloride (100 mg/kg/d; p.o.) significantly reduces incidence and pathological examination score of EAE (experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis) in SJL/J mice, decreases inflammation, demyelination, axonal loss and APP positive in spinal cord in mice^[6]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Myocardial ischemia and reperfusion in rat (250-300 g)^[5]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>10 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intravenous injection; 1 h before operation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Activated the Rho-kinase, JNK, and resulted AIF translocated to the nucleus. Inhibited Rho-kinase activity, and reduced myocardial infarct size and heart cell apoptosis.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Animal Model:	Myocardial ischemia and reperfusion in rat (250-300 g) ^[5]	Dosage:	10 mg/kg	Administration:	Intravenous injection; 1 h before operation	Result:	Activated the Rho-kinase, JNK, and resulted AIF translocated to the nucleus. Inhibited Rho-kinase activity, and reduced myocardial infarct size and heart cell apoptosis.								
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- Cell Mol Immunol. 2023 Mar 2;1-14.
- Sci Transl Med. 2018 Jul 18;10(450):eaaq1093.
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- Clin Transl Med. 2022 Oct;12(10):e1036.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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