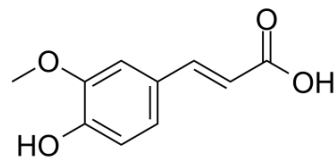


## Ferulic acid

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-N0060		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1135-24-6		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>4</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	194.18		
<b>Target:</b>	FGFR; Endogenous Metabolite		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (514.99 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>	1 mM	5.1499 mL	25.7493 mL	51.4986 mL
		5 mM	1.0300 mL	5.1499 mL	10.2997 mL
10 mM		0.5150 mL	2.5749 mL	5.1499 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
<b>In Vivo</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 40% PEG300 &gt;&gt; 5% Tween-80 &gt;&gt; 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (12.87 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (12.87 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (12.87 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol>				

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Ferulic acid is a novel fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1) inhibitor with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 3.78 and 12.5 μM for FGFR1 and FGFR2, respectively.		
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	FGFR1 3.78 μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	FGFR2 12.5 μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	Human Endogenous Metabolite
<b>In Vitro</b>	Ferulic acid (FA) is a novel fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1) inhibitor with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 3.78 and 12.5 μM for FGFR1 and		

FGFR2, respectively. Ferulic acid exhibits great inhibitory activity on FGFR1 with an inhibitory rate of 92% at 1  $\mu$ M. The proliferation of HUVEC stimulated by FGF1 is markedly decreased after Ferulic acid treatment ranging from 5 to 40  $\mu$ M for 24 h. Ferulic acid does not exert significant cell viability up to 20  $\mu$ M, but over 30  $\mu$ M Ferulic acid exhibits a cytotoxic effect in HUVEC compare to the control. Ferulic acid inhibits FGF1-induced HUVEC migration and invasion in a dose-dependent manner. Ferulic acid markedly suppresses the FGF1-induced phosphorylation of PI3K and Akt. Ferulic acid treatments significantly inhibit MMP-2 and MMP-9 expression stimulated by FGF1<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

#### In Vivo

Treatment with Ferulic acid (FA) potently inhibits FGF1-induced neovascularization. It is found that intragastric administration of Ferulic acid markedly inhibits tumor volume and tumor weight, as compare to the counterparts treated with DMSO. Furthermore, Ferulic acid treatment is well tolerated, and there is no significant difference in weight between the vehicle group and the FA-treated groups<sup>[1]</sup>. Ferulic acid (0.01, 0.1, 1 or 10 mg/kg) given by oral route decreases significantly the immobility time in the forced swimming test (FST) and tail suspension test (TST), whereas produces no effect in the open-field test. Results demonstrate that the administration of Ferulic acid (0.001 mg/kg, p.o.) boosts the antidepressant-like effect of fluoxetine (5 mg/kg, p.o.) in the TST<sup>[2]</sup>.

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## PROTOCOL

#### Cell Assay <sup>[1]</sup>

HUVEC ( $5 \times 10^4$  cells/well) are plated onto a gelatinized 24-well culture plate and cultured in ECGS containing 15% FBS. HUVEC are treated with DMSO (0.1%) or different concentrations of Ferulic acid (FA) (0, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40  $\mu$ M) for 24 h. Cell viability is determined by the MTT assay. After 4 h of incubation, the absorbance is measured at 450 nm with a microplate reader. The results are calculated from six replicates of each experiment. Three independent experiments are performed<sup>[1]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### Animal Administration <sup>[2]</sup>

Male Swiss mice (30 to 40 g) are maintained at 21 to 23°C with free access to water and food, under a 12:12 h light/dark cycle (lights on at 07:00 h). All manipulations are carried out between, 9:00 and 16:00 h, with each animal used only once. In order to investigate the antidepressant-like effect of Ferulic acid, Ferulic acid is administered at a dose range of 0.001 to 10 mg/kg, by oral route (p.o.) 60 min before the forced swimming test (FST), tail suspension test (TST) or open-field test. The control animals receive appropriate vehicle<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

## REFERENCES

[1]. Yang GW, et al. Ferulic Acid Exerts Anti-Angiogenic and Anti-Tumor Activity by Targeting Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor 1-Mediated Angiogenesis. *Int J Mol Sci*. 2015 Oct 12;16(10):24011-31.

[2]. Zeni AL, et al. Ferulic acid exerts antidepressant-like effect in the tail suspension test in mice: evidence for the involvement of the serotonergic system. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 2012 Mar 15;679(1-3):68-74.

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

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