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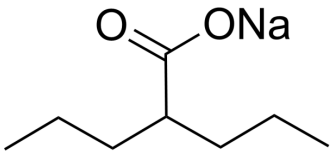
Valproic acid (sodium) (GMP)

Cat. No.:	HY-10585AG
CAS No.:	1069-66-5
Molecular Formula:	$C_8H_{15}NaO_2$
Molecular Weight:	166.19
Target:	Organoid; HDAC; Autophagy; Mitophagy; HIV; Notch; Apoptosis; Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway:	Stem Cell/Wnt; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics; Autophagy; Anti-infection; Neuronal Signaling; Apoptosis; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Valproic acid (Sodium Valproate) sodium is an orally active HDAC inhibitor, with IC_{50} in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits HDAC1 (IC_{50}, 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of HDAC2. Valproic acid sodium activates Notch1 signaling and inhibits proliferation in small cell lung cancer (SCLC) cells. Valproic acid sodium is used in the treatment of epilepsy, bipolar disorder, metabolic disease, HIV infection and prevention of migraine headaches[1][2][3][4][5][6][7].

IC_{50} & Target

IC_{50}: 400 μM (HDAC1), 0.5-2 mM (HDAC)[5]HDAC2[6]

In Vitro

Valproic acid (VPA) (0-15 mM; 24 and 72 h) inhibits Hela cell growth in a dose- and time- dependent manner[1].
Valproic acid (10 mM; 24 h) significantly attenuates the activities of total, cytosol and nuclear HDACs[1].
Valproic acid (0-15 mM; 24 h) induces a G1 phase arrest at 1–3 mM and a G2/M phase arrest at 10 mM, and increases the percentage of sub-G1 cells in HeLa cells. Valproic acid also induces necrosis, apoptosis and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release[1].
Valproic acid (0-20 mM; 24 h) activates Tcf/Lef-dependent transcription and synergizes with lithium[2].
Valproic acid (0-5 mM; 0-18 h) increases β-catenin levels in Neuro2A cells[2].
Valproic acid (0-2 mM; 0-24 h) stimulates phosphorylation of AMPK and ACC in hepatocytes[5].
Valproic acid (0-10 mM; 2 days) induces Notch1 signaling and morphologic differentiation, suppresses production of NE tumor markers in SCLC cells[6].

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

Cell Viability Assay[1]

Cell Line:	HeLa cells
Concentration:	0, 1, 3, 5, 10 and 15 mM
Incubation Time:	24 and 72 h
Result:	HeLa cell growth was dose- and time-dependently decreased with an IC_{50} of ~10 and 4 mM at 24 and 72 h.

Western Blot Analysis[1][2][5]

Cell Line:	HeLa cells, Neuro2A cells or primary mouse hepatocytes

Concentration:	10 mM (HeLa); 0, 2, and 5 mM (Neuro2A); 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.2 and 2 mM (hepatocytes)
Incubation Time:	24 h (HeLa); 0-18 h (Neuro2A); 0-24 h (hepatocytes)
Result:	Increased the form of acetylated histone 3. Reduced PARP, induced cleavage PARP, and downregulated Bcl-2. Increased β-catenin levels. Increased the phosphorylation of AMPK and ACC.

Cell Cycle Analysis[1]

Cell Line:	HeLa cells
Concentration:	0, 1, 3, 5, 10 and 15 mM
Incubation Time:	24 h
Result:	Induced a G1 phase arrest at 1–3 mM, significantly induced a G2/M phase arrest at 10 mM, and increased the percentage of sub-G1 cells in HeLa cells in a dose-dependent manner at 24 h.

In Vivo

Valproic acid (VPA) (500 mg/kg; i.p.; daily for 12 days) inhibits tumor angiogenesis in mice transplanted with Kasumi-1 cells[3].

Valproic acid (350 mg/kg; i.p.; once) enhances social behavior in rats[4].

Valproic acid (0.26% (w/v); p.o. via drinking water; 14 days) decreases liver mass, hepatic fat accumulation, and serum glucose in obese mice without hepatotoxicity[5].

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

Animal Model:	Female BALB/c nude mice, Kasumi-1 tumor model[3]
Dosage:	500 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection, daily for 12 days
Result:	Inhibited tumor growth and tumor angiogenesis. Inhibited the mRNA and protein expression of VEGF, VEGFR2 and bFGF. Inhibited HDAC activity and increased acetylation of histone H3. Enhanced the accumulation of hyperacetylated histone H3 on VEGF promoters.

Animal Model:	Timed-pregnant Long Evans rats[4]
Dosage:	350 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection, once
Result:	Demonstrated more social investigation and play fighting than control animals.

Animal Model:	Obese phenotype of ob/ob mice[5]
Dosage:	0.26% (w/v)
Administration:	Oral via drinking water, 14 days
Result:	Revealed a marked reduction in the accumulation of fats in the liver as compared with the

	untreated mice, significantly decreased liver mass to body mass, decreased serum triglyceride concentrations, and did not induce hepatotoxicity.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Signal Transduct Target Ther. 2024 Oct 30;9(1):294.
- Signal Transduct Target Ther. 2024 Jan 22;9(1):24.
- Mil Med Res. 2020 Nov 1;7(1):52.
- Mil Med Res. 2020 Sep 6;7(1):42.
- Nat Commun. 2024 Sep 19;15(1):8221.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Han BR, et al. Valproic acid inhibits the growth of HeLa cervical cancer cells via caspase-dependent apoptosis. Oncol Rep. 2013 Dec;30(6):2999-3005.

[2]. Valproic acid, et al. Histone deacetylase is a direct target of valproic acid, a potent anticonvulsant, mood stabilizer, and teratogen. J Biol Chem. 2001 Sep 28;276(39):36734-41.

[3]. Zhang ZH, et al. Valproic acid inhibits tumor angiogenesis in mice transplanted with Kasumi 1 leukemia cells. Mol Med Rep. 2013 Nov 28.

[4]. Cohen OS, et al. Acute prenatal exposure to a moderate dose of valproic acid increases social behavior and alters gene expression in rats. Int J Dev Neurosci. 2013 Dec;31(8):740-50.

[5]. Avery LB, et al. Valproic Acid Is a Novel Activator of AMP-Activated Protein Kinase and Decreases Liver Mass, Hepatic Fat Accumulation, and Serum Glucose in Obese Mice. Mol Pharmacol. 2014 Jan;85(1):1-10.

[6]. Platta CS, et al. Valproic acid induces Notch1 signaling in small cell lung cancer cells. J Surg Res. 2008 Jul;148(1):31-7.

[7]. Routy JP, et al. Valproic acid in association with highly active antiretroviral therapy for reducing systemic HIV-1 reservoirs: results from a multicentre randomized clinical study. HIV Med. 2012 May;13(5):291-6.

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