Web: www.taiclone.com
Tel: +886-2-2735-9682
Email: order@taiclone.com

LDN193189 (Hydrochloride)

Catalog No: tcsc0670

Available Sizes

Size: 5mg

Size: 10mg

Size: 50mg

Specifications

CAS No:
1062368-62-0

Formula:
$C_{25}H_{26}Cl_4N_6$

Pathway:
TGF-beta/Smad

Target:
TGF-β Receptor

Purity / Grade:
>98%

Solubility:
H2O : 20 mg/mL (36.21 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)

Observed Molecular Weight:
552.33

Product Description

LDN193189 hydrochloride is a selective **BMP** type I receptor kinases inhibitor, which inhibits transcriptional activity of the BMP type I receptors **ALK2** and **ALK3** (**IC_{50}**=5 nM and 30 nM, respectively), with substantially weaker effects on activin and the TGF-β type I receptors ALK4, ALK5 and ALK7 (IC_{50}≥500 nM).

Web: www.taiclone.com
Tel: +886-2-2735-9682
Email: order@taiclone.com

IC50 & Target: IC50: 5 nM (ALK2), 30 nM (ALK3)[1]

In Vitro: LDN-193189 inhibits BMP4-mediated Smad1, Smad5 and Smad8 activation with greater potency than did dorsomorphin (IC_{50}=5 nM versus 470 nM) while retaining 200-fold selectivity for BMP signaling versus TGF-β signaling (IC_{50} for TGF-β ≥1,000 nM). LDN-193189 efficiently inhibits transcriptional activity of the BMP type I receptors ALK2 and ALK3 (IC_{50}=5 nM and 30 nM, respectively), with substantially weaker effects on activin and the TGF-β type I receptors ALK4, ALK5 and ALK7 (IC_{50}≥500 nM) and increases selectivity for BMP signaling versus AMP-activated protein kinase, PDGFR and MAPK signaling pathways as compared to the parent compound. LDN-193189 blocks the transcriptional activity induced by either constitutively active $ALK2^{R206H}$ or $ALK2^{Q207D}$ mutant proteins. These findings suggest that LDN-193189 might affect BMP-induced osteoblast differentiation. In fact, LDN-193189 inhibits the induction of alkaline phosphatase activity in C2C12 cells by BMP4 even when administered 12 h after BMP stimulation, indicating sustained BMP signaling activity is needed for osteogenic differentiation[1].

In Vivo: In the first experiment, LDN-193189 (3 mg/kg) is injected intraperitoneally twice a day after tumors became palpable 7 days post-implantation. The growth rates between the control vehicle- and LDN-193189-treated mice are not significantly different after the first 5 weeks, but differences in the growth rates are detected after 6 and 7 weeks post-treatment. In the second experiment, cells are isolated from PCa-118b tumors and injected subcutaneously into SCID mice (1×10^6 cells per mouse). LDN-193189 or vehicle is applied to mice 5 days post-tumor cell injection before tumors are palpable. The differences in the average growth rates between these two groups, as measured by tumor size, are significant at 6 and 7 weeks post-treatment. The tumor weights also show significant differences at the termination of the study at week 7. The X-ray of the tumors shows that the ectopic bone volume and bone density are reduced in the tumors of LDN-193189-treated group compared to that of controls[2]. Co-incubation of pulmonary arterial smooth muscle cells (PASMCs) from the pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) rats with Sildenafil and LDN-193189 completely inhibited the anti-proliferation and up-regulation of the bone morphogenetic protein (BMPR2) and Cx40 expression by the Sildenafil[3].