



Tariquidar

Catalog No: tcsc0722

Available Sizes

Size: 10mg

Size: 50mg

Size: 100mg



Specifications

CAS No:

206873-63-4

Formula:

 $C_{38}H_{38}N_4O_6$

Pathway:

Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel

Target:

P-glycoprotein

Purity / Grade:

>98%

Solubility:

DMSO : \geq 100 mg/mL (154.62 mM)

Alternative Names:

XR9576

Observed Molecular Weight:

646.73

Product Description



Tariquidar is a potent and specific inhibitor of **P-glycoprotein** (**P-gp**) with the high affinity ($\mathbf{K_d} = 5.1 \pm 0.9 \text{ nM}$).

IC50 & Target: Kd: 5.1 nM (P-gp)^[1]

In Vitro: Tariquidar (XR9576) is a potent modulator of P-gp mediated [3 H]-Vinblastine and [3 H]-Paclitaxel transport as it increases the steady-state accumulation of these cytotoxics in CH^rB30 cells to levels observed in non-P-gp-expressing AuxB1 cells (EC₅₀ =487±50 nM). [3 H]-Tariquidar binds to CH^rB30 membranes with the highest affinity (4 G=5.1±0.9 nM, n=7) and a binding capacity (B max) of 275±15 pmol/mg membrane protein. In contrast to the parental cell line, the accumulation of [3 H]-Vinblastine is increased in a dose-dependent fashion by the modulators Tariquidar (EC₅₀=487±50 nM). The MDR modulator Tariquidar is able to inhibit 60-70% of the vanadate-sensitive ATPase activity, with potent IC₅₀ value of 43±9 nM[1]. Tariquidar (XR9576) potentiates the cytotoxicity of several drugs including Doxorubicin, Paclitaxel, Etoposide, and Vincristine; complete reversal of resistance is achieved in the presence of 25-80 nM XR9576. Tariquidar is a potent inhibitor of photoaffinity labeling of P-gp by [3 H]Azidopine implying a direct interaction with the protein[1].

In Vivo: In mice bearing the intrinsically resistant MC26 colon tumors, coadministration of Tariquidar (XR9576) potentiates the antitumor activity of Doxorubicin without a significant increase in toxicity; maximum potentiation is observed at 2.5-4.0 mg/kg dosed either i.v. or p.o. In addition, coadministration of Tariquidar (6-12 mg/kg p.o.) fully restores the antitumor activity of Paclitaxel, Etoposide, and Vincristine against two highly resistant MDR human tumor xenografts (2780AD, H69/LX4) in nude mice. Tariquidar is found to also significantly potentiate the antitumor activity of doxorubicin against s.c. MC26 tumors in vivo^[2].

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