

Resminostat (hydrochloride)

Catalog No: tcsc1522

Available Sizes

Size: 10mg

Size: 50mg

Size: 100mg

Specifications

CAS No:

1187075-34-8

Formula: $C_{16}H_{20}CIN_{3}O_{4}S$

Pathway: Epigenetics;Cell Cycle/DNA Damage

Target:

HDAC;HDAC

Purity / Grade:

Solubility: DMSO : ≥ 50 mg/mL (129.58 mM)

Alternative Names: RAS2410 hydrochloride;4SC-201 hydrochloride

Observed Molecular Weight:

385.87

Product Description

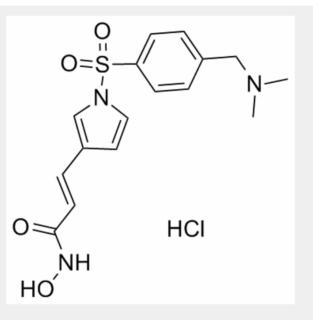
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Resminostat hydrochloride is a potent inhibitor of **HDAC1**, **HDAC3** and **HDAC6**, with mean **IC**₅₀ values of 42.5, 50.1, 71.8 nM, respectively, and shows less potent activities against HDAC8, with an **IC**₅₀ of 877 nM.

IC50 & Target: IC50: 42.5 nM (HDAC1), 50.1 nM (HDAC3), 71.8 nM (HDAC6), 877 nM (HDAC8)^[1]

In Vitro: Resminostat hydrochloride (Resminostat [HCI], 5 μ M) induces histone acetylation in myeloma cells. Resminostat hydrochloride (5 μ M) induces histone hyperacetylation in myeloma cells. Resminostat inhibits cell growth, induces apoptosis and inhibits MM cell proliferation. Resminostat (5 μ M) also modulates expression of bcl-2 family proteins and inhibits Akt pathway signalling downstream of Akt. Resminostat exerts synergistic activity against myeloma cells when combined with common and new anti-myeloma agents^[1]. Resminostat inhibits cell growth in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma cell lines, with IC₅₀s ranging from 0.775 μ M to 1.572 μ M (IC₅₀ for SCC25: 0.775 μ M; CAL27: 1.572 μ M; and FaDu: 0.899 μ M). Resminostat (1.25 and 2.5 μ M) has a synergistic effect with irradiation on HNSCC cell lines. Resminostat in combination with cisplatin induces a downregulation of survivin. However, Resminostat shows no effect on Mcl-1 and p-AKT expression^[2]. Resminostat reduces viability of HCC cells with the co-treatment of AZD-2014, with IC₅₀s ranging from 0.89 ± 0.12 μ M to 0.07 ± 0.01 μ M^[3].



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