AZD2906

Cat. No.: HY-113854

CAS No.: 1034148-15-6

Molecular Formula: $C_{26}H_{25}FN_4O_3$

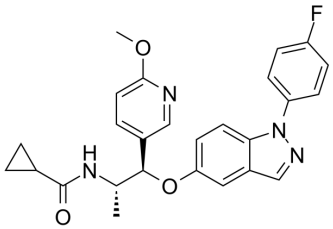
Molecular Weight: 460.5

Target: Glucocorticoid Receptor

Pathway: Immunology/Inflammation

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 125 mg/mL (271.44 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.1716 mL	10.8578 mL	21.7155 mL
	5 mM	0.4343 mL	2.1716 mL	4.3431 mL
	10 mM	0.2172 mL	1.0858 mL	2.1716 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.52 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.52 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.52 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

AZD2906 is a selective glucocorticoid receptor (GR) agonist, increases micronucleated immature erythrocytes in the bone marrow of rats. AZD2906 shows IC_{50}s of 2.2, 0.3, 41.6 and 7.5 nM at GR in human, rat PBMC and human, rat whole blood, respectively[1].

IC_{50} & Target

IC50: 2.2 nM (Glucocorticoid receptor, Human PBMC), 0.3 nM (Glucocorticoid receptor, Rat PBMC), 41.6 nM (Glucocorticoid receptor, Human whole blood), 7.5 nM (Glucocorticoid receptor, Rat whole blood)[1]

In Vitro

AZD2906 is a selective glucocorticoid receptor (GR), with IC_{50}s of 2.2, 0.3, 41.6 and 7.5 nM at GR in human, rat PBMC and

	human, rat whole blood, respectively[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	AZD2906 (5, 25, 50 mg/kg, p.o.) increases micronucleated immature erythrocytes (MIE) in the bone marrow of rats after treatment for 2 days[1]. AZD2906 (5, 25 mg/kg, p.o.) induces an accumulation of glycogen in the liver of rats, and exhibits cortical lymphocytic atrophy of a moderate to marked degree in the thymus of rats[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Male Wistar Han rats (10 weeks old)[1]
Dosage:	5, 25, 50 mg/kg
Administration:	P.O. for 2 days
Result:	Caused significant increase in micronucleated immature erythrocytes (MIE) at all doses after analysis of the standard 2000 IE.

REFERENCES

[1]. Hayes JE, et al. Micronucleus induction in the bone marrow of rats by pharmacological mechanisms. I: glucocorticoid receptor agonism. Mutagenesis. 2013 Mar;28(2):227-32.

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