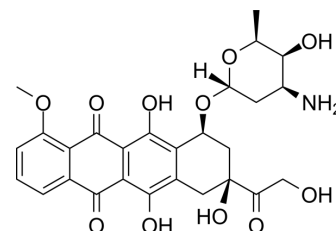


Doxorubicin

Cat. No.:	HY-15142A
CAS No.:	23214-92-8
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₇ H ₂₉ NO ₁₁
Molecular Weight:	543.52
Target:	Topoisomerase; ADC Cytotoxin; Autophagy; Mitophagy; AMPK; Apoptosis; HBV; HIV; Bacterial; Antibiotic
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Antibody-drug Conjugate/ADC Related; Autophagy; Epigenetics; PI3K/Akt/mTOR; Apoptosis; Anti-infection
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Doxorubicin (Hydroxydaunorubicin), a broad-spectrum anthracycline antibiotic with cytotoxic properties, is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Doxorubicin has fluorescence properties. Doxorubicin inhibits topoisomerase II with an IC ₅₀ of 2.67 μM, thus stopping DNA replication. Doxorubicin reduces basal phosphorylation of AMPK and its downstream target acetyl-CoA carboxylase. Doxorubicin induces apoptosis and autophagy ^{[1][2]} . Doxorubicin inhibits human DNA topoisomerase I with an IC ₅₀ of 0.8 μM ^[3] .			
IC₅₀ & Target	Topoisomerase I 0.8 μM (IC ₅₀)	Topoisomerase II 2.67 μM (IC ₅₀)	Daunorubicins/Doxorubicins	HIV-1
In Vitro	<p>Combination of Doxorubicin (Hydroxydaunorubicin) and Simvastatin (HY-17502) in the highest tested concentrations (2 μM and 10 μM, respectively) kills 97% of the Hela cells^[4].</p> <p>Doxorubicin can label neuron cells, and it is bright red under Rhodamine filter bag, and light red-orange under catecholamine filter bag^[8].</p> <p>Doxorubicin (5 μM; 10-30 min) can be accumulated in B16-F10 melanoma cell line CRL-6475 in a time-dependent manner, and can be detected by green or red fluorescence (green fluorescence has higher detection sensitivity) with a maximum excitation wavelength (λ_{ex}) and a maximum emission wavelength (λ_{em}) of 470 nm and 560 nm, respectively^[10].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>			
In Vivo	<p>Doxorubicin (4-8 mg/kg) can delay tumor growth and reduce the expression of c-FLIP in PC3 xenograft nude mice. Doxorubicin (Intraperitoneal injection; single dose (10 mg/kg) / once daily for 10 days (1 mg/kg) / once per week for 5 weeks (2 mg/kg)) has cardiotoxicity in Sprague-Dawley rats, but compared with a single dose of 10 mg/kg, cumulative dosing of 10 mg/kg over several days or weeks can increase the survival rate of rats.^[6] Doxorubicin (4%-20%; Intrastriatal injection; Single dose) is neurotoxic in Sprague-Dawley rats^[8].</p> <p>Doxorubicin can be coupled to gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) by PH-sensitive bonding under acidic conditions, allowing it to pass through the blood-brain barrier with a maximum absorption wavelength of 528 nm^[9].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>			
	Animal Model:	Athymic male nude mice model of xenografts of PC3 prostate carcinoma cells ^[5]		
	Dosage:	2 mg/kg, 4 mg/kg, 8 mg/kg		

Administration:	intraperitoneal injection (i.p.); Single dose .After injected PC3 cells (4 × 10 ⁶) subcutaneously into the flank of mice.
Result:	A dose of 2 mg/ kg did not affect tumor growth while higher dosages (4 mg/kg, 8 mg/kg) delayed tumor growth initially.
Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats model ^[6]
Dosage:	10 mg/kg (schedule 1), 1 mg/kg (schedule 2), 2 mg/kg (schedule 3)
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.) ; Single dose (schedule 1).Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.); Once daily for 10 days (schedule 2).Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.); Once per week, for 5 weeks(schedule 3).
Result:	In schedule 1, caused 30% of the rats to die at the end of week 2 and 80% by day 28. In schedule 2 , caused 55% of the rats to die at the end of week 13 and 80% by day 107. In schedule 3, caused 42% of the rats to die at the end of week 13 and 80% by day 98.
Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats ^[8]
Dosage:	1%, 2%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 10%, 20%
Administration:	Intrastratial injection; Single dose
Result:	In doses of 4, 5, 6, 10 or 20% caused obvious loss of ipsilateral SNc and VTA neuronsz and doses of 1 or 2% failed to produce obvious neuron loss.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Med. 2016 May;22(5):547-56.
- Nature. 2023 Jun;618(7964):374-382.
- Cell Res. 2018 Dec;28(12):1171-1185.
- Signal Transduct Target Ther. 2023 Feb 3;8(1):51.
- Cell Metab. 2022 Feb 7;34(3):424-440.e7.

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- [4]. Nitiss JL, et al. Targeting DNA topoisomerase II in cancer chemotherapy.*Nat Rev Cancer*. 2009 May;9(5):338-50.

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- [9]. Hayward R, et al. Doxorubicin cardiotoxicity in the rat: an in vivo characterization. *J Am Assoc Lab Anim Sci*. 2007 Jul;46(4):20-32.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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