Product Data Sheet

EG01377 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-112151A CAS No.: 2749438-61-5 Molecular Formula: $C_{26}H_{32}CI_{2}N_{6}O_{6}S_{2}$

Molecular Weight: 659.6

Complement System Target: Pathway: Immunology/Inflammation

Storage: -20°C, stored under nitrogen, away from moisture

* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (stored under nitrogen, away from

moisture)

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

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DMSO: 200 mg/mL (303.21 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.5161 mL	7.5804 mL	15.1607 mL
	5 mM	0.3032 mL	1.5161 mL	3.0321 mL
	10 mM	0.1516 mL	0.7580 mL	1.5161 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: ≥ 5 mg/mL (7.58 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 5 mg/mL (7.58 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 5 mg/mL (7.58 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	EG01377 dihydrochloride is a potent, bioavailable and selective inhibitor of neuropilin-1 (NRP1), with a K_d of 1.32 μ M, and IC $_{50}$ s of 609 nM for both NRP1-a1 and NRP1-b1. EG01377 dihydrochloride has antiangiogenic, antimigratory, and antitumor effects ^[1] .
IC ₅₀ & Target	IC50: 609 nM (NRP1-a1 and NRP1-b) ^[1]
In Vitro	EG01377 (3-30 μ M; 30 minutes) inhibits vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGF-A) stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation of VEGF-R2/KDR ^[1] .

EG01377 (30 μ M) is able to significantly reduce HUVEC cell migration in response to VEGFA^[1].

EG01377 (30 μ M; 5 days) can delay the VEGF-induced wound closure^[1].

EG01377 (30 μ M) reduces network area, length, and branching points^[1].

EG01377 (30 μM; 7 days) reduces VEGF-induced angiogenesis^[1].

EG01377 (30 μM; 7 days) in combination with VEGFA reduces A375P (malignant melanoma) spheroid outgrowth^[1].

EG01377 (500 nM; 2 hours) blocks the production of transforming growth factor beta (TGF β) by Nrp1⁺ regulatory T-cell SMAD3/AKT (Tregs) in the presence of tumor cell-derived factors^[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Western Blot Analysis $^{[1]}$

Cell Line:	Human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs)	
Concentration:	3, 10, 30 μΜ	
Incubation Time:	30 minutes	
Result:	Inhibited VEGF-A stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation of VEGF-R2/KDR with an IC $_{50}$ of 30 μ M.	

In Vivo

EG01377 (2 mg/kg; i.v.) exhibits an encouraging half-life of 4.29 h, sufficient to sustain once per day dosing in mice^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	6-8 week-old BABL/c female mice ^[1]	
Dosage:	2 mg/kg (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)	
Administration:	I.v. administration	
Result:	The half time $(T_{1/2})$ of 4.29 h.	

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Death Dis. 2023 Feb 25;14(2):159.
- Cancers (Basel). 2023 Apr 10, 15(8), 2225.

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REFERENCES

 $[1]. Powell J, et al. Small Molecule Neuropilin-1 Antagonists Combine Antiangiogenic and Antitumor Activity with Immune Modulation through Reduction of Transforming Growth Factor Beta <math>(TGF\beta)$ Production in Regulatory T-Cells. J Med Chem. 2018 May 10;61(9):4135-4154.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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