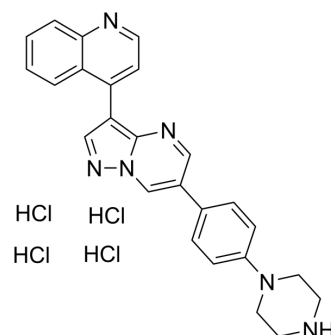


## LDN193189 Tetrahydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-12071A
<b>CAS No.:</b>	2310134-98-4
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>26</sub> Cl <sub>4</sub> N <sub>6</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	552.33
<b>Target:</b>	TGF-β Receptor; Organoid
<b>Pathway:</b>	TGF-beta/Smad; Stem Cell/Wnt
<b>Storage:</b>	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 1 years; -20°C, 6 months (sealed storage, away from moisture)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

H<sub>2</sub>O : 33.33 mg/mL (60.34 mM; Need ultrasonic)  
DMSO : 4.17 mg/mL (7.55 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.8105 mL	9.0526 mL	18.1051 mL
	5 mM	0.3621 mL	1.8105 mL	3.6210 mL
	10 mM	0.1811 mL	0.9053 mL	1.8105 mL

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

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

LDN193189 Tetrahydrochloride is a selective BMP type I receptor inhibitor, which efficiently inhibits ALK2 and ALK3 (IC<sub>50</sub>=5 nM and 30 nM, respectively), with weaker effects on ALK4, ALK5 and ALK7 (IC<sub>50</sub>≥500 nM)<sup>[1]</sup>.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

ACVR1 5 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	BMPRI1A 30 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )
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#### In Vitro

LDN193189 inhibits BMP4-mediated Smad1, Smad5 and Smad8 activation with great potency (IC<sub>50</sub>=5 nM) while retaining 200-fold selectivity for BMP signaling versus TGF-β signaling (IC<sub>50</sub> for TGF-β ≥1,000 nM)<sup>[1]</sup>.  
LDN193189 efficiently inhibits transcriptional activity of the BMP type I receptors ALK2 and ALK3 (IC<sub>50</sub>=5 nM and 30 nM, respectively), and the TGF-β type I receptors ALK4, ALK5 and ALK7 (IC<sub>50</sub>≥500 nM) and increases selectivity for BMP signaling versus AMP-activated protein kinase, PDGFR and MAPK signaling pathways as compared to the parent compound<sup>[1]</sup>.  
LDN193189 blocks the transcriptional activity induced by either constitutively active ALK2<sup>R206H</sup> or ALK2<sup>Q207D</sup> mutant proteins<sup>[1]</sup>.  
LDN193189 inhibits the induction of alkaline phosphatase activity in C2C12 cells by BMP4 even when administered 12 h after BMP stimulation<sup>[1]</sup>.  
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>LDN193189 (Tetrahydrochloride) (i.p.;3 mg/kg;twice a day) shows the growth rates between the control vehicle- and LDN193189-treated mice are not significantly different after the first 5 weeks, but differences in the growth rates are detected after 6 and 7 weeks post-treatment<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>LDN193189 (s.c.;5 days) shows significantly the difference of tumor size at 6 and 7 weeks post-treatment and the tumor weights also show significant differences at the termination of the study at week 7<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>LDN193189 reduces the ectopic bone volume and bone density<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>LDN193189 completely inhibited the anti-proliferation and up-regulation of the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP2) and Cx40 expression co-incubation with UK-92480<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
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## PROTOCOL

<b>Cell Assay</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	<p>Mouse PSMCs grown are transiently transfected to 50% confluence in six-well plates with 0.3 µg Id1promoter luciferase reporter construct (BRE-Luc) in combination with 0.6 µg of plasmid expressing constitutively active forms of BMP type I receptors (caALK2, caALK3 or caALK6). For both reporter plasmids, 0.2 µg of pRL-TKRenilla luciferase are used to control for transfection efficiency. PSMCs are incubated with LDN193189 (2 nM-32 µM) or vehicle starting 1 h after transfection. Cell extracts are harvested and quantified relative promoter activity by the ratio of firefly to Renilla luciferase activity with the dual luciferase assay kit<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
<b>Animal Administration</b> <sup>[2][3]</sup>	<p><b>Mice</b><sup>[2]</sup></p> <p>In the first experiment, SCID mice are implanted with MDA-PCa-118b tumors. After 7 days when tumors reached measurable sizes, mice are injected with LDN193189 (3 mg/kg) or with vehicle intraperitoneally twice a day. Tumor sizes and body weights are measured weekly. Mice are injected with calcein at three days and one day prior to sacrifice. Blood is collected and tumors are weighed. A portion of the tumors are fixed in formaldehyde for micro-computed tomography (microCT), using EVS CT, or further decalcified for bone histomorphometric analysis, using OsteoMeasure Analysis System, or flash frozen for RNA preparation. Osteocalcin in the mouse serum is determined by ELISA. In the second experiment, PCa-118b tumors are first digested with Accumax, and the isolated cells are plated overnight, resuspended in Matrigel in 1:1 ratio, and injected into SCID mice (1×10<sup>6</sup> cells/mouse) subcutaneously. Mice are treated with LDN193189 five days post-injection.</p> <p><b>Rats</b><sup>[3]</sup></p> <p>Male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats, 8 weeks of age, weighing 200-220 g, are purchased from Nanjing Medical University animal center. Rats are randomly assigned to one of seven experiment groups (n=6 per group). Rats are housed with free access to food and water under a natural 12/12 h day/night cycle. The Monocrotaline is administered (60 mg/kg) to rats by subcutaneous injection into the back region. The animal's lungs are harvested at 28th day of the study after hemodynamic assessment. The UK-92480 group received daily intragastric administration of UK-92480 after the administration of MCT (60 mg/kg). The LDN193189 group received daily intragastric administration of UK-92480 (50 mg/kg) and intraperitoneal injection of LDN193189 (10 mg/kg). In other groups, the same volume saline is given.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nature. 2022 May;605(7909):325-331.
- Eur Respir J. 2021 Dec 2;2100327.
- Mol Cell. 2022 Jun 3;S1097-2765(22)00480-4.
- Biomaterials. 2020 May;240:119849.
- J Hazard Mater. 2023 Nov 19, 133028.

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## REFERENCES

- [1]. Yu PB, et al. BMP type I receptor inhibition reduces heterotopic [corrected] ossification. *Nat Med*, 2008, 14(12), 1363-1369.
- [2]. Lee YC, et al. BMP4 promotes prostate tumor growth in bone through osteogenesis. *Cancer Res*, 2011, 71(15), 5194-5203.
- [3]. Yang L, et al. UK-92480 increases connexin 40 in smooth muscle cells through activation of BMP pathways in pulmonary arterial hypertension. *Int J Clin Exp Pathol*. 2014 Jul 15;7(8):4674-84.
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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