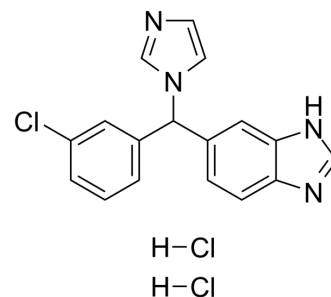


Liarozole dihydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-106019C
CAS No.:	1883548-96-6
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₇ H ₁₅ Cl ₃ N ₄
Molecular Weight:	381.69
Target:	Cytochrome P450; RAR/RXR
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H₂O : ≥ 50 mg/mL (131.00 mM)
 DMSO : 50 mg/mL (131.00 mM; Need ultrasonic)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM		2.6199 mL	13.0996 mL	26.1993 mL
	5 mM		0.5240 mL	2.6199 mL	5.2399 mL
	10 mM		0.2620 mL	1.3100 mL	2.6199 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: PBS
Solubility: 100 mg/mL (261.99 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.45 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.45 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.45 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Liarozole (R75251) dihydrochloride is an imidazole derivative and orally active retinoic acid (RA) metabolism-blocking agent (RAMBA). Liarozole dihydrochloride inhibits the cytochrome P450 (CYP26)-dependent 4-hydroxylation of RA (IC₅₀=7 μM), resulting in increased tissue levels of RA. Liarozole dihydrochloride shows antitumoral properties^{[1][2][3]}.

IC₅₀ & Target

CYP26

	7 μM (IC ₅₀)								
In Vitro	<p>Liarozole dihydrochloride (0.01~10 μM; 9 days; MCF-7 cells) inhibits cells proliferation^[3]. Liarozole dihydrochloride (1 μM; 4 days; mesenchymal cells) completely inhibits chondrogenesis^[4]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Proliferation Assay^[3]</p>								
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	<p>Cell Differentiation Assay^[4]</p>								
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In Vivo	<p>Liarozole dihydrochloride (5-20 mg/kg; p.o.) reverses the vaginal keratosis caused by estrogen stimulation^[5]. Liarozole dihydrochloride (40 mg/kg; p.o.) reduces tumor burden substantially^[6]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>								
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Result:	Inhibited tumor growth and survival.								

REFERENCES

- [1]. Kuijpers AL, et al. The effects of oral liarozole on epidermal proliferation and differentiation in severe plaque psoriasis are comparable with those of acitretin. *Br J Dermatol.* 1998;139(3):380-389.
- [2]. Lucker GP, et al. Oral treatment of ichthyosis by the cytochrome P-450 inhibitor liarozole. *Br J Dermatol.* 1997;136(1):71-75.
- [3]. Wouters W, et al. Effects of liarozole, a new antitumoral compound, on retinoic acid-induced inhibition of cell growth and on retinoic acid metabolism in MCF-7 human breast cancer cells. *Cancer Res.* 1992;52(10):2841-2846.
- [4]. Pignatello MA, et al. Liarozole markedly increases all trans-retinoic acid toxicity in mouse limb bud cell cultures: a model to explain the potency of the aromatic retinoid

(E)-4-[2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-2-naphthylenyl)-1-propenyl] benzo

[5]. Van Wauwe J, et al. Liarozole, an inhibitor of retinoic acid metabolism, exerts retinoid-mimetic effects in vivo. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther.* 1992;261(2):773-779.

[6]. Stearns ME, et al. Liarozole and 13-cis-retinoic acid anti-prostatic tumor activity [published correction appears in *Cancer Res* 1993 Dec 1;53(23):5831]. *Cancer Res.* 1993;53(13):3073-3077.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA