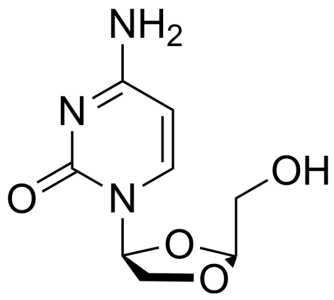
Troxacitabine

Cat. No.:	HY-13770
CAS No.:	145918-75-8
Molecular Formula:	$C_8H_{11}N_3O_4$
Molecular Weight:	213.19
Target:	Nucleoside Antimetabolite/Analog
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage
Storage:	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Troxacitabine is nucleoside analog with potent anticancer activity.
In Vitro	Troxacitabine has shown cutotoxicity in cancer cell lines of hepatocellular (HepG2), prostate (PC3, DUI45), non-small cell lung (NCI-H460, NCr-322M) colon (HT29), renal (CAK-l, A498, RXF-393, SNI2-C) and pancreatic origin (Pnac-Ol, MiaPa Ca) with IC_{50}s range from 15-35 μM[1][2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Troxacitabine is highly active against the Panc-01 model, with TGI levels of 88.5% and 84.3% at the 10 and 25 mg/kg doses, respectively. The mean final tumor weights for animals given troxacitabine are also significantly smaller compared with vehicle controls. Troxacitabine has less activity against the MiaPaCa model[3]. Troxacitabine is very effective in human RCC tumor xenograft models, including CAM-i, A498, RXF-393, and SN12C carcinomas. Very good responses are ob served in animals bearing CAM-i, A498, and RXF-393 RCC tumors given i.p. doses of 10, 25, and 50 mg/kg twice a day for 5 days[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration [3]	Mice[3] Troxacitabine is administered i.v. to the animals at doses of 10 and 25 mg/kg on a daily 3 5 regimen. Gemcitabine is used as a positive control. The end points for the study included tumor growth inhibition (TGI), final weight, and the number of partial and complete tumor responses in the animals[3]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Gourdeau H, et al. Antitumor activity of troxacitabine (Troxatyl) against anthracycline-resistant human xenografts. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol. 2002 Dec;50(6):490-6.

[2]. Kadhim SA, et al. Potent antitumor activity of a novel nucleoside analogue, BCH-4556 (beta-L-dioxolane-cytidine), in human renal cell carcinoma xenograft tumor models. Cancer Res. 1997 Nov 1;57(21):4803-10.

[3]. Weitman S, et al. The new dioxolane, (-)-2'-deoxy-3'-oxacytidine (BCH-4556, troxacitabine), has activity againstpancreatic human tumor xenografts. Clin Cancer Res. 2000 Apr;6(4):1574-8.

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