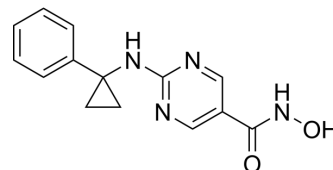


## ACY-738

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-19327		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1375465-91-0		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	270.29		
<b>Target:</b>	HDAC		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 32 mg/mL (118.39 mM)  
 \* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.6997 mL	18.4986 mL	36.9973 mL
	5 mM	0.7399 mL	3.6997 mL	7.3995 mL
	10 mM	0.3700 mL	1.8499 mL	3.6997 mL

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

#### In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline  
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (7.70 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (7.70 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (7.70 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

ACY-738 is a potent, selective and orally-bioavailable HDAC6 inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.7 nM; ACY-738 also inhibits HDAC1, HDAC2, and HDAC3, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 94, 128, and 218 nM.

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

HDAC6	HDAC1	HDAC2	HDAC3
1.7 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	94 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	128 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	218 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )

<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>ACY-738 (2.5 <math>\mu</math>M) increases the acetylated (lysine 40) fraction of <math>\alpha</math>-tubulin in RN46A-B14 cells<sup>[1]</sup>. ACY-738 (10 <math>\mu</math>M) induces cell death comparable to LBH589 and FK228<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>ACY-738 (5 mg/kg) leads to significant increase in <math>\alpha</math>-tubulin acetylation in whole-brain lysates. ACY-738 (50 mg/kg) fails to produce an enhancement of locomotor activity in WT mice tested in a home cage environment<sup>[1]</sup>. ACY-738 (5 mg/kg) reaches a maximum plasma concentration of 1310 ng/mL at 0.0830 h following treatment. ACY-738 (5 mg/kg BW) alters BM B cell differentiation, but shows no significant effect on IgG and C3 deposition in NZB/W mice. ACY-738 (20 mg/kg) significantly attenuates the severity of proteinuria in NZB/W F1 mice. ACY-738 (5 mg/kg) shows a significant decrease in anti-dsDNA production in NZB/W mice as they aged. ACY-738 (5, 20 mg/kg) attenuates sera IL-1<math>\beta</math> production as the NZB/W mice aged. ACY-738 (5 mg/kg) significantly reduces glomerular IL-6 and IL-10 mRNA levels by more than 50% while treatment with 20 mg/kg ACY-738 reduced IL-6 and IL-10 mRNA to non-detectable levels<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

## PROTOCOL

### Animal Administration <sup>[2]</sup>

Mice are injected i.p. 5 days/week with the vehicle control (DMSO), ACY-738 treatment at 5 mg/kg (low-dose), or ACY-738 treatment at 20 mg/kg (high-dose) beginning at 22-weeks-of-age until euthanasia at 38 weeks-of-age. The total volume injected is 80  $\mu$ L. Proteinuria and weight are measured every 2 weeks and blood is collected every four weeks for sera analysis. Proteinuria is measured by a standard semi-quantitative test using Siemens Uristix dipsticks. Results are quantified and scored as follows: dipstick reading of 0 mg/dL = 0, trace = 1, 30-100 mg/dL = 2, 100-300 mg/dL = 3, 300-2000 mg/dL = 4, and 2000 + mg/dL = 5<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cancer Lett. 2022 Sep 16;215911.
- Cell Death Dis. 2023 Apr 6;14(4):250.

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## REFERENCES

- [1]. Jochems J, et al. Antidepressant-like properties of novel HDAC6-selective inhibitors with improved brain bioavailability. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 2014 Jan;39(2):389-400.
- [2]. Regna NL, et al. Specific HDAC6 inhibition by ACY-738 reduces SLE pathogenesis in NZB/W mice. *Clin Immunol*. 2016 Jan;162:58-73.
- [3]. Mithraprabhu S, et al. Histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitors as single agents induce multiple myeloma cell death principally through the inhibition of class I HDAC. *Br J Haematol*. 2013 Aug;162(4):559-62.

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

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