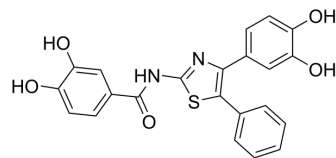


COH29

Cat. No.:	HY-19931		
CAS No.:	1190932-38-7		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₂ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₅ S		
Molecular Weight:	420.44		
Target:	DNA/RNA Synthesis		
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 50 mg/mL (118.92 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Concentration	Mass		
	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	2.3785 mL	11.8923 mL	23.7846 mL
5 mM	0.4757 mL	2.3785 mL	4.7569 mL
10 mM	0.2378 mL	1.1892 mL	2.3785 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 30% Polyethylene glycol 12-hydroxystearate in Saline
Solubility: 5 mg/mL (11.89 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.95 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.95 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.95 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

COH29 (RNR Inhibitor COH29) is a potent ribonucleotide reductase (RNR) inhibitor with anticancer activity. COH29 inhibits α and β subunit of RNR with IC₅₀s of 16 μM.

IC₅₀ & Target

IC₅₀: 8 μM (RNR, KB cell), 31.57±3.35 μM (RNR, OV90 cell)^[2]

In Vitro	<p>COH29 (RNR Inhibitor COH29) overcome hydroxyurea and gemcitabine resistance in cancer cells. It effectively inhibits proliferation of most cell lines in the NCI 60 human cancer panel, most notably ovarian cancer and leukemia, but exerts little effect on normal fibroblasts or endothelial cells. Site-directed mutagenesis, NMR and surface plasmon resonance biosensor studies confirm COH29 binding to the proposed ligand-binding pocket and offer evidence for assembly blockade of the RRM1-RRM2 quaternary structure^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
In Vivo	<p>COH29 results in a dose-dependent inhibition of MOLT-4 tumor xenograft growth with twice-daily oral dosing at 50 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg, which is pronounced by Day 12 of treatment. Similarly, 7 days of treatment of mice bearing TOV11D xenografts with 200, 300, or 400 mg/kg/day COH29 results in a dose-dependent inhibition of tumor xenograft growth. Tumor growth is significantly inhibited compared with the control group^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay ^[1]	<p>Cells is seeded into 96-well plates in 100 µL of complete medium at 2000 to 5000 cells per well, depending on the cell line's growth rate. After overnight incubation, test compound is added to each well at various concentrations in 50 µL of culture medium. After a further incubation for 96 hours at 37°C, fluorescein diacetate (final concentration: 10 mg/mL) and eosin Y [final concentration: 0.1% (w/v)] is added to each well, and the cells is incubated for an additional 20 minutes at 37°C. Cytotoxicity is assessed by Digital Imaging Microscopy System detection Viability is assessed using MTS [(3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-5-(3-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium)] as previously described^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
Animal Administration ^[1]	<p>Female NSG mice (NOD/SCID/IL2Rgamma null) aged 8-10 weeks are supplied. Each mouse is injected with 5×10⁶Molt-4 or TOV-112D cells subcutaneously in the right flank, and tumor volume is monitored (0.5×l×w²). After the tumors reach approximately 70 mm³, COH29 in 30% solutol is administered daily by gavage in a one or two dose schedule. Mice is sacrificed on the 28th day after cancer cell transplantation^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cancers (Basel). 2021 Aug 20;13(16):4200.
- Sci Rep. 2021 Jun 29;11(1):13474.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Zhou B, et al. A small-molecule blocking ribonucleotide reductase holoenzyme formation inhibits cancer cell growth and overcomes drug resistance. *Cancer Res.* 2013 Nov 1;73(21):6484-93.

[2]. Chen MC, et al. The Novel Ribonucleotide Reductase Inhibitor COH29 Inhibits DNA Repair In Vitro. *Mol Pharmacol.* 2015 Jun;87(6):996-1005.

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

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