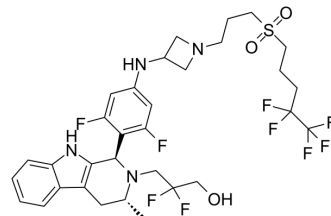


## Estrogen receptor modulator 10

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Cat. No.:          | HY-155406   |
| CAS No.:           | 2991504-90-4  |
| Molecular Formula: | C <sub>32</sub> H <sub>37</sub> F <sub>9</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S            |
| Molecular Weight:  | 728.71  |
| Target:            | Estrogen Receptor/ERR; Bcl-2 Family; Caspase  |
| Pathway:           | Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; Apoptosis   |
| Storage:           | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

|                                     |  |            |             |                |        |                  |      |         |  |            |             |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------|-------------|----------------|--------|------------------|------|---------|--|------------|-------------|
| <b>Description</b>                  | Estrogen receptor modulator 10 (compound G-5b) is an Estrogen receptor (ER) antagonist (IC <sub>50</sub> =6.7 nM) and degrader (DC <sub>50</sub> =0.4 nM). Estrogen receptor modulator 10 can induce apoptosis. Estrogen receptor modulator 10 can block cells at the G1/G0 phase. Estrogen receptor modulator 10 can be used in cancer studies <sup>[1]</sup> .   |            |             |                |        |                  |      |         |  |            |             |
| <b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b> | IC <sub>50</sub> =6.7 nM, DC <sub>50</sub> =0.4 nM   |            |             |                |        |                  |      |         |  |            |             |
| <b>In Vitro</b>                     | <p>Estrogen receptormodulator 10 (20-100 nM, 2-48 h) significantly reduces ER activity in T47D cells in a dose-dependent manner, and degrades ER in MCF-7 cells later than in T47D cells<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Estrogen receptormodulator 10 (10 nM, 24 h) can reduce the growth regulation of TFF-1 (trefoil factor 1), PgR (progesterone receptor) and GRBE1 (GRBE1) produced by E2 stimulation in MCF-7 and T47D cells by estrogen in breast cancer 1)<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Estrogen receptormodulator 10 (4-100 nM, 24 h) induces apoptosis in MCF-7 cells, and significantly enhances the activity of caspase-3 and caspase-9 in MCF-7 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Estrogen receptormodulator 10 (4-100 nM, 24 h) can inhibit the expression of G1/G0 phase protein in MCF-7 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Estrogen receptormodulator 10 (0.2-1 nM, 6 d) significantly inhibits the proliferation of MCF-7 and T47D cells mediated by E2<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Estrogen receptormodulator 10 (4-100 nM, 24 h) significantly reduces the levels of cell migration and proliferating nuclear antigen in MCF-7 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Estrogen receptormodulator 10 (20-100 nM, 24 h) reduces ER in cytoplasm and nucleus in MCF-7 cells, promoting the transfer of ER from nucleus to cytoplasm. ER is rapidly degraded through proteasome pathway without affecting the expression of corresponding mRNA<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>T47D, MCF-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>100 nM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>24 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Significantly decreased the activity of ER in a dose-dependent manner.</td> </tr> </table> <p>RT-PCR<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>T47D, MCF-7</td> </tr> </table> | Cell Line: | T47D, MCF-7 | Concentration: | 100 nM | Incubation Time: | 24 h | Result: | Significantly decreased the activity of ER in a dose-dependent manner. | Cell Line: | T47D, MCF-7 |
| Cell Line:                          | T47D, MCF-7  |            |             |                |        |                  |      |         |  |            |             |
| Concentration:                      | 100 nM   |            |             |                |        |                  |      |         |  |            |             |
| Incubation Time:                    | 24 h   |            |             |                |        |                  |      |         |  |            |             |
| Result:                             | Significantly decreased the activity of ER in a dose-dependent manner.   |            |             |                |        |                  |      |         |  |            |             |
| Cell Line:                          | T47D, MCF-7  |            |             |                |        |                  |      |         |  |            |             |

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Concentration:   | 10 nM   |
| Incubation Time: | 24 h  |
| Result:          | Had antagonistic activity against ER signaling. |

#### Cell Cycle Analysis<sup>[1]</sup>

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Cell Line:       | MCF-7  |
| Concentration:   | 4 nM, 20 nM, 100 nM  |
| Incubation Time: | 24 h   |
| Result:          | Blocked cells in the G1/G0 phase with a dose-dependent manner. |

#### Cell Proliferation Assay<sup>[1]</sup>

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Cell Line:       | T47D, MCF-7  |
| Concentration:   | 0.2 nM for MCF-7 cells<br>1 nM for T47D cells  |
| Incubation Time: | 6 d  |
| Result:          | Could selectively inhibit the proliferation and migration of ER-positive breast cancer cells without affecting ER-negative ones. |

#### Cell Proliferation Assay<sup>[1]</sup>

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Cell Line:       | T74D <sup>WT</sup> , T74D <sup>Y537S</sup> , T74D <sup>D538G</sup>  |
| Concentration:   | 2.21 nM for T74D <sup>WT</sup><br>5.94 nM for T74D <sup>Y537S</sup><br>58.57 nM for T74D <sup>D538G</sup> |
| Incubation Time: | 5 d   |
| Result:          | Inhibited mutant cell proliferation in a dose-dependent manner.   |

#### In Vivo

Estrogen receptormodulator 10 (30 mg/kg Intramuscular injection (i.m.), single dose) shows favorable pharmacokinetic properties in female Sprague-Dawley mice<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Animal Model:   | Female Sprague-Dawley Rats <sup>[1]</sup>  |
| Dosage:         | 30 mg/kg   |
| Administration: | Intramuscular injection (i.m.), single dose  |
| Result:         | Showed apparent distribution volume (V <sub>z,F,obs</sub> ≈1600 L) was nearly 1.3 times smaller than that of fulvestrant (V <sub>z,F,obs</sub> ≈2100 L), and most drugs could be widely distributed from blood to target tissues and organs. |

## REFERENCES

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[1]. Bingsi Wang, et al. A novel scaffold long-acting selective estrogen receptor antagonist and degrader with superior preclinical profile against ER+ breast cancer, *European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*, 2023.

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

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