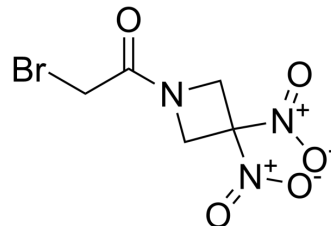


RRx-001

Cat. No.:	HY-16438		
CAS No.:	925206-65-1		
Molecular Formula:	C ₅ H ₆ BrN ₃ O ₅		
Molecular Weight:	268		
Target:	Apoptosis; Parasite		
Pathway:	Apoptosis; Anti-infection		
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 : ≥ 100 mg/mL (373.13 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.7313 mL	18.6567 mL	37.3134 mL
	5 mM	0.7463 mL	3.7313 mL	7.4627 mL
	10 mM	0.3731 mL	1.8657 mL	3.7313 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (9.33 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (9.33 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (9.33 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

RRx-001, a hypoxia-selective epigenetic agent and studied as a radio- and chem-sensitizer, triggers apoptosis and overcomes agent resistance in myeloma. RRx-001 exhibits potent anti-tumor activity with minimal toxicity^[1]. RRx-001 is a dual small molecule checkpoint inhibitor by downregulating CD47 and SIRP-α^[2]. RRx-001 is a potent inhibitor of G6PD and shows potent antimalarial activity^[3].

IC₅₀ & Target

Plasmodium

In Vitro	<p>RRx-001 (0-5 μM, 24 hours) inhibits MM cells growth and overcomes resistance to novel and conventional therapies^[1]. RRx-001 blocks migration of MM cells and associated angiogenesis^[1]. RRx-001 induces significant G1 phase growth arrest, with a concomitant decrease in the S phase. RRx-001 triggers significant apoptosis in MM cells^[1]. RRx-001 inhibits DNA methylation by downregulating DNA methyltransferases^[1]. RRx-001 and the supernatant of RRx-001-treated macrophages downregulates CD47 on tumor cells and SIRPα on macrophages^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay^[1]</p>								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>Human MM-cell lines (MM.1S, RPMI-8226, H929, ARP1, KMS-11, OPM2, LR5, ANBL6.WT), along with drug resistant cell lines such as (MM.1R, Dox40, LR5, ANBL6.BR, RPMI-8226).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0-5 μM.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>24 hours.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Induced a dose-dependent significant ($p < 0.05$) decrease in viability of all cell lines.</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	Human MM-cell lines (MM.1S, RPMI-8226, H929, ARP1, KMS-11, OPM2, LR5, ANBL6.WT), along with drug resistant cell lines such as (MM.1R, Dox40, LR5, ANBL6.BR, RPMI-8226).	Concentration:	0-5 μ M.	Incubation Time:	24 hours.	Result:	Induced a dose-dependent significant ($p < 0.05$) decrease in viability of all cell lines.
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	Concentration:	0-5 μ M.							
	Incubation Time:	24 hours.							
Result:	Induced a dose-dependent significant ($p < 0.05$) decrease in viability of all cell lines.								
In Vivo	<p>RRx-001 (5 mg/kg or 10 mg/kg, I.V., thrice-weekly for 24 days) inhibits tumor growth and prolongs survival in a xenograft mouse model^[1]. RRx-001 (10 mg/kg, IP, twice a week and once a day) exhibits potent anti-cancer activity on the A549 lung cancer model dependent on the presence of tumor-associated macrophages (TAMs) in tumor tissue^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>CB-17 SCID-mice were subcutaneously inoculated with 5.0×10^6 MM.1S cells in 100 μL of serum-free RPMI 1640 medium^[1].</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>5 mg/kg or 10 mg/kg.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>I.V., thrice-weekly for 24 days.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Blocked MM tumor growth and enhances survival. Treatment was well tolerated, suggested by no apparent weight loss.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	CB-17 SCID-mice were subcutaneously inoculated with 5.0×10^6 MM.1S cells in 100 μ L of serum-free RPMI 1640 medium ^[1] .	Dosage:	5 mg/kg or 10 mg/kg.	Administration:	I.V., thrice-weekly for 24 days.	Result:	Blocked MM tumor growth and enhances survival. Treatment was well tolerated, suggested by no apparent weight loss.
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CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Commun. 2023 Nov 11;14(1):7306.
- Mol Cell. 2019 Sep 19;75(6):1147-1160.e5.
- J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2019 Feb 20;38(1):90.
- Biomed Pharmacother. 2021 Jun 8;111652.

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- J Med Chem. 2022 Oct 19.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Das DS, et al. A novel hypoxia-selective epigenetic agent RRx-001 triggers apoptosis and overcomes drug resistance in multiple myeloma cells. *Leukemia*. 2016 Nov;30(11):2187-2197.
- [2]. Cabrales P, et al. RRx-001 Acts as a Dual Small Molecule Checkpoint Inhibitor by Downregulating CD47 on Cancer Cells and SIRP- α on Monocytes/Macrophages. *Transl Oncol*. 2019 Apr;12(4):626-632.
- [3]. Yalcin O, et al. From METS to malaria: RRx-001, a multi-faceted anticancer agent with activity in cerebral malaria. *Malar J*. 2015 May 28;14:218.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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