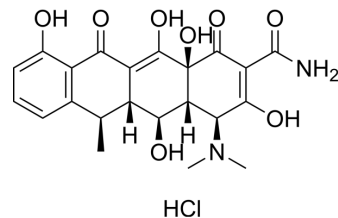


## Doxycycline hydrochloride

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Cat. No.:</b>          | HY-N0565A  |
| <b>CAS No.:</b>           | 10592-13-9   |
| <b>Molecular Formula:</b> | C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>25</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>  |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b>  | 480.9  |
| <b>Target:</b>            | MMP; Bacterial; Antibiotic; Parasite   |
| <b>Pathway:</b>           | Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Anti-infection  |
| <b>Storage:</b>           | 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture<br>* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture) |



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

|   |  |                      |             |             |             |              |
|---|--|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>In Vitro</b>   | H <sub>2</sub> O : 100 mg/mL (207.94 mM; Need ultrasonic)  |                      |             |             |             |              |
|   | DMSO : 100 mg/mL (207.94 mM; Need ultrasonic)  |                      |             |             |             |              |
|   | <b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>   | <b>Solvent</b>       | <b>Mass</b> | <b>1 mg</b> | <b>5 mg</b> | <b>10 mg</b> |
|   |  | <b>Concentration</b> |             |             |             |              |
|   |  | <b>1 mM</b>          |             | 2.0794 mL   | 10.3972 mL  | 20.7943 mL   |
| <b>5 mM</b>   |  |                      | 0.4159 mL   | 2.0794 mL   | 4.1589 mL   |              |
| <b>10 mM</b>  |  | 0.2079 mL            | 1.0397 mL   | 2.0794 mL   |             |              |
| Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent. |  |                      |             |             |             |              |
| <b>In Vivo</b>  | 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline<br>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.20 mM); Clear solution |                      |             |             |             |              |
|   | 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)<br>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.20 mM); Clear solution            |                      |             |             |             |              |
|   | 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil<br>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.20 mM); Clear solution                            |                      |             |             |             |              |

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Description</b>                  | Doxycycline hydrochloride, an antibiotic, is an orally active and broad-spectrum metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitor <sup>[1]</sup> . Doxycycline hydrochloride shows antibacterial activity and anti-cancer cell proliferation activity <sup>[1][2][3][4][5]</sup> .                    |
| <b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b> | Tetracycline   |
| <b>In Vitro</b>                     | Doxycycline hydrochloride (0.01-10 μg/mL, 4 d) affects growth of glioma cells only under high concentrations <sup>[2]</sup> . Doxycycline hydrochloride (0.01-10 μg/mL, 24 h) decreases MT-CO1 protein content with concentrations of 1 μg/mL and higher in SVG cells <sup>[2]</sup> . |

Doxycycline hydrochloride (100 ng/mL, 1 µg/mL; 24 h) reduces proliferation of human cell lines<sup>[4]</sup>.  
Doxycycline hydrochloride (0-250 µM, 72 h) inhibits cell viability of breast cancer cells<sup>[5]</sup>.  
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### Cell Viability Assay<sup>[2]</sup>

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Cell Line:       | LNT-229, G55, and U343 glioma cells  |
| Concentration:   | 0.01, 0.1, 1 or 10 µg/mL   |
| Incubation Time: | 4 days   |
| Result:          | Affected growth of glioma cells only under high concentrations (10 µg/mL). |

#### Cell Viability Assay<sup>[2]</sup>

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Cell Line:       | SVG cells   |
| Concentration:   | 0.01, 0.1, 1 or 10 µg/mL  |
| Incubation Time: | 24 hours  |
| Result:          | Decreased MT-CO1 protein content with concentrations of 1 µg/mL and higher. |

#### Cell Proliferation Assay<sup>[4]</sup>

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Cell Line:       | MCF 12A, 293T cells  |
| Concentration:   | 100 ng/mL, 1 µg/mL   |
| Incubation Time: | 96 hours   |
| Result:          | Caused reduced proliferation of MCF 12A and 293T cells at 1 µg/mL. |

#### Cell Viability Assay<sup>[5]</sup>

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Cell Line:       | MCF-7, MDA-MB-468 cells  |
| Concentration:   | 0-250 µM   |
| Incubation Time: | 72 hours   |
| Result:          | Inhibited breast cancer cells in a dose-dependent manner with IC <sub>50</sub> values for MCF-7 and MDA-MB-468 of 11.39 µM and 7.13 µM respectively. |

## In Vivo

### Modeling ON-OFF system for gene expression<sup>[6][7]</sup>

#### Background

Doxycycline is often used as an inducer in molecular biology research to induce gene expression. In cells or model animals that have constructed a Tetracycline (Tet; HY-A0107) inducible expression (Tet-ON/Tet-OFF) system, the expression of the target gene can be precisely controlled by adding or removing Doxycycline.

Doxycycline can act as an inhibitor of transcriptional activation in the Tetracycline (Tc)-controlled transactivation (tTA) system, and as an inducer of transcriptional activation in the "reverse tTA" system.

Doxycycline and Tetracycline both act systemically after being absorbed by the upper gastrointestinal tract. In comparison, the main advantage of Doxycycline is that it has a longer activity and can be taken twice or once a

day. Although the peak concentrations of the two are similar, Doxycycline takes a shorter time to reach peak concentration and has a significantly longer half-life [6][7][8].

#### Specific Modeling Methods

Rat<sup>[8]</sup>: male • adult middle-aged (12-month-old) • Sprague-Dawley rats

Administration (for GDNF regulation): 3g/kg (Doxycycline; HY-N05655) (dietary with regular food) • po once daily for 6 days • monitored every day

#### Note

1. In this study<sup>[7]</sup>, a recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV)-based bicistronic tetracycline (tet)-OFF construct was used for dynamic control of GDNF (target gene) expression during long-term expression.
2. 3g/kg dietary DOX produced DOX serum levels equivalent to 1mg/ml DOX in drinking water.

#### Modeling Record

(1) The expression level of the target gene decreases; (2) The positively correlated phenotype corresponding to the target gene is alleviated.

#### Correlated Product(s):

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

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Animal Model:   | 6-month-old female Heterozygous Col3a1-deficient (HT) mice <sup>[3]</sup> |
| Dosage:         | 200 or 800 mg/kg  |
| Administration: | Oral gavage; 200 or 800 mg/kg; once daily; 3 months                       |
| Result:         | Reduced MMP-9 activity in a dose-dependent manner.                        |

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell. 2023 Feb 2;186(3):591-606.e23.
- Mol Cancer. 2020 Mar 30;19(1):68.
- Mol Cancer. 2020 Sep 9;19(1):139.
- Nat Genet. 2024 Feb;56(2):294-305.
- Nat Microbiol. 2023 Mar;8(3):410-423.

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## REFERENCES

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- [2]. Ethan Ahler, et al. Doxycycline alters metabolism and proliferation of human cell lines. *PLoS One.* 2013 May 31;8(5):e64561.
- [3]. Le Zhang, et al. Doxycycline inhibits the cancer stem cell phenotype and epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in breast cancer. *Cell Cycle.* 2017 Apr 18;16(8):737-745.
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- [5]. Manfredsson FP, et al. Tight Long-term dynamic doxycycline responsive nigrostriatal GDNF using a single rAAV vector. *Mol Ther.* 2009 Nov;17(11):1857-67.
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- [7]. Wilfried Briest, et al. Doxycycline ameliorates the susceptibility to aortic lesions in a mouse model for the vascular type of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther.* 2011 Jun;337(3):621-7.
- [8]. Eusebio Manchado, et al. A combinatorial strategy for treating KRAS-mutant lung cancer. *Nature.* 2016 Jun 30;534(7609):647-51.
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