Proteins

Entinostat

Cat. No.: HY-12163 CAS No.: 209783-80-2 Molecular Formula: $C_{21}H_{20}N_4O_3$ Molecular Weight: 376.41

Target: HDAC; Autophagy; Apoptosis

Pathway: Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics; Autophagy; Apoptosis

Powder -20°C Storage: 3 years In solvent

-80°C 1 year

-20°C 6 months

O H

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 50 mg/mL (132.83 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.6567 mL	13.2834 mL	26.5668 mL
	5 mM	0.5313 mL	2.6567 mL	5.3134 mL
	10 mM	0.2657 mL	1.3283 mL	2.6567 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 5% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 50% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.64 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.53 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.53 mM); Clear solution
- 4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.53 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description Entinostat is an oral and selective class I HDAC inhibitor, with IC₅₀s of 243 nM, 453 nM, and 248 nM for HDAC1, HDAC2, and

HDAC3, respectively.

IC₅₀ & Target HDAC1 HDAC3 HDAC2

243 nM (IC₅₀) 248 nM (IC₅₀) 453 nM (IC₅₀)

In Vitro

Binding affinity of Entinostat (MS-275) against HDAC1 and HDAC2 is 282 nM and 156 nM, respectively $^{[1]}$. Effects of the HDAC inhibitor Entinostat (MS-275) have been examined in human leukemia and lymphoma cells (U937, HL-60, K562, and Jurkat) as well as in primary acute myelogenous leukemia blasts in relation to differentiation and apoptosis. MS-275 displays dosedependent effects in each of the cell lines. When administered at a low concentration (e.g., 1 μ M), MS-275 exhibits potent antiproliferative activity, inducing p21CIP1/WAF1-mediated growth arrest and expression of differentiation markers (CD11b) in U937 cells. Entinostat (MS-275) potently induces cell death, triggering apoptosis in ~70% of cells at 48 $^{[2]}$. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

Entinostat (MS-27-275) at 49 mg/kg shows marked antitumor effects against KB-3-1, 4-1St, and St-4 tumor lines, and a moderate effect against Capan-1 tumor. Entinostat at 24.5 mg/kg and 12.3 mg/kg also shows significant effects against these tumors. In addition, oral administration of Entinostat apparently increases the level of histone acetylation in HT-29 tumor xenografts 4-24 h after the administration [3]. MS-275 administration (3.5 mg/kg i.p.) to Experimental autoimmune neuritis (EAN) rats once daily from the appearance of first neurological signs greatly reduces the severity and duration of EAN and attenuated local accumulation of macrophages, T cells and B cells, anddemyelination of sciatic nerves. In addition, MS-275 treatment increases proportion of infiltrated Foxp3⁺ cells and anti-inflammatory M2 macrophages in sciatic nerves of EAN rats^[4].

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PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay [1]

Biochemical assays of HDAC activity are carried out by Nanosyn in a reaction volume of $10~\mu$ L in 384-well microplates. A standard enzymatic reaction contains $5~\mu$ L of $2\times$ HDAC inhibitor (e.g., Entinostat), $4~\mu$ L of $2.5\times$ enzyme, and $1~\mu$ L of $10\times$ substrate in assay buffer (100~mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 25~mM KCl, 0.1% BSA, 0.01% Triton X-100, 1% DMSO). Final concentration of all HDACs in the enzymatic assays is between 0.5~and 5~mM. A final substrate concentration of $1~\mu$ M FAM-RHKK(Ac)-NH $_2$ or FAM-RHKK(trifluoroacetyl)-NH $_2$ is used in all assays and found to be below the determined $K_{m,app}$ for each enzyme^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Assay [1]

SH-SY5Y cells are maintained under normal culture conditions in a humidified incubator at 37°C with 5% CO_2 and are split twice weekly. Cells are plated in black 384-well plates at 2500 cells/well in 20- μ L volume of DMEM/F-12 culture media supplemented with 10% FBS and permitted to adhere overnight. The following day, HDAC inhibitors (e.g., Entinostat) are serially diluted in 100% DMSO, and this series is subsequently cross-diluted into culture media. 5 μ L of compound (e.g., Entinostat) diluted in media is added to the appropriate well of the cell plate to afford the indicated final concentration of inhibitor (e.g., Entinostat) with a final 0.1% DMSO. Treated cells are incubated under normal tissue culture conditions for 6, 24, 48, 72, or 96 h prior to quantitation of cellular ATP levels as measured using CellTiter-Glo reagents. Similarly, after 6 h of incubation with HDAC inhibitors (e.g., Entinostat), media from separate cell plates are aspirated, and cells are washed once with media containing no inhibitors. 25 μ L of media supplemented with 10% FBS and 0.1% DMSO (no inhibitors) is added back to the cells, and cellular ATP levels are determined using CellTiter-Glo after 24, 48, 72, or 96 h of incubation. Luminescence is measured at each time point using an Envision Instrument with a 0.1 s count time^[1].

Animal Administration [3][4]

Mice^[3]

A2780 cells (9×10⁶) are suspended in PBS and are injected subcutaneously into the flank of nude mouse. For the other tumor lines, KB-3-1, HCT-15, 4-1St, Calu-3, St-4, Capan-1, and HT-29, tumors are passaged several times before starting in vivo antitumor testing, and a tumor lump (2-3 mm in diameter) is transplanted subcutaneously into the flank of a nude mouse by using a trocar needle. Treatment (four or five mice in each experimental group) with the drugs is started after the tumors are confirmed to have grown in the body (tumor size, 20-100 mm³). Entinostat is administered orally once daily 5 days per week for 4 weeks. Tumor length and width are monitored twice weekly, and tumor volume is calculated. Rats^[4]

Male Lewis rats (8-10 weeks, 170-200 g) are housed under a 12-h light/dark cycle with free access to food and water. For therapeutic treatment, EAN rats receive i.p. injection of MS-275 (3.5 mg/kg) daily from day 10 to day 14 (six rats/group). For injection, MS-275 is suspended in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and the same volume (1 mL) of PBS is given to control rats.

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CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell. 2019 Mar 7;176(6):1447-1460.e14.
- Cell Metab. 2022 Feb 7;34(3):424-440.e7.
- Mol Cell. 2023 Nov 20:S1097-2765(23)00914-0.
- Clin Cancer Res. 2023 Sep 19.
- Clin Cancer Res. 2020 Apr 15;26(8):2011-2021.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Lauffer BE, et al. Histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor kinetic rate constants correlate with cellular histone acetylation but not transcription and cell viability. J Biol Chem. 2013 Sep 13;288(37):26926-43.

[2]. Rosato RR, et al. The histone deacetylase inhibitor MS-275 promotes differentiation or apoptosis in human leukemia cells through a process regulated by generation of reactive oxygen species and induction of p21CIP1/WAF1 1. Cancer Res. 2003 Jul 1;63(13):36

[3]. Saito A, et al. A synthetic inhibitor of histone deacetylase, MS-27-275, with marked in vivo antitumor activity against human tumors. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 1999, 96(8), 4592-4597.

[4]. Zhang ZY, et al. MS-275, an histone deacetylase inhibitor, reduces the inflammatory reaction in rat experimental autoimmune neuritis. Neurosci, 2010, 169, 370-377.

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

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