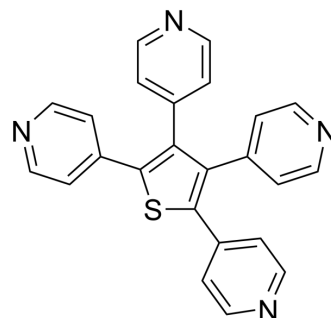


## GANT 58

Cat. No.:	HY-13282
CAS No.:	64048-12-0
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>4</sub> S
Molecular Weight:	392.48
Target:	Gli
Pathway:	Stem Cell/Wnt
Storage:	<div> Powder -20°C 3 years </div> <div> 4°C 2 years </div> <div> In solvent -80°C 2 years </div> <div> -20°C 1 year </div>



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

Ethanol : 20 mg/mL (50.96 mM; Need ultrasonic)  
DMSO : 9.09 mg/mL (23.16 mM; Need ultrasonic)

	Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM		2.5479 mL	12.7395 mL	25.4790 mL
	5 mM		0.5096 mL	2.5479 mL	5.0958 mL
	10 mM		0.2548 mL	1.2740 mL	2.5479 mL

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

#### In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 45% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 50% saline  
Solubility: 5 mg/mL (12.74 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% EtOH >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline  
Solubility: 2 mg/mL (5.10 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% EtOH >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: 2 mg/mL (5.10 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline  
Solubility: ≥ 0.91 mg/mL (2.32 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: ≥ 0.91 mg/mL (2.32 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
Solubility: ≥ 0.91 mg/mL (2.32 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	GANT 58 (NSC 75503) is a potent GLI antagonist that inhibits GLI1-induced transcription with IC <sub>50</sub> of 5 μM <sup>[1]</sup> .
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	IC <sub>50</sub> : 5 μM (Gli) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>GANT58 is a downstream inhibitor of Hh signaling. GANT58 is an indeed inhibitor of Hh signaling downstream of Smo and Sufu. GANT58 mainly acts at the nuclear level because transcription induced by GLI1 with a mutated nuclear export signal is still blocked. GANT58 efficiently inhibits in vitro tumor cell proliferation in a GLI-dependent manner and successfully blocks cell growth using human prostate cancer cells harboring downstream activation of the Hh pathway<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>GANT58 (NSC75503) has been shown to inhibit transcriptional activation by GLI1 (as well as by the other GLI species). GANT58 has been shown to inhibit GLI transactivation<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Nude mice are injected s.c. with GLI1-positive 22Rv1 prostate cancer cells, and tumors are established (median size ≈250 mm<sup>3</sup>). Nude mice are treated with daily s.c. injections at a concentration of 50 mg/kg of cyclopamine, GANT61, GANT58, or solvent only (n=4-5 for each group). However, after 3 days, cyclopamine-treated animals presented with severe ulcerations at the injection sites. Therefore, changing the treatment regimen to injections only every second day. To be able to compare all compounds, this protocol is also introduced for the GANTs, although mice treated with these compounds showed no such signs of toxicity. All injections are done 2-3 cm away from the tumors. During an 18-day treatment period, suppression of tumor cell growth is observed for all compounds. Treatment with cyclopamine or GANT58 results in the inhibition of additional xenograft growth and limited the increase in tumor size<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

## PROTOCOL

<b>Cell Assay</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	<p>HEK293 cells are transfected with GLI1 expression plasmid, together with the reporter plasmids 12× GliBS-Luc and R-Luc on 10 cm plates (day 0). Twenty-four hours later, cells are seeded in white 96 well plates with clear bottom at a density of 15,000 cells per well. Cells are allowed to attach, and compounds are added at a final concentration of 10 μM in DMSO (0.5% final DMSO concentration) (day 1.5). Cells are grown for another 24 h, subsequently lysed, and then analyzed by using the Dual Luciferase kit. Plates are read on a Berthold Technologies microplate luminometer. Subconfluent cells are grown in reduced FBS (2.5%) for 48 h in the presence of 5 μM test compound (or DMSO) on white 96 well plates with clear bottom. Subsequently, cells are labeled for 2 h with BrdU, fixed, and analyzed. Samples are read on a Molecular Devices SpectraMax Gemini EM<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
<b>Animal Administration</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	<p>Mice<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>5×10<sup>6</sup> 22Rv1 cells are suspended in a total volume of 100 μL of a 1:1 mixture of RPMI medium 1640:Matrigel (E1270). The cell suspension is injected s.c. at the posterior flank of female BALB/c nude mice (nu/nu). Tumors are grown until they reached a median size of ≈250 mm<sup>3</sup> (5-6 days). Animals are randomly divided into four groups (n=4-5) and treated with solvent only (corn oil:ethanol, 4:1) or compounds in solvent (50 mg/kg) for 16 days s.c. injections of compounds are performed several centimeters away from the tumor. Tumor volumes are calculated by the formula length×width×0.5×(length+width). At the end of the treatment period, animals are given a BrdU pulse (50 mg/kg) for 30 min, and tumors are removed. All animal experiments are approved by local ethics authorities.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Death Dis. 2018 May 29;9(6):639.
- Elife. 2023 Nov 6;12:e92142.

- Int J Oncol. 2023 Mar;62(3):43.
- J Mol Cell Cardiol. 2022 Jul 7;171:16-29.
- Biochem Bioph Res Co. 2020 Dec 17;533(4):770-778.

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## REFERENCES

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- [1]. Lauth M, et al. Inhibition of GLI-mediated transcription and tumor cell growth by small-molecule antagonists. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2007 May 15;104(20):8455-60.
- [2]. Joo J, et al. GLI1 is a central mediator of EWS/FLI1 signaling in Ewing tumors. PLoS One. 2009 Oct 27;4(10):e7608.
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: [tech@MedChemExpress.com](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA