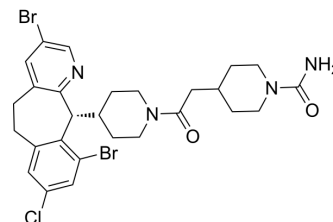


## Lonafarnib

Cat. No.:	HY-15136
CAS No.:	193275-84-2
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>31</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
Molecular Weight:	638.82
Target:	Farnesyl Transferase; Autophagy; Ras
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Autophagy; GPCR/G Protein; MAPK/ERK Pathway
Storage:	Powder    -20°C    3 years 4°C    2 years In solvent   -80°C    2 years -20°C    1 year



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 25 mg/mL (39.13 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)				
	Preparing Stock Solutions	<div>Solvent Concentration</div> <div>Mass</div>	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		1 mM	1.5654 mL	7.8269 mL	15.6539 mL
		5 mM	0.3131 mL	1.5654 mL	3.1308 mL
		10 mM	0.1565 mL	0.7827 mL	1.5654 mL
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.91 mM); Clear solution				
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.91 mM); Clear solution				
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.91 mM); Clear solution				

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Lonafarnib (Sch66336) is a potent and orally active farnesyl transferase (FTase) inhibitor. Lonafarnib inhibits the activities of H-ras, K-ras and N-ras with IC <sub>50</sub> values of 1.9 nM, 5.2 nM and 2.8 nM, respectively. Lonafarnib also has anti-hepatitis delta virus (HDV) activities.
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	IC <sub>50</sub> : 1.9 nM (H-ras), 5.2 nM (K-ras), 2.8 nM (N-ras) <sup>[1]</sup>
In Vitro	Lonafarnib (Sch66336) potently inhibits Ha-Ras processing in whole cells and blocks the transformed growth properties of

fibroblasts and human tumor cell lines expressing activated Ki-Ras proteins<sup>[1]</sup>. All treatment groups containing Lonafarnib (10  $\mu$ M) show a significantly higher level of unfarnesylated H-Ras (116-137%) compared to control treatment<sup>[2]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### In Vivo

In mouse, rat, and monkey systems, Lonafarnib (Sch66336) has excellent oral bioavailability and pharmacokinetic properties. In the nude mouse, Lonafarnib demonstrates potent oral activity in a wide array of human tumor xenograft models including tumors of colon, lung, pancreas, prostate, and urinary bladder origin<sup>[1]</sup>. Lonafarnib alone (80 mg/kg by oral gavage, once daily) has limited ability to inhibit orthotopic U87 tumors compared to vehicle treated control animals (T/C of 0.67). The combination of XRT/Tem (2.5Gy/day for 2 days; 5 mg/kg by oral gavage 90 min prior to XRT) is designed to produce modest tumor growth inhibition in vivo (T/C of 0.42). Concurrent Lonafarnib/XRT/Tem (Lonafarnib 80 mg/kg by oral gavage, once daily, XRT 2.5Gy/day for 2 days, and Tem 5 mg/kg by oral gavage 90 min prior to XRT) provides the strongest growth reduction (T/C of 0.02) and is significantly more effective than XRT/Tem ( $p < 0.04$ ), with the majority of animals demonstrating a decrease in tumor volume ( $p < 0.05$ ) after two weeks and persisting after 4 weeks ( $p < 0.05$ )<sup>[2]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## PROTOCOL

#### Kinase Assay <sup>[1]</sup>

FPT activity is determined by measuring the transfer of [<sup>3</sup>H]farnesyl from [<sup>3</sup>H]farnesyl PP<sub>i</sub> to trichloroacetic acid-precipitable Ha-Ras-CVLS. GGPT-1 activity is similarly determined using [<sup>3</sup>H]geranylgeranyl diphosphate and Ha-Ras-CVLL as substrates <sup>[1]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

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

CellTiter96 Aqueous Assay kit is used. Assays are performed with 5000 cells/well in a 96-well tissue culture plate. Plates are irradiated 24 h after drug exposure and assayed 96 h after XRT, with fresh drug treatments applied each day. For quantification, dye is added directly to each well, plates are washed as per the manufacturer's recommendation and cell viability determined by optical density. Significance is analyzed using the Student's T-test. 12-well plates are seeded with 100,000 cells/well. Drug treatments are initiated 24 h after plating, and media is replaced every 24 h for a total of 96 h of drug exposure. Plates are irradiated after 24 h of drug exposure. Cells from triplicate sets of treatments are trypsonized and counted 48 h after irradiation using a Z1 series coulter counter, and compared to cell numbers from wells counted on Day 1 (the day drug treatment is initiated). Proliferation after drug treatments are normalized to the control wells and expressed as % of the control treatment. Significance is analyzed using the Student's T-test<sup>[2]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### Animal Administration <sup>[2]</sup>

Mice<sup>[2]</sup>  
Lonafarnib is given once daily at 80mg/kg with twice weekly weightings to ensure accurate dosing. Temozolomide (Tem) is given by gavage at 5 mg/kg 90 min prior to XRT. For irradiation, anesthetized mice are placed in a lead shielding apparatus which limited radiation exposure to the head only. Treatment (2.5Gy/day for two days) is delivered using a Gammacell 40 irradiator delivering 100 rads/min. For in vivo combination experiments, suboptimal doses of XRT/Tem are selected to permit identification of synergistic effects of Lonafarnib. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Commun. 2019 May 22;10(1):2265.
- Phytomedicine. 2023 Sep 8;120:155066.
- Aging Cell. 2019 Aug;18(4):e12979.
- Virol Sin. 2023 Jul 3;S1995-820X(23)00079-2.
- J Neurosci. 2022 Jun 27;JN-RM-1989-21.

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## REFERENCES

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- [1]. Liu M, et al. Antitumor activity of SCH 66336, an orally bioavailable tricyclic inhibitor of farnesyl protein transferase, in human tumor xenograft models and wap-ras transgenic mice. *Cancer Res.* 1998 Nov 1;58(21):4947-56.
- [2]. Chaponis D, et al. Lonafarnib (SCH66336) improves the activity of temozolomide and radiation for orthotopic malignant gliomas. *J Neurooncol.* 2011 Aug;104(1):179-89.
- [3]. Koh C, et al. Oral prenylation inhibition with lonafarnib in chronic hepatitis D infection: a proof-of-concept randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 2A trial. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2015 Oct;15(10):1167-1174.
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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