**Proteins** 

# **Product** Data Sheet

# AMD 3465 hexahydrobromide

Cat. No.: HY-15971 CAS No.: 185991-07-5 Molecular Formula:  $C_{24}H_{44}Br_{6}N_{6}$ 896.07 Molecular Weight: Target: CXCR; HIV

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Immunology/Inflammation; Anti-infection

4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture Storage:

\* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)

H-Br H-Br H-Br

# **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

DMSO: 50 mg/mL (55.80 mM; Need ultrasonic)

 $H_2O : \ge 38 \text{ mg/mL } (42.41 \text{ mM})$ 

\* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.1160 mL	5.5799 mL	11.1598 mL
	5 mM	0.2232 mL	1.1160 mL	2.2320 mL
	10 mM	0.1116 mL	0.5580 mL	1.1160 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 100 mg/mL (111.60 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (2.79 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (2.79 mM); Clear solution
- 4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (2.79 mM); Clear solution

## **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description

AMD 3465 hexahydrobromide (GENZ-644494 hexahydrobromide) is a potent antagonist of CXCR4, inhibits binding of 12G5 mAb and CXCL12 $^{AF647}$  to CXCR4, with IC50s of 0.75 nM and 18 nM in SupT1 cells; AMD 3465 also potently inhibits the replication of X4 HIV strains (IC<sub>50</sub>: 1-10 nM), but has no effect on CCR5-using (R5) viruses.

CXCL12AF647-CXCR4 IC<sub>50</sub> & Target 12G5 mAb-CXCR4 X4 HIV-1 (NL4.3) X4 HIV-1 (RF)

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	0.75 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> , in SupT1 cells)	18 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> , in SupT1 cells)	6.1 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> , in MT-4 cells)	7.4 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> , in MT-4 cells)	
	X4 HIV-1 (HE) 9.8 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> , in MT-4 cells)	X4 HIV-1 (III <sub>B</sub> ) 12.3 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> , in MT-4 cells)	X4 HIV-1 (NL4.3 <sup>AMD3100</sup> ) 2822 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> , in MT-4 cells)	HIV-2 (ROD) 12.3 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> , in MT-4 cells)	
	HIV-2 (EHO) 12.3 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> , in MT-4 cells)				
In Vitro	AMD 3465 hexahydrobromide is a potent antagonist of CXCR4, inhibits binding of 12G5 mAb and CXCL12 <sup>AF647</sup> to CXCR4, with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 0.75 nM and 18 nM in SupT1 cells. AMD 3465 (50 nM) totally blocks CXCL12-induced calcium mobilization, with an IC $_{50}$ of 17 nM, but shows no effect on the intracellular calcium fluxes elicited by the CCR5 ligands RANTES, LD78 $\beta$ and MIP-1 $\beta$ in U87.CD4.CCR5 cells. AMD 3465 also potently inhibits the replication of X4 HIV strains (IC <sub>50</sub> : 1-10 nM), but has no effect on CCR5-using (R5) viruses. AMD3465 is cytotoxic to the X4 HIV-1 strains IIIB, NL4.3, RF and HE with an IC <sub>50</sub> ranging from 6 to 12 nM. The IC <sub>50</sub> for suppression of the HIV-2 strains ROD and EHO is 12.3 nM[1]. AMD 3465 inhibits CXCL-12-induced growth in U87 and Daoy cells. AMD 3465 treatment stimulates the phosphorylation of Erk1/2 in U87 and Daoy cells <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.				
In Vivo	AMD 3465 (2.5 mg/kg/d, s.c. for 5 weeks) significantly blocks the growth of U87 GBM and Daoy xenografts <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.				

#### **PROTOCOL**

Cell Assay [2]

Following serum starvation for 24 h, astrocytes, granule cells, U87 cells, and Daoy cells are treated with 1  $\mu$ g/mL CXCL12, 2.5 ng/mL AMD 3465, 200  $\mu$ M rolipram, or 10  $\mu$ M forskolin. Daoy and U87 cell growth in culture is measured by trypan blue exclusion after 24 and 48 h of treatment, respectively<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

# Animal Administration [2]

Mice<sup>[2]</sup>

Mice are imaged at least twice after implantation of cells to identify those with equivalent tumor growth rates. Two weeks after tumor cell implantation, cohorts of mice with approximately equivalent tumor bioluminescence are divided into equal control and treatment groups. Animals in AMD 3465 experiments receive s.c. osmotic pumps loaded with 10 mg/mL AMD 3465 in sterile PBS or PBS alone. The infusion rate is 0.25  $\mu$ L/h (50  $\mu$ g/d). For the experiments with rolipram or caffeine, mice in the treatment groups receive oral administration of rolipram (5  $\mu$ g/g/d) or caffeine (100  $\mu$ g/g/d). The concentration of drug in the water is determined from daily measurements of water consumption by each animal over the course of 7 days. Concentrations are adjusted based on water consumption to provide the prescribed dose<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

## **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

- Biomed Pharmacother. 2021 Mar 24;138:111476.
- J Labelled Comp Radiopharm. 2018 May 15;61(5):438-446.
- Patent. US20180263995A1.

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## **REFERENCES**

[1]. Hatse S, et al. AMD3465, a monomacrocyclic CXCR4 antagonist and potent HIV entry inhibitor. Bi	ochem Pharmacol. 2005 Sep 1;70(5):752-61.				
[2]. Yang L, et al. Blocking CXCR4-mediated cyclic AMP suppression inhibits brain tumor growth in vivo. Cancer Res. 2007 Jan 15;67(2):651-8.					
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