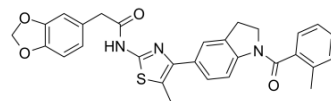


ML385

Cat. No.:	HY-100523		
CAS No.:	846557-71-9		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₉ H ₂₅ N ₃ O ₄ S		
Molecular Weight:	511.59		
Target:	Keap1-Nrf2; Ferroptosis		
Pathway:	NF-κB; Apoptosis		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 25 mg/mL (48.87 mM; Need ultrasonic)
 H₂O : 0.1 mg/mL (0.20 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.9547 mL	9.7735 mL	19.5469 mL
	5 mM	0.3909 mL	1.9547 mL	3.9094 mL
	10 mM	0.1955 mL	0.9773 mL	1.9547 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
 Solubility: 3.25 mg/mL (6.35 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
 Solubility: ≥ 6.97 mg/mL (13.62 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

ML385 is a specific nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (NRF2) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 1.9 μM.

IC₅₀ & Target

IC₅₀: 1.9 μM (NRF2)^[1]

In Vitro

ML385 interacts with NRF2 and affects the DNA binding activity of the NRF2-MAFG protein complex. The addition of ML385 decreases anisotropy in a dose-dependent manner, with an IC₅₀ of 1.9 μM. A dose-dependent reduction in the NRF2 transcriptional activity is observed and the maximum inhibitory concentration is 5 μM by ML385. Treatment with ML385 leads to a significant reduction in NRF2 and downstream target gene expression selectively in KEAP1 mutant H460 cells. ML385 selectively affects the colony forming ability or growth of lung cancer cells with gain of NRF2 function^[1].

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

In Vivo

ML385 in combination with carboplatin leads to a significant reduction in tumor cell proliferation, demonstrated by fewer Ki-67 positive cells. Tumor samples treated with ML385 show a significant reduction in NRF2 protein level and its downstream target genes^[1].

ML385 (intraperitoneal injection; 30 mg/kg; 7 days) weakens the therapeutic effects of MSC-Exo on inflammation-induced astrocytic activation in mice, and reduces reactive astrogliosis, NF-κB deactivation^[3].

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

Animal Model:	8-week-old C57B/6 male mice ^[3]
Dosage:	30 mg/kg; 7 days
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection
Result:	Reversed inhibition of MSC-Exo on hippocampal astrocytic activation in vivo.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cancer Cell. 2021 Mar 10;S1535-6108(21)00118-5.
- Nat Commun. 2018 Oct 24;9(1):4429.
- Biomaterials. 2020 Oct;257:120264.
- Redox Biol. 2020 Nov 1;38:101771.
- Theranostics. 2019 Aug 14;9(20):5956-5975.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Singh A, et al. Small Molecule Inhibitor of NRF2 Selectively Intervenes Therapeutic Resistance in KEAP1-Deficient NSCLC Tumors. ACS Chem Biol. 2016 Nov 18;11(11):3214-3225.

[2]. Xinnong Liu, et al. Isoliquiritigenin ameliorates acute pancreatitis in mice via inhibition of oxidative stress and modulation of the Nrf2/HO-1 pathway. Oxid Med Cell Longev. 20 March 2018.

[3]. Xian P, et al. Mesenchymal stem cell-derived exosomes as a nanotherapeutic agent for amelioration of inflammation-induced astrocyte alterations in mice. Theranostics. 2019 Aug 14;9(20):5956-5975.

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

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