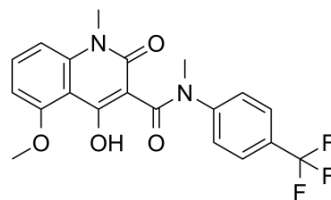


Tasquinimod

Cat. No.:	HY-10528		
CAS No.:	254964-60-8		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₀ H ₁₇ F ₃ N ₂ O ₄		
Molecular Weight:	406.36		
Target:	HDAC		
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics		
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 : ≥ 42 mg/mL (103.36 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.4609 mL	12.3044 mL	24.6087 mL
	5 mM	0.4922 mL	2.4609 mL	4.9217 mL
	10 mM	0.2461 mL	1.2304 mL	2.4609 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.15 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.15 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.15 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 5% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 50% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.15 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 5% DMSO >> 95% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.15 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Tasquinimod is an oral antiangiogenic agent, which has the potential for castration-resistant prostate cancer treatment. Tasquinimod binds to the regulatory Zn²⁺ binding domain of HDAC4 with K_d of 10-30 nM. Tasquinimod also is a S100A9

	inhibitor ^{[1][2][3]} .
IC₅₀ & Target	HDAC4 10-30 nM (Kd)
In Vitro	<p>Tasquinimod suppresses hypoxia induced decrease in histone acetylation without lowering HDAC expression or directly inhibiting HDAC activity. Tasquinimod binds allosterically within the regulatory Zinc domain of HDAC4 with a K_d of 10-30 nM, which results in inhibition of co-localization of N-CoR/HDAC3, thereby inhibiting deacetylation of histones and HDAC4 client transcription factors, such as HIF-1α. TAMs secrete angiogenic factors like VEGF, FGF, TNF- α, and TGF-β when myeloid-derived suppressor cells differentiate. Tasquinimod can suppress tumor angiogenesis due to inhibition of S100A9/TLR4 dependent MDSCs tumor infiltration and/or to inhibition of HDAC4/N-CoR/HDAC3 dependent deacetylation of HIF-1α by MDSCs suppressing their differentiation into TAMs.^[1] Tasquinimod, an orally active quinoline-3-carboxamide, binds with high affinity to HDAC4 and S100A9 in cancer and infiltrating host cells within compromised tumor microenvironment inhibiting adaptive survival pathways needed for an angiogenic response^[2]. At 10 μM Tasquinimod, the TSP1 mRNA expression is elevated at 6 h and peaked after 72 h. Moreover, after 72 h exposure the TSP1 mRNA levels is already elevated at a dose of 1 μM Tasquinimod, indicating that Tasquinimod-induced changes in TSP1 mRNA expression occurs in a dose range. At higher dose levels (i.e. 50-100 μM) the mRNA levels decline at 72 h, indicating additional drug effects at these concentrations. The up-regulation of TSP1 mRNA in LNCaP cells by Tasquinimod is manifested by an increased expression of TSP1 protein, as shown by western blot analysis of cell lysates prepared from cells cultured for 24 h and 72 h. Accompanied by increased intracellular TSP1 protein levels are also a statistically significant (p<0.05) accumulation of extracellular TSP1 in the cell culture medium detected. The extracellular secretion of TSP1 is time dependent and could clearly be detected after 24 h exposure to Tasquinimod at 10 μM. Also, TSP1 mRNA levels are induced by Tasquinimod at 10 μM in the hormone insensitive cell line LNCaP19 but not in DU145 cells^[3].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
In Vivo	<p>The bioavailability and oral absorption of Tasquinimod is excellent when adult male mice (i.e., C57Bl/6J, or athymic nude mice) are given 0.1-30 mg/kg (i.e., 0.2-74 μmoles/kg) via gavage or the drinking water. The potency of Tasquinimod expressed as the daily oral dose of Tasquinimod which inhibits cancer growth by 50% ranges from 0.1-1.0 mg/kg/d (i.e., 0.24-2.40 μmoles/kg/day) against a series (n>5) of human prostate cancer xenografts in immune-deficient mice. Tasquinimod at a chronic dose of 5 mg/kg/day via the drinking water produces > 80% inhibition (p<0.05) of TRAMP-C2 mouse prostate cancer growth in immune-competent syngeneic mice^[2]. Nude mice carrying subcutaneous LNCaP tumors are treated with Tasquinimod for 3 weeks. Exposure to Tasquinimod at 1 mg/kg/day and 10 mg/kg/day started on day 7 after inoculation. There is a statistically significant dose dependent reduction in tumor weight both at 1 mg/kg/day and 10 mg/kg/day compare to the untreated control group 28 days after inoculation (p<0.001), illustrating the anti-tumor effect of Tasquinimod^[3].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay ^[3]	<p>Two human prostate cancer cell lines, CWR-22RH and LNCaP (ATCC) are both androgen independent, but remain sensitive to androgen stimulation of growth, express PSA and a mutated androgen receptor. The hormone independent cell lines LNCaP19 and DU145 are also tested for TSP1 induction after in vitro exposure to Tasquinimod (0.1-100 μM). CWR-22RH, LNCaP and DU145 are grown in RPMI Medium 1640 containing 10% FCS and L-Glutamine mixture, while LNCaP19 is cultured in RPMI-medium with 10% hormone free (RDCC) FCS^[3].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
Animal Administration ^[3]	<p>Mice^[3]</p> <p>Nude BALB/c mice are used for subcutaneous implantation of human prostate tumor cells LNCaP and CWR-22RH. Tumor growth is measured with a microcaliper twice a week throughout the experiment, and the final tumor burden is measured by weight on the day of termination of the experiment. Distribution of Tasquinimod at 1 mg/kg/day and 10 mg/kg/day (administered orally via the drinking water) started on day 7 after inoculation.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- J Mol Med (Berl). 2019 Aug;97(8):1183-1193.
- Respir Res. 2021 Feb 6;22(1):45.
- Methods Mol Biol. 2018;1711:351-398.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Isaacs JT, et al. Tasquinimod Is an Allosteric Modulator of HDAC4 survival signaling within the compromised cancer microenvironment. Cancer Res. 2013 Feb 15;73(4):1386-99.
- [2]. Isaacs JT, et al. Anti-cancer potency of tasquinimod is enhanced via albumin-binding facilitating increased uptake in the tumor microenvironment. Oncotarget. 2014 Sep 30;5(18):8093-106.
- [3]. Olsson A, et al. Tasquinimod (ABR-215050), a quinoline-3-carboxamide anti-angiogenic agent, modulates the expression of thrombospondin-1 in human prostate tumors. Mol Cancer. 2010 May 17;9:107.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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