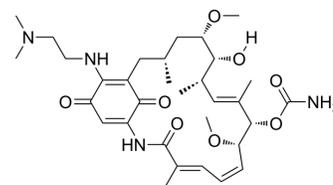


## Alvespimycin hydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-12024
<b>CAS No.:</b>	467214-21-7
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>32</sub> H <sub>49</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>8</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	653.21
<b>Target:</b>	HSP; Apoptosis
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Apoptosis
<b>Storage:</b>	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 2 years; -20°C, 1 year (sealed storage, away from moisture)



HCl

### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 50 mg/mL (76.55 mM)  
 H<sub>2</sub>O : 4.76 mg/mL (7.29 mM); ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C  
 \* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.5309 mL	7.6545 mL	15.3090 mL
	5 mM	0.3062 mL	1.5309 mL	3.0618 mL
	10 mM	0.1531 mL	0.7655 mL	1.5309 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 (3.83 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.83 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Alvespimycin hydrochloride (17-DMAG hydrochloride; KOS-1022; BMS 826476) is a potent inhibitor of Hsp90, binding to Hsp90 with EC<sub>50</sub> of 62±29 nM.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

HSP90 62 nM (EC <sub>50</sub> )	GRP94 65 nM (EC <sub>50</sub> )
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#### In Vitro

Alvespimycin hydrochloride (17-DMAG hydrochloride; KOS-1022; BMS 826476) inhibits the growth of the human cancer cell lines SKBR3 and SKOV3, which overexpress Hsp90 client protein Her2, and causes down-regulation of Her2 as well as induction of Hsp70 consistent with Hsp90 inhibition, for Her2 degradation with EC<sub>50</sub> of 8±4 nM and 46±24 nM in SKBR3 and

SKOV3 cells, respectively; for Hsp70 induction with EC<sub>50</sub> of 4±2 nM and 14±7 nM in SKBR3 and SKOV3 cells, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>. Compared with the vehicle control, 17-DMAG exerts dose-dependent apoptosis (P<0.001 averaged across 24- and 48-hour time points) at concentrations of 50nM to 500nM, which represent pharmacologically attainable doses. Similar to many other agents, 17-DMAG also demonstrates time-dependent apoptosis (P <0.001, averaged across all doses) in chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) cells with extended exposure from 24 to 48 hours. In addition, 17-DMAG is much more potent after 24 and 48 hours of treatment than 17-AAG<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

#### In Vivo

The tumors are grown for two months before the start of i.p. injections every four days over one month with 0, 50, 100 and 200 mg/kg dipalmitoyl-radicicol or 0, 5, 10 and 20 mg/kg 17-DMAG. Despite sample heterogeneity, the HSP90 inhibitor-treated animals have significantly lower tumour volumes than the vehicle control-treated animals. HSP90 inhibitors have been shown to cause liver toxicity in an animal model of gastrointestinal cancer. Nevertheless, the reduction in tumor size using dipalmitoyl-radicicol is statistically significant at 100 mg/kg, while 17-DMAG at either 10 or 20 mg/kg elicited a significant reduction in tumor size<sup>[3]</sup>.

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

## PROTOCOL

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

MTT assays are performed to determine cytotoxicity. A total of 1×10<sup>6</sup> CD19-selected B cells from CLL patients are incubated for 24 or 48 hours in 17-DMAG, 17-AAG, or vehicle. MTT reagent is then added, and plates are incubated for an additional 24 hours before spectrophotometric measurement. Apoptosis is determined by staining with annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate and propidium iodide (PI). After exposure to drugs, cells are washed with phosphate-buffered saline and stained in 1 time binding buffer. Cell death is assessed by flow cytometry using a Beckman-Coulter model EPICS XL cytometer. Data are analyzed with the System II software package. A total of 10 000 cells are counted for each sample. Mitochondrial membrane potential changes are assessed by staining with the lipophilic cationic dye JC-1 and analysis by flow cytometry<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

#### Animal Administration <sup>[3]</sup>

Mice<sup>[3]</sup>

Young male CB-17/lcrHsd-Prkdc-SCID mice, are used. Recombinant xenografts are made by mixing 1×10<sup>5</sup> BPH1 cells and 2.5×10<sup>5</sup> CAF per graft in collagen solution, allowed to gel, covered with medium and cultured overnight. Tumors are allowed to form over eight weeks, and then treated for four weeks with three different doses of dipalmitoyl-radicicol (50, 100 and 200 mg/kg) and 17-DMAG (5, 10 and 20 mg/kg) via intraperitoneal injections of compounds in sesame oil every four days. After 12 weeks in total, the mice are sacrificed, their kidneys resected, grafts cut in half and photographed before processing for histology. Graft dimensions are measured and the resultant tumour volume is calculated using the formula; volume=width×length×depth×π/6. This formula represents a conservative approach to evaluate tumour volumes, as it understates the volume of large, invasive tumours compared with smaller, non-invasive tumours. Resected grafts are fixed in 10% formalin, embedded in paraffin and processed for immunohistochemistry.

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

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Commun. 2021 Jul 22;12(1):4457.
- Theranostics. 2020 Jul 9;10(18):8415-8429.
- Theranostics. 2020 Jul 9;10(18):8415-8429.
- Pharmacol Res. 2020 Jan;151:104512.
- Cell Death Dis. 2022 Jan 21;13(1):73.

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## REFERENCES

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- [1]. Ge J, et al. Design, synthesis, and biological evaluation of hydroquinone derivatives of 17-amino-17-demethoxygeldanamycin as potent, water-soluble inhibitors of Hsp90. *J Med Chem.* 2006 Jul 27;49(15):4606-15.
- [2]. Hertlein E, et al. 17-DMAG targets the nuclear factor-kappaB family of proteins to induce apoptosis in chronic lymphocytic leukemia: clinical implications of HSP90 inhibition. *Blood.* 2010 Jul 8;116(1):45-53.
- [3]. Henke A, et al. Reduced Contractility and Motility of Prostatic Cancer-Associated Fibroblasts after Inhibition of Heat Shock Protein 90. *Cancers (Basel).* 2016 Aug 24;8(9). pii: E77.
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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