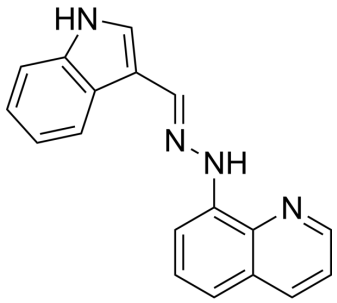
Lenaldekar

Cat. No.:	HY-121662
CAS No.:	418800-15-4
Molecular Formula:	$C_{18}H_{14}N_4$
Molecular Weight:	286.33
Target:	Apoptosis
Pathway:	Apoptosis
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Lenaldekar (LDK) inhibits human and murine T-cell expansiomn. Lenaldekar inhibits autoimmune T cell response. Lenaldekar also induces cancer cell apoptosis. Lenaldekar can be used for T-cell mediated autoimmune diseases research[1] [2].
In Vitro	Lenaldekar (4 days) inhibits CD3+ T cell proliferation in a dose-dependent manner with an IC_{50} of 3 μM[1]. Lenaldekar (3 μM, 4 days) reduces a memory T cell response to influenza antigen H3[1]. Lenaldekar (48 h) shows cytotoxicity in Jurkat T-ALL cell, with IC_{50}s of 0.8 μM, and induces apoptosis (1 μM)[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Lenaldekar (40 mg/kg per day, i.p.) inhibits experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) relapse in mice sensitized with the encephalitogenic PLP139-151 peptide[1]. Lenaldekar (16 mg/kg, i.p., twice daily) inhibits tumor progession in a mouse xenograft model of T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL)[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Cusick MF, et al. Human T cell expansion and experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis inhibited by Lenaldekar, a small molecule discovered in a zebrafish screen. J Neuroimmunol. 2012 Mar;244(1-2):35-44.

[2]. Ridges S, et al, et al. Zebrafish screen identifies novel compound with selective toxicity against leukemia. Blood. 2012 Jun 14;119(24):5621-31.

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