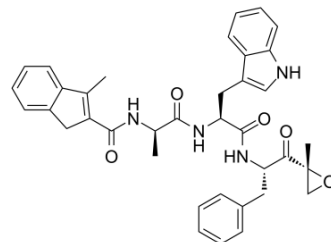


PR-924

Cat. No.:	HY-123587
CAS No.:	1416709-79-9
Molecular Formula:	C ₃₇ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₅
Molecular Weight:	618.72
Target:	Proteasome; Apoptosis
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Apoptosis
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	PR-924 is a selective tripeptide epoxyketone immunoproteasome subunit LMP-7 inhibitor with an IC ₅₀ of 22 nM. PR-924 covalently modifies proteasomal N-terminal threonine active sites. PR-924 inhibits growth and triggers apoptosis in multiple myeloma (MM) cells. PR-924 has antitumor activities ^{[1][2]} .																
IC₅₀ & Target	IC ₅₀ : 22 nM (LMP7), 8.2 μM (LMP2) ^[2]																
In Vitro	<p>PR-924 (1-20 μM; 24-72 hours; MM.1S, MM.1R, RPMI-8226, KMS12, LR-5, DOX40, INA-6, OPM1 and OPM2 cells) treatment significantly decreases the viability of all the MM cell lines in a time- and dose-dependent manner (IC₅₀ range for cell lines: 3-7 μM for 48 h)^[1].</p> <p>PR-924 (3 μM; 48 hours; MM.1S and MM.1R cells) treatment triggers apoptosis in MM cells^[1].</p> <p>PR-924 (3 μM; 48 hours; MM.1S and MM.1R cells) treatment triggers activation of caspase-3, caspase-8 and caspase-9, and significantly down-regulated the expression of Bcl-2 protein, without altering Bax or MCL-1 protein levels^[1].</p> <p>PR-924 induces BID cleavage and its translocation to mitochondria, as well as cyto-c release. BID, a proapoptotic BH-3 family protein, is linked to mitochondria-mediated apoptotic signaling pathways via cyto-c release^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay^[1]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>MM.1S, MM.1R, RPMI-8226, KMS12, LR-5, DOX40, INA-6, OPM1 and OPM2 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>1-20 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>24 hours, 48 hours, and 72 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Significantly decreased the viability of all the MM cell lines in a time- and dose-dependent manner (IC₅₀ range for cell lines: 3-7 μM for 48 h).</td> </tr> </table> <p>Apoptosis Analysis^[1]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>MM.1S and MM.1R cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>3 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>48 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Triggered a significant increase in the Annexin V+/PI-apoptotic cell population.</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	MM.1S, MM.1R, RPMI-8226, KMS12, LR-5, DOX40, INA-6, OPM1 and OPM2 cells	Concentration:	1-20 μM	Incubation Time:	24 hours, 48 hours, and 72 hours	Result:	Significantly decreased the viability of all the MM cell lines in a time- and dose-dependent manner (IC ₅₀ range for cell lines: 3-7 μM for 48 h).	Cell Line:	MM.1S and MM.1R cells	Concentration:	3 μM	Incubation Time:	48 hours	Result:	Triggered a significant increase in the Annexin V+/PI-apoptotic cell population.
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Western Blot Analysis^[1]

Cell Line:	MM.1S and MM.1R cells
Concentration:	3 μ M
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	Triggered activation of caspase-3, caspase-8 and caspase-9, and significantly down-regulated the expression of Bcl-2 protein.

In Vivo

PR-924 (6 mg/kg; intravenous injection; twice a week; for 21 days; CB-17 SCID-mice) treatment significantly inhibits tumour growth in human plasmacytoma xenografts^[1].

PR-924 treatment significant reduces the sHL-6R levels in SCID-hu model. Treatment of tumour-bearing mice with PR-924, prolongs survival^[1].

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

Animal Model:	CB-17 SCID-mice injected with MM.1S cells ^[1]
Dosage:	6 mg/kg
Administration:	Intravenous injection; twice a week; for 21 days
Result:	Inhibited tumour growth in human plasmacytoma xenografts.

REFERENCES

[1]. Singh AV, et al. PR-924, a selective inhibitor of the immunoproteasome subunit LMP-7, blocks multiple myeloma cell growth both in vitro and in vivo. Br J Haematol. 2011 Jan;152(2):155-63.

[2]. Parlati F, et al. Carfilzomib can induce tumor cell death through selective inhibition of the chymotrypsin-like activity of the proteasome. Blood. 2009 Oct 15;114(16):3439-47.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA