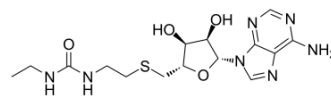


DS-437

Cat. No.:	HY-124131		
CAS No.:	1674364-87-4		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₅ H ₂₃ N ₇ O ₄ S		
Molecular Weight:	397.45		
Target:	Histone Methyltransferase		
Pathway:	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 : 125 mg/mL (314.50 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.5160 mL	12.5802 mL	25.1604 mL
		5 mM	0.5032 mL	2.5160 mL	5.0321 mL
10 mM		0.2516 mL	1.2580 mL	2.5160 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.23 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.23 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.23 mM); Clear solution 				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	DS-437 is a dual PRMT5/7 inhibitor (IC ₅₀ s of PRMT5/7=6 μM). DS-437 is selective for PRMT5 and PRMT7 over 29 other human protein-, DNA-, and RNA-methyltransferases. DS-437 is a S-adenosylmethionine (SAM)-competitive inhibitor of PRMT5. DS-437 also inhibits DNMT3A and DNMT3B, with IC ₅₀ s of 52 and 62 μM, respectively. DS-437 inhibits the methylation of FOXP3 ^[1] [2].
In Vitro	DS-437 was able to inhibit methylation of an H4[1–24] peptide by the PRMT5–MEP50 complex under balanced conditions (cofactor and substrate concentrations set at their respective Km values) in a dose-dependent manner with an IC ₅₀ of 5.9 ±

	<p>1.4 μM^[1]. DS-437 increased total CD8⁺ and CD8⁺ PD-1⁺ T cells^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>								
In Vivo	<p>DS-437 (10 mg/kg; i.p.; 5 times a week) has some beneficial effects on inhibiting tumor growth. The combination of DS-437 and the anti-p185^{erbB2/neu} antibody 4D5 had even more dramatic effects^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Six to Ten weeks old female Balb/c mice (bearing CT26Her2 tumor cells)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>10 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>i.p.; 5 times a week</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Had some beneficial effects on inhibiting tumor growth.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Six to Ten weeks old female Balb/c mice (bearing CT26Her2 tumor cells) ^[1]	Dosage:	10 mg/kg	Administration:	i.p.; 5 times a week	Result:	Had some beneficial effects on inhibiting tumor growth.
	Animal Model:	Six to Ten weeks old female Balb/c mice (bearing CT26Her2 tumor cells) ^[1]							
	Dosage:	10 mg/kg							
	Administration:	i.p.; 5 times a week							
Result:	Had some beneficial effects on inhibiting tumor growth.								

REFERENCES

[1]. Smil D, et al. Discovery of a Dual PRMT5-PRMT7 Inhibitor. ACS Med Chem Lett. 2015 Mar 2;6(4):408-12.

[2]. Nagai Y, et al. PRMT5 Associates With the FOXP3 Homomer and When Disabled Enhances Targeted p185^{erbB2/neu} Tumor Immunotherapy. Front Immunol. 2019 Feb 8;10:174.

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

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