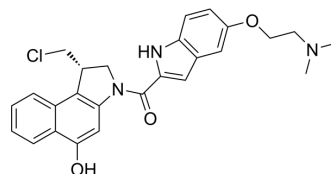


## Duocarmycin DM free base

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-128915
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1116745-06-2
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>26</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	463.96
<b>Target:</b>	DNA Alkylator/Crosslinker; ADC Cytotoxin
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Antibody-drug Conjugate/ADC Related
<b>Storage:</b>	-20°C, protect from light, stored under nitrogen * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light, stored under nitrogen)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 50 mg/mL (107.77 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Concentration	Solvent	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.1554 mL	10.7768 mL	21.5536 mL
	5 mM	0.4311 mL	2.1554 mL	4.3107 mL
	10 mM	0.2155 mL	1.0777 mL	2.1554 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Duocarmycin DM free base, a DNA minor-groove alkylator, is an antibody agent conjugates (ADCs) toxin. Duocarmycin DM free base is based on its characteristic curved indole structure and a spirocyclopropylcyclohexadienone electrophile to act anticancer activity<sup>[1][2]</sup>.

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

Daunorubicins/Doxorubicins

#### In Vitro

The Duocarmycins and CC-1065 are members of a class of DNA minor groove, AT-sequence selective, and adenine-N3 alkylating agents, isolated from *Streptomyces* sp. that exhibit extremely potent cytotoxicity against the growth of cancer cells grown in culture<sup>[2]</sup>.  
Duocarmycin shows cytotoxicity to several human cancer cells, with IC<sub>50</sub> of 22, 13.8, 3.87, 15.4, and 7.31 pM for HT-29, CL1-5, Caski, EJ, and LS174T, respectively<sup>[3]</sup>.  
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES

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[1]. Patil PC, et al. A Short Review on the Synthetic Strategies of Duocarmycin Analogs that are Powerful DNA Alkylating Agents. *Anticancer Agents Med Chem.* 2015;15(5):616-630.

[2]. Koch MF, et al. Structural, Biochemical, and Computational Studies Reveal the Mechanism of Selective Aldehyde Dehydrogenase 1A1 Inhibition by Cytotoxic Duocarmycin Analogues. *Angew Chem Int Ed Engl.* 2015 Nov 9;54(46):13550-4.

[3]. Chen KC, et al. Selective cancer therapy by extracellular activation of a highly potent glycosidic duocarmycin analogue. *Mol Pharm.* 2013;10(5):1773-1782.

[4]. Chen KC, Schmuck K, Tietze LF, Roffler SR. Selective cancer therapy by extracellular activation of a highly potent glycosidic duocarmycin analogue. *Mol Pharm.* 2013;10(5):1773-1782.

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

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