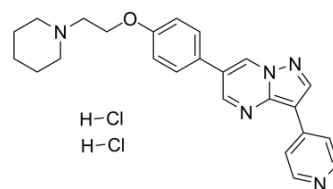


## Dorsomorphin dihydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-13418		
CAS No.:	1219168-18-9		
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>27</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O		
Molecular Weight:	472.41		
Target:	AMPK; TGF-β Receptor; Autophagy		
Pathway:	Epigenetics; PI3K/Akt/mTOR; TGF-beta/Smad; Autophagy		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

H<sub>2</sub>O : ≥ 50 mg/mL (105.84 mM)  
 DMSO : 5 mg/mL (10.58 mM; Need ultrasonic)  
 \* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Concentration	Mass			
	1 mM		2.1168 mL	10.5840 mL	21.1681 mL
	5 mM		0.4234 mL	2.1168 mL	4.2336 mL
	10 mM		0.2117 mL	1.0584 mL	2.1168 mL

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

#### In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS  
 Solubility: 65 mg/mL (137.59 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Dorsomorphin dihydrochloride (BML-275 dihydrochloride; Compound C dihydrochloride) is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive AMPK inhibitor, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 109 nM<sup>[1]</sup>. Dorsomorphin dihydrochloride inhibits BMP pathway by targeting the type I receptors ALK2, ALK3, and ALK6. Dorsomorphin dihydrochloride induces autophagy<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

AMPK 109 nM (K <sub>i</sub> )	ALK2	ALK3	ALK6
Autophagy			

#### In Vitro

Dorsomorphin (compound C) (0-10 μM, 18 h) suppresses 2DG-induced GRP78 promoter activity in human fibrosarcoma

HT1080 cells in a dose-dependent manner but has little effect on tunicamycin-induced GRP78 promoter activity. Dorsomorphin (compound C) also suppresses GRP78 promoter activity induced by glucose withdrawal. Dorsomorphin (compound C) has no effect on 2DG-induced PERK activation and reduces the both basal and 2DG-induced AMPK phosphorylation levels in HT1080 cells<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

#### Western Blot Analysis<sup>[2]</sup>

Cell Line:	Human fibrosarcoma HT1080 cells.
Concentration:	0-10 $\mu$ M.
Incubation Time:	18 hours
Result:	Suppressed 2DG-induced GRP78 promoter activity in a dose-dependent manner and also suppressed GRP78 promoter activity induced by glucose withdrawal.

#### In Vivo

Dorsomorphin (compound C: 10 mg/kg, intravenously once) treatment leads to a 60% increase in total serum iron concentrations, reduces basal levels of hepcidin expression and increasing serum iron concentrations in adult mice<sup>[3]</sup>. Dorsomorphin (compound C: 0.2 mg/kg, i.v., 30 min before LPS injection) reduces ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 expression in LPS-injected rat aorta<sup>[4]</sup>.

Dorsomorphin (compound C; 25 mg/kg; i.p. injection, in male BALB/c mice) treatment before lipopolysaccharide (LPS) injection significantly reduces lethality in contrast to animals treated with LPS challenge only<sup>[5]</sup>.

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

Animal Model:	Wild-type (WT) C57BL/6 adult mice that are fed a standard iron-replete diet express high levels of hepcidin <sup>[3]</sup> .
Dosage:	10 mg/kg.
Administration:	Intravenously once.
Result:	Led to a 60% increase in total serum iron concentrations. Effective in reducing basal levels of hepcidin expression and increasing serum iron concentrations in adult mice.
Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats, 8 weeks of age (body weight 230-250 g) <sup>[4]</sup> .
Dosage:	0.2 mg/kg.
Administration:	I.V., 30 min before LPS injection.
Result:	Reduced ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 expression in LPS-injected rat aorta.
Animal Model:	Male BALB/c mice at 6-7 weeks of age weighing 20-22 g <sup>[5]</sup>
Dosage:	25 mg/kg
Administration:	Injection i.p.; 60 min before LPS challenge
Result:	Treatment of mice with 25 mg/kg before LPS injection significantly reduced lethality in contrast to animals treated with LPS challenge only.

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Mol Cell. 2020 Jan 2;77(1):95-107.e5.
- Mol Cell. 2017 Oct 19;68(2):336-349.e6.
- Redox Biol. 2018 Oct;19:339-353.
- Redox Biol. 2018 Jul;17:180-191.
- Autophagy. 2020 Jan 31:1-19.

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## REFERENCES

- [1]. Zhou G, et al. Role of AMP-activated protein kinase in mechanism of action. J Clin Invest. 2001 Oct;108(8):1167-74.
- [2]. Saito S, et al. Compound C prevents the unfolded protein response during glucose deprivation through a mechanism independent of AMPK and BMP signaling. PLoS One. 2012;7(9):e45845.
- [3]. Yu PB, et al. Dorsomorphin inhibits BMP signals required for embryogenesis and iron metabolism. Nat Chem Biol. 2008 Jan;4(1):33-41.
- [4]. Kim YM, et al. Compound C independent of AMPK inhibits ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 expression in inflammatory stimulants-activated endothelial cells in vitro and in vivo. Atherosclerosis. 2011 Nov;219(1):57-64.
- [5]. Guo Y, et al. AMPK inhibition blocks ROS-NFκB signaling and attenuates endotoxemia-induced liver injury. PLoS One. 2014 Jan 24;9(1):e86881.

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

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