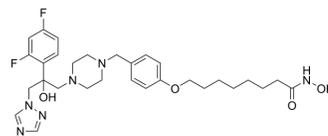


CYP51/HDAC-IN-1

Cat. No.:	HY-144643
CAS No.:	2502095-64-7
Molecular Formula:	C ₃₀ H ₄₀ F ₂ N ₆ O ₄
Molecular Weight:	586.67
Target:	Fungal; HDAC; Cytochrome P450
Pathway:	Anti-infection; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	CYP51/HDAC-IN-1 is a potent, orally active CYP51/HDAC dual inhibitor. CYP51/HDAC-IN-1 inhibits important virulence factors and down-regulated resistance-associated genes. CYP51/HDAC-IN-1 exhibits potent therapeutic effects for both tropical candidiasis and cryptococcal meningitis ^[1] .									
IC₅₀ & Target	CYP51									
In Vitro	<p>CYP51/HDAC-IN-1 (compound A5) exhibits the best inhibitory activity against both <i>Candida tropicalis</i> (<i>C. tropicalis</i>) and <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> (<i>C. neoformans</i>) with an MIC₈₀ of 0.5 µg/mL^[1].</p> <p>CYP51/HDAC-IN-1 (human umbilical vein endothelial cell line (HUVEC)) shows low toxicity to human normal cells (IC₅₀= 5.9 µg/mL (10.36 µM))^[1].</p> <p>CYP51/HDAC-IN-1 inhibits biofilm formation of <i>C. tropicalis</i> and <i>C. neoformans</i> in a dose-dependent manner^[1].</p> <p>CYP51/HDAC-IN-1 reduces the virulence of <i>C. neoformans</i> through down-regulating capsule-associated genes CAP10 and CAP60^[1].</p> <p>CYP51/HDAC-IN-1 increases the activity against FLC-resistant <i>C. tropicalis</i> by inhibits the overexpression of efflux pump genes, and down-regulated ERG11 gene in ergosterol biosynthetic pathway^[1].</p> <p>CYP51/HDAC-IN-1 exhibits HDAC inhibitory activity (IC₅₀=2.38 µM) and down-regulated HDAC genes (Rpd3, Hos1, Hos2, Clr61, Clr62, Hda1 and Hos3)^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>									
In Vivo	<p>CYP51/HDAC-IN-1 (20 mg/kg; p.o.; once a day for 5 consecutive days) exhibits potent therapeutic effects for both tropical candidiasis and cryptococcal meningitis (CM)^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>Female ICR mice, 4-6 weeks, 18-20g (injection with <i>C. tropicalis</i> and <i>C. neoformans</i> via tail vein)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>20 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>p.o.; once a day; 5 consecutive days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Reduced kidney fungal burden and brain fungal burden.</td> </tr> </table>		Animal Model:	Female ICR mice, 4-6 weeks, 18-20g (injection with <i>C. tropicalis</i> and <i>C. neoformans</i> via tail vein) ^[1]	Dosage:	20 mg/kg	Administration:	p.o.; once a day; 5 consecutive days	Result:	Reduced kidney fungal burden and brain fungal burden.
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Dosage:	20 mg/kg									
Administration:	p.o.; once a day; 5 consecutive days									
Result:	Reduced kidney fungal burden and brain fungal burden.									

REFERENCES

[1]. Zhu T, et al. Lanosterol 14 α -demethylase (CYP51)/histone deacetylase (HDAC) dual inhibitors for treatment of *Candida tropicalis* and *Cryptococcus neoformans* infections. *Eur J Med Chem.* 2021. 221:113524.

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

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