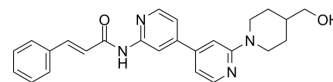


BPA-B9

Cat. No.:	HY-149086
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₅ H ₂₆ N ₄ O ₂
Molecular Weight:	414.5
Target:	RAR/RXR; Apoptosis; PARP; Bcl-2 Family
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; Apoptosis; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	BPA-B9 is a RXR α ligand and antagonist targeting the pRXR α -PLK1 interaction. BPA-B9 has excellent RXR α -binding affinity ($K_D=39.29 \pm 1.12$ nM). BPA-B9 inhibits the proliferation of cancer cells by inducing mitotic arrest and cell apoptosis ^[1] .																		
IC₅₀ & Target	PARP	Bcl-2	Mcl-1																
In Vitro	<p>BPA-B9 (0-250 nM, 24 h) induces a dose-dependent increase of apoptotic cells in MDA-MB-231 cells^[1].</p> <p>BPA-B9 (0-125 nM, 12 h) inhibits the cell cycle of A549 in the G2/M phase^[1].</p> <p>BPA-B9 (0-500 nM, 0-24 h) induces a dose- and time-dependent increase in the expression of cleaved PARP, and anti-apoptosis proteins Bcl-2 and Mcl-1 were reduced dose-dependently^[1].</p> <p>BPA-B9 shows excellent anti-proliferative activity against TNBC cell line MDA-MB-231 (IC₅₀=16 \pm 3 nM, SI > 3), and displays potent activities against HCC1937, A549, H460, HepG2, and HeLa cells with IC₅₀ values of 0.561 μM, 0.201 μM, 0.253 μM, 0.128 μM, and 0.077 μM, respectively^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Apoptosis Analysis^[1]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>MDA-MB-231 cells and A549 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0, 31.25, 62.50, 125, and 250 nM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>24 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Induced a dose-dependent t (0, 31.25, 62.50, 125, and 250 nM) increase (7.96, 16.94, 28.30, 30.40, 40.40%) of apoptotic cells in MDA-MB-231 cells.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Cell Cycle Analysis^[1]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>MDA-MB-231 cells and A549 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0, 15.625, 31.25, 62.50, and 125 nM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>12 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited the cell cycle of A549 in the G2/M phase. After incubation with BPA-B9 at 62.50 nM and 125 nM, the percentage of A549 cells in the G2/M phase reached 12.89% and 46.49%, respectively, compared to 8.62% in untreated cells.</td> </tr> </table>			Cell Line:	MDA-MB-231 cells and A549 cells	Concentration:	0, 31.25, 62.50, 125, and 250 nM	Incubation Time:	24 h	Result:	Induced a dose-dependent t (0, 31.25, 62.50, 125, and 250 nM) increase (7.96, 16.94, 28.30, 30.40, 40.40%) of apoptotic cells in MDA-MB-231 cells.	Cell Line:	MDA-MB-231 cells and A549 cells	Concentration:	0, 15.625, 31.25, 62.50, and 125 nM	Incubation Time:	12 h	Result:	Inhibited the cell cycle of A549 in the G2/M phase. After incubation with BPA-B9 at 62.50 nM and 125 nM, the percentage of A549 cells in the G2/M phase reached 12.89% and 46.49%, respectively, compared to 8.62% in untreated cells.
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Western Blot Analysis^[1]

Cell Line:	MDA-MB-231 cells
Concentration:	0, 7.8, 31.3, 125, and 500 nM
Incubation Time:	0, 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 24 h
Result:	Induced a time-dependent increase in the expression of cleaved PARP. Moreover, cleaved PARP was elevated, and anti-apoptosis proteins Bcl-2 and Mcl-1 were reduced dose-dependently.

In Vivo

BPA-B9 (0-25 mg/kg, IP, once every day for 15 days) has significant anticancer efficacy in vivo with no considerable side effects^[1].

BPA-B9 (25 mg/kg, IP or PO, once) displays better pharmacokinetics than the lead XS-060 (HY-149085)^[1].

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

Animal Model:	BALB/c mice (aged 4-6 weeks, with injection of MDA-MB-231 cells) ^[1]
Dosage:	0, 12.5, 25 mg/kg
Administration:	IP, once every day for 15 days
Result:	Inhibited tumor growth by causing mitotic arrest, chromosome aberrations, and DNA-damage response. Significantly reduced the tumor volume and the tumor growth inhibition (TGI) of BPA-B9 was 59.3% at a dosage of 25.0 mg/kg/day, but a slight difference was shown at the dose of 12.5 mg/kg/day with no statistical significance.

Animal Model:	Sprague-Dawley rats (10-14 weeks, 200-220g) ^[1]
Dosage:	25 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral absorption (p.o.) and intraperitoneal injection (i.p.), once, (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)
Result:	The oral absorption of BPA-B9 is very poor, while intraperitoneal injection displayed good absorption. Pharmacokinetic Parameters of XS-060 in Sprague-Dawley rats ^[1] .

	BPA-B9 25 mg/kg (i.p.)
T_{max} (h)	0.14 ± 0.10
C_{max} (µg/L)	8083.33 ± 1193.04
$AUC_{0-\infty}$ (µg·h/L)	14615.65 ± 5508.77
$T_{1/2}$ (h)	2.23 ± 0.17
CL _z /F (L/(h·kg))	1.55 ± 0.73
V _{d, z} /F (L/kg)	5.15 ± 2.78

REFERENCES

[1]. Chen J, et al. Discovery of bipyridine amide derivatives targeting pXRα-PLK1 interaction for anticancer therapy. Eur J Med Chem. 2023 Apr 6;254:115341.

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

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