

## SMYD3-IN-2

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Cat. No.:</b>          | HY-152228   |
| <b>Molecular Formula:</b> | C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>21</sub> BrN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>                           |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b>  | 505.36  |
| <b>Target:</b>            | Histone Methyltransferase; Autophagy  |
| <b>Pathway:</b>           | Epigenetics; Autophagy  |
| <b>Storage:</b>           | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

|                                     |   |  |               |  |                |                 |                  |                                  |         |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---------------|--|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------|--|
| <b>Description</b>                  | SMYD3-IN-2 is a SMYD3 inhibitor against gastric cancer via inducing lethal autophagy. SMYD3-IN-2 has inhibitory for SMYD3 and BGC823 cells with IC <sub>50</sub> values of 0.81 μM and 0.75 μM, respectively. SMYD3-IN-2 can be used for the research of cancer <sup>[1]</sup> .  |  |               |  |                |                 |                  |                                  |         |  |
| <b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b> | SMYD3<br>0.81 μM μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )   |  |               |  |                |                 |                  |                                  |         |  |
| <b>In Vitro</b>                     | <p>SMYD3-IN-2 (compound 7r) (1.0 μM) exhibits potent inhibitory capacity against SMYD3 and BGC823 cells with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.81 μM and 0.75 μM, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>SMYD3-IN-2 (1.0 μM; 24 h) can suppress Akt methylation and activation by SMYD3<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>SMYD3-IN-2 (0-48 h) suppresses the proliferation of BGC823 stomach adenocarcinoma cells by inducing autophagic cell death<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Western Blot Analysis<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>BGC823 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>1.0 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>24 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Suppressed the methylation levels of H3K4 and could significantly inhibit the lysine methylation of Akt1 by SMYD3.</td> </tr> </table> |  | Cell Line:    | BGC823 cells                                     | Concentration: | 1.0 μM          | Incubation Time: | 24 h                             | Result: | Suppressed the methylation levels of H3K4 and could significantly inhibit the lysine methylation of Akt1 by SMYD3. |
| Cell Line:                          | BGC823 cells  |  |               |  |                |                 |                  |                                  |         |  |
| Concentration:                      | 1.0 μM  |  |               |  |                |                 |                  |                                  |         |  |
| Incubation Time:                    | 24 h  |  |               |  |                |                 |                  |                                  |         |  |
| Result:                             | Suppressed the methylation levels of H3K4 and could significantly inhibit the lysine methylation of Akt1 by SMYD3.  |  |               |  |                |                 |                  |                                  |         |  |
| <b>In Vivo</b>                      | <p>SMYD3-IN-2 (compound 7r) (i.p.; 15 and 30 mg/kg) suppresses the growth of BGC823 xenograft models in vivo<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>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>Xenograft Balb/c nude mice models<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>15 and 30 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneally administration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Remarkably suppressed the tumor volume, tumor weight and growth curves of gastric</td> </tr> </table>   |  | Animal Model: | Xenograft Balb/c nude mice models <sup>[1]</sup> | Dosage:        | 15 and 30 mg/kg | Administration:  | Intraperitoneally administration | Result: | Remarkably suppressed the tumor volume, tumor weight and growth curves of gastric                                  |
| Animal Model:                       | Xenograft Balb/c nude mice models <sup>[1]</sup>  |  |               |  |                |                 |                  |                                  |         |  |
| Dosage:                             | 15 and 30 mg/kg   |  |               |  |                |                 |                  |                                  |         |  |
| Administration:                     | Intraperitoneally administration  |  |               |  |                |                 |                  |                                  |         |  |
| Result:                             | Remarkably suppressed the tumor volume, tumor weight and growth curves of gastric   |  |               |  |                |                 |                  |                                  |         |  |

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cancer xenografts in a dose-dependent manner.  
Resulted in strong immunohistochemistry staining of LC3-II and p62, weak staining of p-Akt (T308) and Ki67.

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## REFERENCES

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[1]. Hong-Ping Zhu, et al. Discovery of tetrahydrofuranyl spirooxindole-based SMYD3 inhibitors against gastric cancer via inducing lethal autophagy. Eur J Med Chem. 2023 Jan 15;246:115009.

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

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