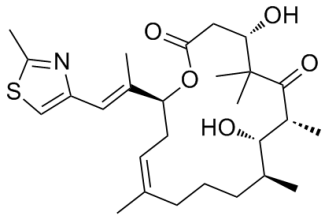
Data Sheet

Product Name:	Epothilone D
Cat. No.:	HY-15278
CAS No.:	189453-10-9
Molecular Formula:	C27H41NO5S
Molecular Weight:	491.68
Target:	Microtubule/Tubulin
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Cytoskeleton
Solubility:	10 mM in DMSO



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Epothilone D is a potent **microtubule** stabilizer.
IC50 & Target: Microtubule/Tubulin[1]
In Vitro: Epothilone D (KOS–862) is a more potent microtubule stabilizer in vitro than epothilone A or B. In vitro, Epothilone D has shown potent cytotoxicity in a panel of human tumor cell lines, with similar potency to paclitaxel. Epothilone D also shows a definite advantage over paclitaxel in drug–resistant cell lines, and retained its cytotoxicity against a multidrug resistant cell line over–expressing P–glycoprotein[1]. Epothilone D (EpoD) is a microtubules (MTs)–stabilizing agent[2].
In Vivo: To evaluate whether Epothilone D (EpoD) improves MT and axonal function in PS19 mice, groups of 3–month old male PS19 mice received weekly i.p. injections of vehicle or Epothilone D (1 mg/kg or 3 mg/kg) for a total of 3 months. In addition, 3–month old non–Tg littermates received 3 mg/kg Epothilone D or vehicle. The 3 mg/kg Epothilone D dose corresponds to ~10–fold less than that used in a Phase II clinical study, which should minimize side–effects such as neutropenia that are observed with MT–stabilizing drugs in human subjects. PS19 and WT mice that receive Epothilone D show no signs of drug intolerance. Indeed, all drug–treated mice exhibited weight gain that is indistinguishable from vehicle–treated animals. Likewise, relative organ weights are similar in vehicle– and Epothilone D–treated mice. The motor performance of Epothilone D–treated mice, assessed using a standard rotarod test, is not significantly different from vehicle–treated cohorts. Finally, although there is minor group–to–group variability, there are no significant differences in white blood cell counts or neutrophil content between any of the treatment cohorts. Thus, the low doses of Epothilone D utilized in these studies appeared to be well tolerated[2].

PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

Animal Administration: Epothilone D (EpoD) in 100% DMSO and diluted with saline or PBS (Mice)[2].[2]Mice[2]
Groups of mice (n=3) receive intraperitoneal (i.p.) injections of 3.7 mg/kg of epoD dissolved in 100% DMSO, followed by euthanization using approved at times ranging from 0.25 h to 24 h. In another study, groups of mice (n=3) receive injections of 3 mg/kg of epoD in 100% DMSO followed by euthanization 4, 6 and 10 days later. The epoD levels in brain and blood samples are determined using LC–MS/MS protocols. Groups (n=10–13) of 3–month old PS19 tau Tg mice or 3–month old non–Tg littermates are administered weekly i.p. injections of 1 mg/kg epoD, 3 mg/kg of epoD or vehicle (DMSO), for a total of 3 months. Animals are monitored for signs of abnormal behavior or distress, and are weighed weekly. After final dosing, the mice undergo motor function and cognitive testing. After euthanization, brains and optic nerve (ON) are recovered for immunohistochemical analyses. A subset of mice from each group also undergo necropsy evaluation with organ weights recorded.

References:

[1]. Konner J, et al. Phase I clinical, pharmacokinetic, and pharmacodynamic study of KOS–862 (Epothilone D) in patients with advanced solid tumors and lymphoma. Invest New Drugs. 2012 Dec;30(6):2294–302.
[2]. Brunden KR, et al. Epothilone D improves microtubule density, axonal integrity, and cognition in a transgenic mouse model of tauopathy. J Neurosci. 2010 Oct 13;30(41):13861–6.

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