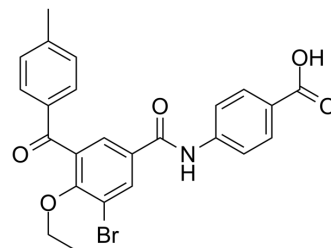


AGN 196996

Cat. No.:	HY-16682	
CAS No.:	958295-17-5	
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₄ H ₂₀ BrNO ₅	
Molecular Weight:	482.32	
Target:	RAR/RXR; Autophagy	
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; 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

DMSO : 250 mg/mL (518.33 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Concentration	Mass		
	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	2.0733 mL	10.3666 mL	20.7331 mL
5 mM	0.4147 mL	2.0733 mL	4.1466 mL
10 mM	0.2073 mL	1.0367 mL	2.0733 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: 2.08 mg/mL (4.31 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.31 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

AGN 196996 is a potent and selective RARα antagonist with Ki value of 2 nM; little binding affinity for RARβ (Ki=1087 nM) and RARγ (Ki=8523 nM). IC50 value: 2 nM (Ki) Target: RARα antagonist AGN 196996 shows no activity in transactivation assays, but instead block the gene transcriptional activity induced by ATRA and other RAR agonists.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Biomed Pharmacother. 2019 Oct;118:109279.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

- [1]. Hammond LA, et al. Antagonists of retinoic acid receptors (RARs) are potent growth inhibitors of prostate carcinoma cells. Br J Cancer. 2001 Aug 3;85(3):453-62.
- [2]. Keedwell RG, et al. An antagonist of retinoic acid receptors more effectively inhibits growth of human prostate cancer cells than normal prostate epithelium. Br J Cancer. 2004 Aug 2;91(3):580-8.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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