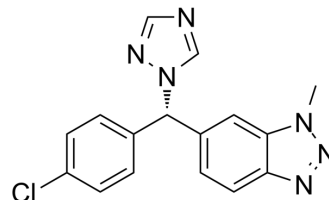


## Vorozole

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-19599
<b>CAS No.:</b>	129731-10-8
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>13</sub> ClN <sub>6</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	324.77
<b>Target:</b>	Cytochrome P450
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
<b>Storage:</b>	-20°C, stored under nitrogen * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (stored under nitrogen)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Vorozole is a potent and selective, orally active non-steroidal aromatase inhibitor <sup>[1][2]</sup> . Vorozole shows antitumor activity in vivo. Vorozole has the potential for the research of mammary cancer <sup>[3]</sup> .									
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	Aromatase									
<b>In Vitro</b>	Vorozole inhibits aromatase activity with an IC <sub>50</sub> s of 1.4 nM in FSH-stimulated rat granulosa cells <sup>[4]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.									
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Vorozole (0.8-1.25 mg/kg; Gavage; daily for 77 days) shows antitumor effect and increase the release of serum insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-1 and serum testosterone levels<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>Vorozole (p.o.; 5 days) dose-dependently reduced uterus weight and completely inhibited tumor aromatase in ovariectomized nude mice<sup>[4]</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>Female Sprague-Dawley rats<sup>[3]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.08, 0.16, 0.31, 0.63 or 1.25 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Gavage; daily (starting at 43 days of age) for 77 days; given a single i.v. dose of methylnitrosourea (MNU) (50 mg/kg body wt) after 7 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Caused a dose-dependent increase in body weight gain and decrease in cancer incidence, increased the insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-1, serum testosterone levels.</td> </tr> </table>		Animal Model:	Female Sprague-Dawley rats <sup>[3]</sup>	Dosage:	0.08, 0.16, 0.31, 0.63 or 1.25 mg/kg	Administration:	Gavage; daily (starting at 43 days of age) for 77 days; given a single i.v. dose of methylnitrosourea (MNU) (50 mg/kg body wt) after 7 days	Result:	Caused a dose-dependent increase in body weight gain and decrease in cancer incidence, increased the insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-1, serum testosterone levels.
Animal Model:	Female Sprague-Dawley rats <sup>[3]</sup>									
Dosage:	0.08, 0.16, 0.31, 0.63 or 1.25 mg/kg									
Administration:	Gavage; daily (starting at 43 days of age) for 77 days; given a single i.v. dose of methylnitrosourea (MNU) (50 mg/kg body wt) after 7 days									
Result:	Caused a dose-dependent increase in body weight gain and decrease in cancer incidence, increased the insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-1, serum testosterone levels.									

### REFERENCES

- [1]. Wouters W, et al. Pharmacology of vorozole. J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol. 1993 Mar;44(4-6):617-21.
- [2]. Wiseman LR, et al. Vorozole. Drugs Aging. 1997 Sep;11(3):245-50; discussion 251-2.
- [3]. Lubet RA, et al. Chemopreventive effects of the aromatase inhibitor vorozole (R 83842) in the methylnitrosourea-induced mammary cancer model. Carcinogenesis. 1998 Aug;19(8):1345-51.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: [tech@MedChemExpress.com](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA