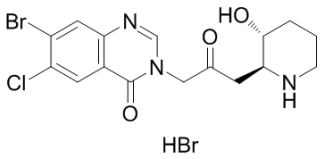
Halofuginone hydrobromide

Cat. No.:	HY-N1584A
CAS No.:	64924-67-0
Molecular Formula:	$C_{16}H_{18}Br_2ClN_3O_3$
Molecular Weight:	495.59
Target:	DNA/RNA Synthesis; TGF-beta/Smad
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Stem Cell/Wnt; TGF-beta/Smad
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 : 50 mg/mL (100.89 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.0178 mL	10.0890 mL	20.1780 mL
	5 mM	0.4036 mL	2.0178 mL	4.0356 mL
	10 mM	0.2018 mL	1.0089 mL	2.0178 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: **10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline**
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.04 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: **10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)**
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.04 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: **10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil**
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.04 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Halofuginone hydrobromide (RU-19110 hydrobromide) is a less-toxic form of Febrifugine, which is isolated from the plant Dichroa febrifuga[1]. Halofuginone inhibits **prolyl-tRNA synthetase** in an ATP-dependent manner with a K_i of 18.3 nM[2]. Halofuginone attenuates osteoarthritis (OA) by inhibition of **TGF-β** activity[3].

IC_{50} & Target

Ki: 18.3±0.5 nM (prolyl-tRNA synthetase)[2]

In Vitro

Halofuginone competitively inhibits prolyl-tRNA synthetase by occupying both the prolineand tRNA-binding pockets of prolyl-tRNA synthetase[1].

The IC_{50}s of Halofuginone (1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000 nM; 48 hours) are 114.6 and 58.9 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively.

The IC_{50}s of Halofuginone (1, 10, 100, 1000 nM; 24 hours) for NRF2 protein are 22.3 and 37.2 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively. The IC_{50} of Halofuginone for global protein synthesis is 22.6 and 45.7 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively[1].

Cell Viability Assay[1]

Cell Line:	KYSE70 cells from human oesophageal cancer harbouring a mutation in the NRF2 gene and A549 cells harbouring theKEAP1 gene mutation
Concentration:	1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000 nM
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	The IC_{50}s were 114.6 and 58.9 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively.

Western Blot Analysis[1]

Cell Line:	KYSE70 cells from human oesophageal cancer harbouring a mutation in the NRF2 gene and A549 cells harbouring theKEAP1 gene mutation.
Concentration:	1, 10, 100, 1000 nM
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	The IC_{50}s for NRF2 protein were 22.3 and 37.2 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively.

In Vivo

Halofuginone (0.2, 0.5, 1 or 2.5 mg/kg; injected intraperitoneally every other day for 1 month) attenuates progression of OA in anterior cruciate ligament transection (ACLT) mice. Lower concentration (0.2 or 0.5 mg/kg) has minimal effects on subchondral bone and higher concentration (2.5 mg/kg) induces proteoglycan loss in articular cartilage[3].

Halofuginone (0.25 mg/kg; intraperitoneally injected; every day; 16 days) decreases NRF2 protein levels in tumors. While the tumor volumes do not change substantially between treatments with the vehicle, Halofuginone (0.25 mg/kg, intraperitoneally injected, every day) or cisplatin alone. Combined treatment with Halofuginone and Cisplatin significantly suppresses the tumor volume compared to treatment with Halofuginone or cisplatin alone[1].

Animal Model:	3-month-old male C57BL/6J (WT) mice[3]
Dosage:	0.2, 0.5, 1 or 2.5 mg/kg
Administration:	Injected intraperitoneally every other day for 1 month
Result:	Attenuated progression of OA in ACLT mice.

Animal Model:	Male nude mice (BALB/C nu/nu mice) (6-8-week)[1]
Dosage:	0.25 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneally injected; every day; 16 days
Result:	The combined treatment with Cisplatin significantly suppressed the tumor volume. NRF2 protein levels in tumors were indeed decreased.

REFERENCES

[1]. Tsuchida K, et al. Halofuginone enhances the chemo-sensitivity of cancer cells by suppressing NRF2 accumulation. Free Radic Biol Med. 2017 Feb;103:236-247.

[2]. Keller TL, et al. Halofuginone and other Febrifugine derivatives inhibit prolyl-tRNA synthetase. Nat Chem Biol. 2012 Feb 12;8(3):311-7.

[3]. Cui Z, et al. Halofuginone attenuates osteoarthritis by inhibition of TGF-β activity and H-type vessel formation in subchondral bone. Ann Rheum Dis. 2016 Sep;75(9):1714-21.

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