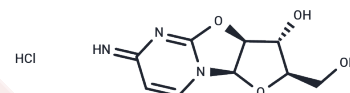


## Ancitabine hydrochloride

## Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	10212-25-6
Formula:	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>12</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
Molecular Weight:	261.66
Storage:	Store under nitrogen Powder: -20°C for 3 years   In solvent: -80°C for 1 year <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>



## Biological Description

Description	Ancitabine hydrochloride (NSC 145668 HCl) is the hydrochloride salt of a cytarabine congener prodrug with antineoplastic activity. Upon administration, ancitabine is slowly hydrolyzed into cytarabine. Subsequently, cytarabine is converted to the triphosphate form within the cell and then competes with cytidine for incorporation into DNA. Because the arabinose sugar sterically hinders the rotation of the molecule within DNA, DNA replication ceases, specifically during the S phase of the cell cycle. Cytarabine agent also inhibits DNA polymerase, resulting in a decrease in DNA replication and repair. Compared to cytarabine, a more prolonged, consistent cytarabine-mediated therapeutic effect may be achieved with ancitabine because of the slow hydrolytic conversion of ancitabine to cytarabine.
Targets(IC50)	Autophagy,DNA/RNA Synthesis,Virus Protease
In vitro	Cycloctidine, an effective immunosuppressant, antiviral, and antitumor agent, can be used in the treatment of leukemia. Its maximal inhibitory effect is achieved through administration via various composite injection methods.
In vivo	Cycloctidine exhibits its most pronounced effects on cells that require DNA replication and are in the rapid division phase of mitosis. It inhibits DNA and RNA polymerases and nucleotide reductase, which are essential for DNA synthesis. Structurally similar to human deoxynucleosides, Cycloctidine HCl (Ancitabine), integrates into human DNA, resulting in cell death. It serves as a prodrug of Cytarabine.
Kinase Assay	Human placental aromatase activity: The assay is performed in a total volume of 1 mL at 37 °C. Unless otherwise noted, the incubation mixture contains 11 nM [4- <sup>14</sup> C] androstene-3, 17-dione ([4- <sup>14</sup> C]A), 24 mM NADPH (tetrasodium salt Type III), the appropriate concentrations of the desired inhibitor, and 120 µg of microsomal protein. The (4- <sup>14</sup> C)A is added as a solution in 1.7% ethanol in 0.05 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4), so that the final concentration of ethanol does not exceed 0.02% (v/v). The reaction is started by the addition of enzyme and stopped after 20 min by the addition of 7 vol of ethyl acetate. The mixture is agitated on a vortex mixer and centrifuged at 600 g for 5 min. The aqueous phase is re-extracted with 7 vol of ethyl acetate, and the combined extracts are evaporated to dryness using an Evapo-Mix. Over 99% of the radio- active of [4- <sup>14</sup> C] added is recovered using this extraction system. The residue obtained is dissolved in 150 µL acetone, and 100 µL aliquots are chromatographed for 65 min on thin-layer plates precoated with silica gel 60 using

## A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

Kinase Assay	ethyl: acetate: isooctane (140:60, v/v; system A) or toluene: chloroform: methanol (70:140:20; system B). The radioactive zones of the plate are located with a Berthold LB 2760 thin-layer scanner. The radioactive estradiol (E2) and estrone (E1) peaks are identified by comparison with authentic standards. The corresponding bonding band of silica gel is transferred to vials containing 10 mL of scintillation fluid, and counted with a 6880 Liquid Scintillation system.
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### Solubility Information

Solubility	Ethanol: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble), DMSO: 10 mg/mL (38.22 mM), Sonication is recommended. H <sub>2</sub> O: 26.31 mg/mL (100.55 mM), Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
In vivo Formulation	10% DMSO+40% PEG300+5% Tween 80+45% Saline: 1 mg/mL (3.82 mM), Sonication is recommended. <i>Please add the solvents sequentially, clarifying the solution as much as possible before adding the next one. Dissolve by heating and/or sonication if necessary. Working solution is recommended to be prepared and used immediately. The formulation provided above is for reference purposes only. In vivo formulations may vary and should be modified based on specific experimental conditions.</i>

### Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	3.8218 mL	19.1088 mL	38.2175 mL
5 mM	0.7644 mL	3.8218 mL	7.6435 mL
10 mM	0.3822 mL	1.9109 mL	3.8218 mL
50 mM	0.0764 mL	0.3822 mL	0.7644 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

### Reference

- Kirsch LE, et al. J Pharm Sci, 1984, 73(7), 896-902.  
Gray GD, et al. Biochem Pharmacol, 1972, 21(4), 465-475.  
Lowenberg B, et al. N Engl J Med, 2011, 364(11), 1027-1036.

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