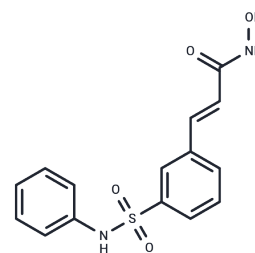


Rac-Belinostat

Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	414864-00-9
Formula:	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₄ S
Molecular Weight:	318.35
Storage:	Powder: -20°C for 3 years In solvent: -80°C for 1 year Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.



Biological Description

Description	Rac-Belinostat (PX-105684) is a novel hydroxamic acid-type histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor with antineoplastic activity. Belinostat targets HDAC enzymes, thereby inhibiting tumor cell proliferation, inducing apoptosis, promoting cellular differentiation, and inhibiting angiogenesis. This agent may sensitize drug-resistant tumor cells to other antineoplastic agents, possibly through a mechanism involving the down-regulation of thymidylate synthase.
Targets(IC50)	HDAC, Autophagy
In vitro	In bladder cells of mice, Belinostat induces the expression of p21WAF1, core HDAC, and genes essential for cellular communication. When administered to A2780 and A2780/cp70 xenografts, Belinostat at a dosage of 10 mg/kg significantly delays tumor growth without affecting the body weight of the animals. A higher dose of Belinostat (100 mg/kg) targeting A2780 xenografts alone achieves a tumor inhibition rate of 47%, demonstrating a dose-dependent effect. The combined treatment of Belinostat (100 mg/kg) and Carboplatin (40 mg/kg) extends the delay in tumor growth to 18.6-22.5 days. Moreover, when applied to mice carrying Bortezomib-resistant UMSCC-11A xenografts, the compound exhibits gastrointestinal toxicity. Importantly, the concomitant use of Bortezomib and Belinostat significantly suppresses tumor growth.
In vivo	Belinostat exhibits low activity against A2780/cp70 and 2780AD cells, which are derived from A2780 cells resistant to doxorubicin and cisplatin. In ovarian cancer cell lines, Belinostat enhances microtubule acetylation. It inhibits tumor cell growth, including A2780, HCT116, HT29, WIL, CALU-3, MCF7, PC3, and HS852 cells (IC ₅₀ : 0.2-0.66 μM), through acetylation of histones H3/H4 and PARP cleavage, thereby inducing apoptosis. Belinostat notably suppresses the growth of bladder cancer cells, particularly the 5637 cells, with an accumulation of cells in the G ₀ -G ₁ phase, a decline in the S phase, and an increase in the G ₂ -M phase. Its inhibitory effect on cell growth is independent of the multidrug-resistant phenotype, although the activity of docetaxel is significantly affected. Belinostat enhances the inhibitory activity of carboplatin or docetaxel on A2780 and OVCAR-3 cells. Within a TGF-β signaling-dependent mechanism, Belinostat activates protein kinase A and reduces survivin mRNA levels.
Kinase Assay	Histone Deacetylase Activity: Subconfluent cultures are harvested and washed twice in ice cold PBS and pelleted by centrifugation at 200 × g for 5 min. The cell pellet is resuspended in two volumes of lysis buffer [60 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.4) containing 30% glycerol and 450 mM NaCl] and lysed by three freeze (dry ice) thaw (30 °C water bath)

Kinase Assay	<p>cycles. Cell debris is removed by centrifugation at 1.2×10^4 g for 5 min, and the supernatant is stored at -80 °C. Histone H4 peptide (sequence SGRGKGGKGLGKGGAKRHRK corresponding to the 20 NH₂-terminal residues) is acetylated by a recombinant protein containing the hypoxanthine-aminopterin-thymidine domain of p300, using [³H]acetyl CoA as a source of acetate. H4 peptide (100 µg) is mixed with hypoxanthine-aminopterin-thymidine buffer (50 mM Tris HCl pH 8.0, 5% glycerol, 50 mM KCl, and 0.1 mM EDTA), 1 mM DTT, 1 mM 4-(2-aminoethyl) benzenesulfonyl fluoride, 1 × complete protease inhibitors, 50 µL of purified p300, and 1.85 m [³H]acetyl CoA (4.50 Ci/mmol) in a final volume of 300 µL and incubated at 30 °C for 45 min. The p300 protein is removed by incubation with 20 µL of 50% Ni-agarose beads for 1 hour at 4 °C and centrifugation. The supernatant is applied to a 2 mL Sephadex G15 column, and the flow through is collected. One milliliter of distilled Water is gently applied, and three drop fractions are collected; this is repeated until 4-5 mL of distilled Water has been added, and ~ 40 fractions are collected. Three microliters of each fraction are diluted in 2 mL of scintillation fluid and counted in a scintillation counter to identify the fractions containing the labeled peptide. These fractions are pooled, and 1 µL of the combined sample is measured to assess the radioactivity in every peptide batch ($3-7 \times 10^3$ cpm/µL). For activity assays, the reaction is carried out in a total volume of 150 µL of buffer [60 mM Tris (pH 7.4) containing 30% glycerol] containing 2 µL of cell extract and, where used, 2 µL of belinostat. The reaction is started by the addition of 2 µL of [³H] labeled substrate (acetylated histone H4 peptide corresponding to the 20 NH₂-terminal residues). Samples are incubated at 37 °C for 45 min, and the reaction stopped by the addition of HCl and acetic acid (0.72 and 0.12 M final concentrations, respectively). Released [³H]acetate is extracted into 750 µL of ethyl acetate, and samples are centrifuged at 1.2×10^4 g for 5 min. The upper phase (600 µL) is transferred to 3 mL of scintillation fluid and counted.</p>
Cell Research	<p>Tumor cell lines are seeded in 5 mL of medium at a density of 8×10^4 cells/25 cm² flask and incubated for 48 hours. Cells are exposed to Belinostat (0.016 to 10 µM) for 24 hours. The medium is removed, and 1 mL of trypsin/EDTA is added to each flask. Once the cells have detached, 1 mL of medium is added, the cells are resuspended, and those from the control untreated flask are counted. Cells are diluted and plated into 6-cm Petri dishes (three per flask) at a density of 0.5-2 × 10³ cells/dish depending on the cell line. Cells from the drug-treated flasks are diluted and plated as for the control flasks. Dishes are incubated for 10-15 days at 37 °C. Cells are washed with PBS, fixed in methanol, and stained with crystal violet, and colonies that contained ≥50 cells counted. Sensitivity is expressed as the IC₅₀ defined as the concentration of belinostat required to reduce the number of colonies to 50% of that of the control untreated cells. (Only for Reference)</p>

Solubility Information

Solubility	<p>Ethanol: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble), H₂O: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble), DMSO: 65 mg/mL (204.18 mM), Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)</p>
In vivo Formulation	<p>10% DMSO+40% PEG300+5% Tween 80+45% Saline: 2 mg/mL (6.28 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></p>

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	3.1412 mL	15.706 mL	31.412 mL
5 mM	0.6282 mL	3.1412 mL	6.2824 mL
10 mM	0.3141 mL	1.5706 mL	3.1412 mL
50 mM	0.0628 mL	0.3141 mL	0.6282 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

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