

# Produktinformation



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



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# **Product** Data Sheet

### CADD522

Cat. No.: HY-107999 CAS No.: 199735-88-1

Molecular Formula: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>13</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> Molecular Weight:

Target: Reactive Oxygen Species

326.17

Pathway: Immunology/Inflammation; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; NF-κB

4°C, stored under nitrogen Storage:

\* In solvent : -80°C, 2 years; -20°C, 1 year (stored under nitrogen)

#### **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

DMSO: 250 mg/mL (766.47 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.0659 mL	15.3294 mL	30.6589 mL
	5 mM	0.6132 mL	3.0659 mL	6.1318 mL
	10 mM	0.3066 mL	1.5329 mL	3.0659 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: ≥ 2.17 mg/mL (6.65 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.17 mg/mL (6.65 mM); Clear solution

#### **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description CADD522 is a RUNX2-DNA binding inhibitor (downregulates RUNX2-mediated transcription of downstream target genes), with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 10 nM. CADD522 inhibits primary tumor growth and experimental metastasis of tumor cells in the lungs of immune-compromised mice. CADD522 can be used in study of cancer [1][2].

IC<sub>50</sub> & Target RUNX2 10 nM

CADD522 (0-100  $\mu$ M; 24-72 h) exhibits a strong inhibitory effect on BC cell growth and survival<sup>[1]</sup>. In Vitro

CADD522 (50 μM; 72 h) shows anti-proliferative effect by inducing cell cycle arrest (G1 phase)<sup>[1]</sup>. CADD522 (50 µM; 8 days) inhibits tumorsphere formation and (50 µM; 24 h) in vitro invasion of BC cells (without cellular

toxicity)[1].

CADD522 (2, 10, 25, 50, 100  $\mu$ M; 48 h) inhibits RUNX2 transcriptional activity by inhibiting RUNX2-DNA binding in T47D-RUNX2 and T47D-Empty cells<sup>[1]</sup>.

CADD522 (50  $\mu$ M; 72 h) upregulates RUNX2 levels through increased RUNX2 stability in cells [1].

CADD522 (50  $\mu$ M; 6 or 24 h) increases ROS generation of mitochondrial in MCF7 and MDA-468 cells [2].

CADD522 (0-2000 nM, 30 min) inhibits mitochondrial ATP synthase activity in MDA-231 and MDA-468 cells<sup>[2]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### Cell Viability Assay<sup>[1]</sup>

Cell Line:	MDA-MB-468, MCF7, MCF10A, IEC-6, GES-1 and C2C12 cells	
Concentration:	0-100 μΜ	
Incubation Time:	24-72 h	
Result:	Displayed a dose- and time-dependent cell growth inhibition over 72 h.  Exhibited low cytotoxicity for normal cell growth.	
Cell Cycle Analysis <sup>[1]</sup>		
Cell Line:	MCF7, MDA-468 and MDA-231 cells	
Concentration:	50 μM	
Incubation Time:	72 h	
Result:	Induced MDA-231 cells accumulated at the G1 and G2/M phase whereas MCF7 and MDA-468 cells were at the G1 phase.	
Cell Viability Assay <sup>[1]</sup>		
Cell Line:	MCF7, MCF7-tet-off cells	
Concentration:	50 μM	
Incubation Time:	8 days	
Result:	Dramatically decreased the size as well as the number of tumorspheres, and severely disrupted tumorspheres at day 4.  Showed a relatively selective effect on BC cells (did not have a significant influence on mammosphere formation of the MCF10A non-malignant mammary epithelial cells).	
Cell Invasion Assay <sup>[1]</sup>		
Cell Line:	MCF7-tet-off (+Doxy), MCF7-tet-off (-Doxy) cells	
Concentration:	50 μM	
Incubation Time:	24 h	
Result:	Almost abrogated the invasiveness of both MCF7-tet-off (+Doxy) and MCF7-tet-off (-Doxy) cells without cellular toxicity.	
Cell Viability Assay <sup>[1]</sup>		
Cell Line:	T47D-RUNX2 and T47D-Empty cells	
Concentration:	2, 10, 25, 50, 100 μΜ	
Incubation Time:	48 h	

Result:	Resulted in a dramatic decrease of the promoter-luciferase (Luc) activities of RUNX2 downstream target genes such as MMP13 and VEGF (metastasis markers) and OC (osteogenesis marker).	
RT-PCR <sup>[1]</sup>		
Cell Line:	T47D and MCF7 cells (ectopic expressing RUNX2)	
Concentration:	50 μΜ	
Incubation Time:	72 h	
Result:	Significantly inhibited the mRNA level (RUNX2-mediated) of Glut-1 and LDHA.	
Western Blot Analysis <sup>[1]</sup>		
Cell Line:	T47D-RUNX2 and MCF7-RUNX2 cells	
Concentration:	50 μM	
Incubation Time:	72 h	
Result:	Enhanced both mRNA and protein expression of RUNX2.	
Western Blot Analysis <sup>[1]</sup>		
Cell Line:	MDA-468 and MDA-231 cells	
Concentration:	50 μΜ	
Incubation Time:	2, 4, 6 h	
Result:	Increased RUNX2 stability by delaying protein degradation.	
Cell Viability Assay <sup>[2]</sup>		
Cell Line:	MCF7 and MDA-468 cells	
Concentration:	50 μM	
Incubation Time:	6 or 24 h	
Result:	Increased the level of mitochondrial ROS, which was more evident in serum-free than serum-containing condition.	
Cell Viability Assay <sup>[2]</sup>		
Cell Line:	MDA-231 and MDA-468 cells	
Concentration:	50, 250, 2000 nM (for MDA-231); 500, 2000 nM (for MDA-468)	
Incubation Time:	30 min	
Result:	Inhibited the activity of A TP synthase.	

In Vivo

CADD522 (1, 5 and 20 mg/kg; i.p.; twice a week for 45 days) delays the onset of the tumors and suppresses tumor growth in  $mice^{[1]}$ .

 ${\tt CADD522~(10~mg/kg;i.p.;twice~a~week~for~11~days)~suppresses~tumor~metastasis~and~inhibits~expression~of~Ki-67~in~mice}^{\left[1\right]}.$ 

Animal Model:	Female mice (6-week-old; MMTV-PyMT transgenic model) <sup>[1]</sup> .		
Dosage:	1, 5 and 20 mg/kg		
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; twice a week for 45 days.		
Result:	Delayed the onset of the tumors, delayed tumor development and reduced tumor burden in transgenic MMTV-PyMT mice.  Reduced the tumor weight in mice.		
Animal Model:	Female NOD scid gamma (NSG) mice and nude mice (TNBC-PDX Br-001 model) $^{[1]}$ .		
Dosage:	10 mg/kg		
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; twice a week for 11 days.		
Result:	Significant decreased tumor volume and markedly inhibited expression of Ki-67.  Inhibited experimental metastasis of BC cells in vivo. (did not significantly decrease body weight or influence the general health of animals).		

### **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

• Nat Commun. 2022 Nov 4;13(1):6648.

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#### **REFERENCES**

[1]. Kim MS, et al. Characterization of CADD522, a small molecule that inhibits RUNX2-DNA binding and exhibits antitumor activity. Oncotarget. 2017 Aug 10;8(41):70916-70940.

[2]. Kim MS, et al. Targeting breast cancer metabolism with a novel inhibitor of mitochondrial ATP synthesis. Oncotarget. 2020 Oct 27;11(43):3863-3885.

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

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