



# SZABO SCANDIC

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### SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

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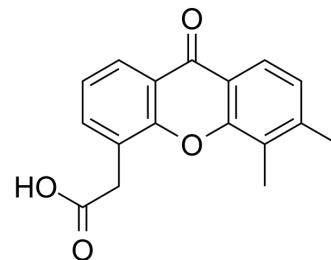
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## Vadimezan

Cat. No.:	HY-10964
CAS No.:	117570-53-3
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
Molecular Weight:	282.29
Target:	STING; Influenza Virus; IFNAR
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation; Anti-infection
Storage:	<div> Powder -20°C 3 years </div> <div> 4°C 2 years </div> <div> In solvent -80°C 1 year </div> <div> -20°C 6 months </div>



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 7.14 mg/mL (25.29 mM; Need ultrasonic)  
7.5% sodium bicarbonate : 6.67 mg/mL (23.63 mM; Need ultrasonic)

	Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM		3.5425 mL	17.7123 mL	35.4246 mL
	5 mM		0.7085 mL	3.5425 mL	7.0849 mL
	10 mM		0.3542 mL	1.7712 mL	3.5425 mL

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

#### In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 50% PEG300 >> 50% saline  
Solubility: 5 mg/mL (17.71 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: ≥ 0.71 mg/mL (2.52 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
Solubility: ≥ 0.71 mg/mL (2.52 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Vadimezan (DMXAA; ASA-404), the tumor vascular disrupting agent (tumor-VDA), is a murine agonist of the stimulator of interferon genes (STING) and also a potent inducer of type I IFNs and other cytokines. Vadimezan has anti-influenza virus H1N1-PR8 activities.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

STING<sup>[1]</sup>, type I IFNs<sup>[2]</sup>

<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Vadimezan (DMXAA), the vascular disrupting agent, is a murine agonist of the stimulator of interferon genes (STING) and also a potent inducer of type I IFNs and other cytokines. Vadimezan (DMXAA) has no detrimental effect on 344SQ-ELuc cell viability. It is found that Vadimezan-mediated up regulation of the NF-<math>\kappa</math>B pathway as shown by increased p65 phosphorylation in M2 macrophages<sup>[1]</sup>. Results demonstrate that Vadimezan (DMXAA)-treated cells are protected from VSV-induced cytotoxicity at all MOIs in contrast to medium-pretreated macrophages. Vadimezan (DMXAA) effectively inhibits growth of both strains of influenza, demonstrating the potential of Vadimezan for treatment of drug-resistant strains of human influenza<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>344SQ-ELuc NSCLC subcutaneous tumors respond dramatically to Vadimezan (DMXAA), with a marked decrease in bioluminescence (BLI) signals post-drug injection. Vadimezan (DMXAA) treatment of 344SQ-ELuc metastases yields no decrease in photon emission rates, with the tumors remaining histologically similar to controls after this treatment. As with the large subcutaneous tumors, Vadimezan (DMXAA) administration to mice with small subcutaneous tumors still leads to ~2-log decreases in photon emission at both 6 and 24 hours<sup>[1]</sup>. In vivo, Vadimezan (DMXAA) is a more potent inducer of IFN-<math>\beta</math> mRNA and a relatively poor inducer of TNF-<math>\alpha</math> mRNA. Vadimezan (DMXAA) administration leads to significantly less weight loss in influenza-infected mice<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

## PROTOCOL

<b>Kinase Assay</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	<p>M2-polarized macrophages are treated with 20 <math>\mu</math>g/mL Vadimezan (ASA-404) or DMSO vehicle for 30 min. Cells are then lysed and protein denatured in SDS buffer and samples sent for RPPA analysis. Differential abundance of various proteins and/or their phosphorylation status in response to Vadimezan (ASA-404) is assessed<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
<b>Cell Assay</b> <sup>[2]</sup>	<p>RAW 264.7 macrophages are cultured and plated at <math>1 \times 10^5</math> cells/well in a 96-well plate. After overnight incubation at 37°C, cells are treated with medium containing vehicle or Vadimezan (DMXAA) (100 <math>\mu</math>g/mL). After 6 h, the culture medium is replaced with serum-free DMEM containing VSV at the indicated MOI for 1 h. Cells are then maintained in complete DMEM with 10% FBS. Twenty-four hours later, cells are washed with PBS, fixed with 10% buffered formalin, and rinsed thoroughly with distilled water. Adherent cells are stained with crystal violet<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
<b>Animal Administration</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	<p>Male 129/Sv mice (6 to 12 week old) are used in this study. To generate subcutaneous tumors, <math>5 \times 10^5</math> 344SQ-ELuc cells in 100 <math>\mu</math>L PBS are injected in both posterior flanks of mice. Tumor growth is monitored every 2 to 4 days via BLI. Once tumors are established (day 10 for systemic metastases; day 7 or day 14 for subcutaneous tumors), mice are given 25 mg/kg of Vadimezan (DMXAA), or DMSO vehicle by i.p. injection. BLI is carried out at 6 and 24 hours <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Immunity. 2024 Jan 17;S1074-7613(24)00026-8.
- Gastroenterology. 2018 May;154(6):1822-1835.e2.
- Nat Cell Biol. 2023 May;25(5):726-739.
- ACS Nano. 2023 Jan 3.
- Neuron. 2022 Nov 4;S0896-6273(22)00961-8.

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## REFERENCES

- [1]. Shirey KA, et al. The anti-tumor agent, 5,6-dimethylxanthenone-4-acetic acid (DMXAA), induces IFN-beta-mediated antiviral activity in vitro and in vivo. J Leukoc Biol. 2011 Mar;89(3):351-7.
- [2]. Downey CM, et al. DMXAA causes tumor site-specific vascular disruption in murine non-small cell lung cancer, and like the endogenous non-canonical cyclic dinucleotide STING agonist, 2'3'-cGAMP, induces M2 macrophage repolarization. PLoS One. 2014 Jun 18;9
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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