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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
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- Gefahrgutzuschlag
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Marimastat

Cat. No.: HY-12169

CAS No.: 154039-60-8

Molecular Formula: $C_{15}H_{29}N_3O_5$

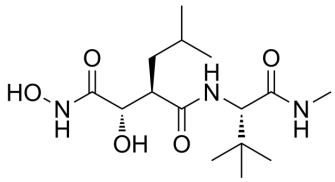
Molecular Weight: 331.41

Target: MMP

Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

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 : 100 mg/mL (301.74 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	3.0174 mL	15.0871 mL	30.1741 mL
5 mM	0.6035 mL	3.0174 mL	6.0348 mL
10 mM	0.3017 mL	1.5087 mL	3.0174 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 (7.54 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.54 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.54 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Marimastat (BB2516) is a broad spectrum and orally bioavailable inhibitor of MMPs, with potent activity against MMP-9 (IC_{50} =3 nM), MMP-1 (IC_{50}=5 nM), MMP-2 (IC_{50}=6 nM), MMP-14 (IC_{50}=9 nM) and MMP-7 (IC_{50}=13 nM), used in the treatment of cancer. Marimastat (BB2516) is an angiogenesis and metastasis inhibitor, which limits the growth and production of blood vessels. As an antimetatstatic agent it prevents malignant cells from breaching the basement membranes[1][2].

IC_{50} & Target

MMP-3	MMP-1	MMP-2	MMP-14
3 nM (IC_{50})	5 nM (IC_{50})	6 nM (IC_{50})	9 nM (IC_{50})

	MMP-7 13 nM (IC_{50})
In Vitro	Marimastat (BB2516) (1 μM) shows inhibition of vascular outgrowth, and selectively affects angiogenesis[3]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Animals receiving chemoradiation + Marimastat (BB2516) (8.7 mg/kg) have statistically significant delayed growth, compared to animals receiving chemoradiation alone. Marimastat (BB2516) may work in combination with chemotherapy and radiation to inhibit tumor growth[4]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay [1]	Compounds 1, 2, 7-9 and 11-16 are pre-incubated with MMP-1 or MMP-3 (10 nM) at different concentrations (0-10 μM) in a mixture of Tris-HCl (50 mM, pH 7.5), NaCl (150 mM), $CaCl_2$ (10 mM), NaN_3 (0.02%) and Brij-35 (0.05%) for 1 hour at 37°C. Residual activity is measured using the fluorogenic MMP substrate (2 μM) by fluorescence increase (emission at 393 nm and excitation at 325 nm) on a fluorescence plate reader. The data are fitted to the tight binding inhibitor equation: v=[(E-I-k+[(E-I-k)2+4Ek]1/2)/(2E)], where v is the velocity of the reaction, E is the enzyme concentration, I is the initial inhibitor concentration, and k is the apparent inhibition constant, using the software Prism. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
Animal Administration [3]	Three-month-old female nude mice are inoculated using a trochar needle with 2 mm^2 established SCC-1 tissue subcutaneously in the flank. Treatment started once the tumors are 5-6 mm in diameter. Mice are randomLy divided into groups of 8 mice to receive different treatments: (1) control, (2) marimastat alone, (3) cisplatin + radiation in combination and (4) marimastat + cisplatin + radiation in combination. All animalsreceive a 14-day osmotic pump containing dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) as a control for both the pump and vehicle. Animals treated with marimastatreceive the same osmotic pump containing 200 μL of marimastat with DMSO to result in a daily dose of 8.7 mg/kg 10 days after the initiation of treatment. Lead-shielded animalsreceive 8 Gy of 60Co radiation to the exposed tumor, divided into 4 fractions on days 8, 12, 16 and 20. A dose of 8 Gy is chosen because 7.5 Gy (7,500 rad) has been shown in previous experiments to inhibit tumor growth without being a curative dose. Animals receive 4 intraperitoneal doses of cisplatin (3 mg/kg) 1 h before each fraction of radiation. Tumors are measured biweekly for 32 days. Potential treatment toxicity is monitored using mouse weight. Tumor size (surface area equal to product of two largest diameters) and regression rates are determined in each treatment group. After 32 days, tumors are harvested for immunohistochemistry. Day 32 is chosen due to death of control group animals and euthanization of animals showing clinical signs of illness to allow for statistical analysis of data acquired from surviving animals. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Res. 2020 Sep;30(9):779-793.
- Mol Ther. 2016 Dec;24(12):2090-2099.
- EMBO Rep. 2021 Jul 5;22(7):e51678.
- Bioconjug Chem. 2016 Dec 21;27(12):2943-2953.
- Viruses. 2022, 14(10), 2094.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Rasmussen HS, et al. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibition as a novel anticancer strategy: a review with special focus on batimastat and marimastat. Pharmacol Ther. 1997;75(1):69-75.

[2]. Yu M, et al. Incorporation of Bulky and Cationic Cyclam-Triazole Moieties into Marimastat Can Generate Potent MMP Inhibitory Activity without Inducing Cytotoxicity. ChemistryOpen. 2013 Jun;2(3):99-105.

[3]. van Wijngaarden J, et al. An in vitro model that can distinguish between effects on angiogenesis and on established vasculature: actions of TNP-470, marimastat and the tubulin-binding agent Ang-510. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2010 Jan 8;391(2):1161-5.

[4]. Skipper JB, et al. In vivo efficacy of marimastat and chemoradiation in head and neck cancer xenografts. ORL J Otorhinolaryngol Relat Spec. 2009;71(1):1-5.

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