

Halofuginone hydrobromide



Cat. No. ALK-0071

Lot. No. (See product label)

Product Name

Halofuginone hydrobromide

CAS No.

64924-67-0

Synonyms

RU-19110 hydrobromide

Description

Halofuginone (RU-19110) hydrobromid, a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive prolyl-tRNA synthetase inhibitor with a K_i of 18.3 nM. Halofuginone hydrobromid is a specific inhibitor of type-I collagen synthesis and attenuates osteoarthritis (OA) by inhibition of TGF- β activity. Halofuginone hydrobromid is also a potent pulmonary vasodilator by activating Kv channels and blocking voltage-gated, receptor-operated and store-operated Ca^{2+} channels. Halofuginone hydrobromid has anti-malaria, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-fibrosis effects.

Structural Formula

Halofuginone hydrobromide

MW

495.59

MF

C₁₆H₁₈Br₂ClN₃O₃

Purity

0.9955

Appearance

Solid

Solubility

DMSO : 50 mg/mL(100.89 mM;Need ultrasonic) H₂O : 2.6 mg/mL(5.25 mM;Need ultrasonic)

Source

Plants >Saxifragaceae > Dichroa febrifuga Lour

IC₅₀ & Target

Microbial Metabolite

Shipping

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

FOR RESEARCH OR FURTHER MANUFACTURING USE ONLY

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SMILES

O=C1N(CC(C[C@@H]2NCCC[C@H]2O)=O)C=NC3=C1C=C(Cl)C(Br)=C3.Br

In Vivo

Halofuginone (0.2, 0.5, 1 or 2.5 mg/kg; injected intraperitoneally every other day for 1 month) attenuates progression of OA in anterior cruciate ligament transection (ACLT) mice. Lower concentration (0.2 or 0.5 mg/kg) has minimal effects on subchondral bone and higher concentration (2.5 mg/kg) induces proteoglycan loss in articular cartilage. Halofuginone (0.25 mg/kg; intraperitoneally injected; every day; 16 days) decreases NRF2 protein levels in tumors. While the tumor volumes do not change substantially between treatments with the vehicle, Halofuginone (0.25 mg/kg, intraperitoneally injected, every day) or cisplatin alone. Combined treatment with Halofuginone and Cisplatin significantly suppresses the tumor volume compared to treatment with Halofuginone or cisplatin alone. Intraperitoneal administration of Halofuginone (0.3mg/kg, for 2 weeks) partially reverses the established pulmonary hypertension in mice.

In Vitro

Halofuginone competitively inhibits prolyl-tRNA synthetase by occupying both the proline and tRNA-binding pockets of prolyl-tRNA synthetase. The IC₅₀s of Halofuginone (1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000 nM; 48 hours) are 114.6 and 58.9 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively. The IC₅₀s of Halofuginone (1, 10, 100, 1000 nM; 24 hours) for NRF2 protein are 22.3 and 37.2 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively. The IC₅₀ of Halofuginone for global protein synthesis is 22.6 and 45.7 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively. Halofuginone increases voltage-gated K⁺ (K_v) currents in pulmonary artery smooth muscle cells (PASMC) and K⁺ currents through KCNA5 channels in HEK cells transfected with KCNA5 gene. Halofuginone (0.03-1 μM) inhibits receptor-operated Ca²⁺ entry (ROCE) in HEK cells transfected with calcium-sensing receptor gene and attenuated store-operated (SOCE) Ca²⁺ entry in PASMC.

Storage

4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture

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