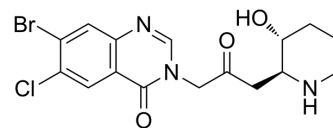


## Halofuginone

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-N1584												
<b>CAS No.:</b>	55837-20-2												
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>17</sub> BrClN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>												
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	414.68												
<b>Target:</b>	DNA/RNA Synthesis; TGF-beta/Smad; Parasite; Sodium Channel; Calcium Channel												
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Stem Cell/Wnt; TGF-beta/Smad; Anti-infection; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling												
<b>Storage:</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Powder</td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4°C</td> <td>2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In solvent</td> <td>-80°C</td> <td>6 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>1 month</td> </tr> </table>	Powder	-20°C	3 years		4°C	2 years	In solvent	-80°C	6 months		-20°C	1 month
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### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 20 mg/mL (48.23 mM); ultrasonic and adjust pH to 5 with HCl)

Concentration	Mass		
	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	2.4115 mL	12.0575 mL	24.1150 mL
5 mM	0.4823 mL	2.4115 mL	4.8230 mL
10 mM	0.2411 mL	1.2057 mL	2.4115 mL

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

#### In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline  
Solubility: ≥ 2 mg/mL (4.82 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: ≥ 2 mg/mL (4.82 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
Solubility: ≥ 0.67 mg/mL (1.62 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Halofuginone (RU-19110), a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive prolyl-tRNA synthetase inhibitor with a  $K_i$  of 18.3 nM<sup>[1][2]</sup>. Halofuginone is a specific inhibitor of type-I collagen synthesis and attenuates osteoarthritis (OA) by inhibition of TGF-β activity<sup>[3][4]</sup>. Halofuginone is also a potent pulmonary vasodilator by activating Kv channels and blocking voltage-gated, receptor-operated and store-operated Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels. Halofuginone has anti-malaria, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-fibrosis effects<sup>[5]</sup>.

IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	Plasmodium																
<p data-bbox="110 195 185 218"><b>In Vitro</b></p>	<p data-bbox="345 195 1515 289">Halofuginone competitively inhibits prolyl-tRNA synthetase by occupying both the proline and tRNA-binding pockets of prolyl-tRNA synthetase<sup>[1]</sup>. The IC<sub>50</sub>s of Halofuginone (1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000 nM; 48 hours) are 114.6 and 58.9 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively.</p> <p data-bbox="345 331 1515 426">The IC<sub>50</sub>s 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 IC<sub>50</sub> of Halofuginone for global protein synthesis is 22.6 and 45.7 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively [1].</p> <p data-bbox="345 436 1515 562">Halofuginone increases voltage-gated K<sup>+</sup> (K<sub>v</sub>) currents in pulmonary artery smooth muscle cells (PASMC) and K<sup>+</sup> currents through KCNA5 channels in HEK cells transfected with KCNA5 gene. Halofuginone (0.03-1 μM) inhibits receptor-operated Ca<sup>2+</sup> entry (ROCE) in HEK cells transfected with calcium-sensing receptor gene and attenuates store-operated Ca<sup>2+</sup> entry (SOCE) in PASMC<sup>[5]</sup>.</p> <p data-bbox="345 573 1268 596">MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p data-bbox="345 611 542 634">Cell Viability Assay<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="345 657 1515 919"> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 678 613 701">Cell Line:</td> <td data-bbox="638 678 1515 741">KYSE70 cells from human oesophageal cancer harbouring a mutation in the NRF2 gene and A549 cells harbouring the KEAP1 gene mutation</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 772 613 795">Concentration:</td> <td data-bbox="638 772 883 795">1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000 nM</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 827 613 850">Incubation Time:</td> <td data-bbox="638 827 721 850">48 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 882 613 905">Result:</td> <td data-bbox="638 882 1317 905">The IC<sub>50</sub>s were 114.6 and 58.9 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively.</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="345 947 570 970">Western Blot Analysis<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="345 993 1515 1255"> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 1014 613 1037">Cell Line:</td> <td data-bbox="638 1014 1515 1077">KYSE70 cells from human oesophageal cancer harbouring a mutation in the NRF2 gene and A549 cells harbouring the KEAP1 gene mutation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 1108 613 1131">Concentration:</td> <td data-bbox="638 1108 818 1131">1, 10, 100, 1000 nM</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 1163 613 1186">Incubation Time:</td> <td data-bbox="638 1163 721 1186">24 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 1218 613 1241">Result:</td> <td data-bbox="638 1218 1468 1241">The IC<sub>50</sub>s for NRF2 protein were 22.3 and 37.2 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively.</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	KYSE70 cells from human oesophageal cancer harbouring a mutation in the NRF2 gene and A549 cells harbouring the KEAP1 gene mutation	Concentration:	1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000 nM	Incubation Time:	48 hours	Result:	The IC <sub>50</sub> s were 114.6 and 58.9 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively.	Cell Line:	KYSE70 cells from human oesophageal cancer harbouring a mutation in the NRF2 gene and A549 cells harbouring the KEAP1 gene mutation.	Concentration:	1, 10, 100, 1000 nM	Incubation Time:	24 hours	Result:	The IC <sub>50</sub> s for NRF2 protein were 22.3 and 37.2 nM in KYSE70 and A549 cells, respectively.
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<p data-bbox="110 1308 185 1331"><b>In Vivo</b></p>	<p data-bbox="345 1308 1515 1402">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<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p data-bbox="345 1413 1515 1539">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<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p data-bbox="345 1549 1451 1612">Intraperitoneal administration of Halofuginone? (0.3 mg/kg, for 2 weeks) partially reverses the established pulmonary hypertension in mice<sup>[5]</sup>.</p> <p data-bbox="345 1623 1268 1646">MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="345 1669 1515 1906"> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 1690 613 1713">Animal Model:</td> <td data-bbox="638 1690 1024 1713">3-month-old male C57BL/6J (WT) mice<sup>[3]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 1745 613 1768">Dosage:</td> <td data-bbox="638 1745 850 1768">0.2, 0.5, 1 or 2.5 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 1799 613 1822">Administration:</td> <td data-bbox="638 1799 1146 1822">Injected intraperitoneally every other day for 1 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 1854 613 1877">Result:</td> <td data-bbox="638 1854 1049 1877">Attenuated progression of OA in ACLT mice.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	3-month-old male C57BL/6J (WT) mice <sup>[3]</sup>	Dosage:	0.2, 0.5, 1 or 2.5 mg/kg	Administration:	Injected intraperitoneally every other day for 1 month	Result:	Attenuated progression of OA in ACLT mice.								
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Animal Model:	Male nude mice (BALB/C nu/nu mice) (6-8-week) <sup>[1]</sup>
Dosage:	0.25 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneally injected; every day; 16 days
Result:	The combined treatment with Cisplatin significantly suppressed the tumor volume. NRF2 protein levels in tumors were indeed decreased.

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Metab. 2023 Nov 11:S1550-4131(23)00385-6.
- Br J Pharmacol. 2021 Mar 10.
- iScience. 2023 Mar.
- ACS Infect Dis. 2023 Mar 15.
- Hum Gene Ther. 2021 Aug 18.

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## REFERENCES

- [1]. Tsuchida K, et al. Halofuginone enhances the chemo-sensitivity of cancer cells by suppressing NRF2 accumulation. Free Radic Biol Med. 2017 Feb;103:236-247.
- [2]. Keller TL, et al. Halofuginone and other Febrifugine derivatives inhibit prolyl-tRNA synthetase. Nat Chem Biol. 2012 Feb 12;8(3):311-7.
- [3]. Cui Z, et al. Halofuginone attenuates osteoarthritis by inhibition of TGF- $\beta$  activity and H-type vessel formation in subchondral bone. Ann Rheum Dis. 2016 Sep;75(9):1714-21.
- [4]. Tracy L McGaha, et al. Halofuginone, an inhibitor of type-I collagen synthesis and skin sclerosis, blocks transforming-growth-factor-beta-mediated Smad3 activation in fibroblasts. J Invest Dermatol. 2002 Mar;118(3):461-70.
- [5]. Pritesh P Jain, et al. Halofuginone, a Promising Drug for Treatment of Pulmonary Hypertension. Br J Pharmacol. 2021 Mar 10.

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

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