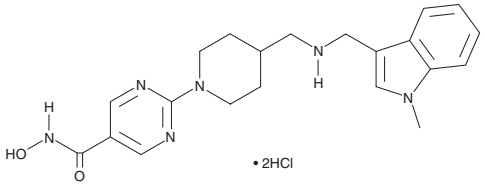
PRODUCT INFORMATION

JNJ-26481585 (hydrochloride)

Item No. 14088

CAS Registry No.:	875320-29-9
Formal Name:	N-hydroxy-2-[4-[[[(1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methyl]amino]methyl]-1-piperidinyl]-5-pyrimidinecarboxamide, dihydrochloride
Synonym:	Quisinostat
MF:	$C_{21}H_{26}N_6O_2 \bullet 2HCl$
FW:	467.4
Purity:	≥98%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 217, 276 nm
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

JNJ-26481585 (hydrochloride) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the JNJ-26481585 (hydrochloride) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. JNJ-26481585 (hydrochloride) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of JNJ-26481585 (hydrochloride) in these solvents is approximately 1.5, 20, and 25 mg/ml, respectively.

JNJ-26481585 (hydrochloride) is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, JNJ-26481585 (hydrochloride) should first be dissolved in DMF and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. JNJ-26481585 (hydrochloride) has a solubility of approximately 0.16 mg/ml in a 1:5 solution of DMF:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

JNJ-26481585 is a histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor.[1] It inhibits class I (IC_{50}s = 0.11, 0.33, 4.86, and 4.26 nM for HDAC1, -2, -3, and -8, respectively), class IIa (IC_{50}s = 0.64, 3.69, 119, and 32.1 nM for HDAC4, -5, 7-, and -9, respectively), and class IIb HDACs (IC_{50}s = 76.8 and 0.46 nM for HDAC6 and HDAC10, respectively), as well as HDAC11 (IC_{50} = 0.37 nM), the class IV HDAC. JNJ-26481585 (200 nM) induces apoptosis, pyroptosis, and ferroptosis in CAL-27 and Tca8113 tongue squamous cell carcinoma cells.[2] It also induces histone H3 acetylation in tumor tissue *in vivo* and completely inhibits tumor growth in HCT116 Ras mutant and C170HM2 mouse xenograft models when administered at a dose of 10 mg/kg once per day.[1]

References

1. Arts, J., King, P., Mariën, A., *et al.* JNJ-26481585, a novel "second-generation" oral histone deacetylase inhibitor, shows broad-spectrum preclinical antitumoral activity. *Clin. Cancer. Res.* **15(22)**, 6841-6851 (2009).
2. Wang, X., Liu, K., Gong, H., *et al.* Death by histone deacetylase inhibitor quisinostat in tongue squamous cell carcinoma *via* apoptosis, pyroptosis, and ferroptosis. *Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol.* **410**, 115363 (2021).

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