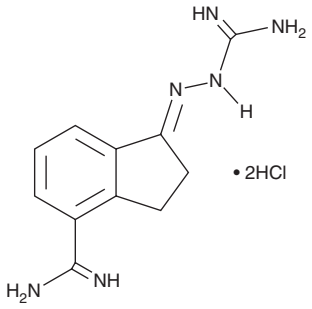
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sardomozide (hydrochloride)

Item No. 34901

CAS Registry No.:	138794-73-7
Formal Name:	2-[4-(aminoiminomethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-ylidene]-hydrazinecarboximidamide, dihydrochloride
Synonyms:	CGP 48664, SAM486A
MF:	$C_{11}H_{14}N_6$ • 2HCl
FW:	303.2
Purity:	≥95%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 232, 272, 281, 309 nm
Supplied as:	A 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

Sardomozide (hydrochloride) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the sardomozide (hydrochloride) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Sardomozide (hydrochloride) is soluble in ethanol.

Description

Sardomozide is an inhibitor of S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase (SAMDC), an enzyme involved in polyamine biosynthesis (IC_{50} = 0.005 µM for the rat liver enzyme).[1] It is selective for SAMDC over diamine oxidase (DAO; IC_{50} = 18 µM for the rat small intestine enzyme). Sardomozide inhibits the proliferation of T24 bladder cancer cells (IC_{50} = 0.71 µM). It decreases intracellular levels of spermidine and spermine and increases intracellular putrescine levels in L1210 murine leukemia cells when used at a concentration of 3 µM.[2] Sardomozide (0.2 and 0.4 µM) inhibits HIV-1 replication in PM1 cells.[3] It reduces tumor growth in a SK-MEL-24 melanoma mouse xenograft model when administered at doses of 0.5 and 5 mg/kg.[2]

References

1. Stanek, J., Caravatti, G., Frei, J., *et al.* 4-Amidinoindan-1-one 2'-amidinohydrazone: A new potent and selective inhibitor of *S*-Adenosylmethionine decarboxylase. *J. Med. Chem.* **36(15)**, 2168-2171 (1993).
2. Regenass, U., Mett, H., Stanek, J., *et al.* CGP 48664, a new *S*-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase inhibitor with broad spectrum antiproliferative and antitumor activity. *Cancer Res.* **54(12)**, 3210-3217 (1994).
3. Schäfer, B., Hauber, I., Bunk, A., *et al.* Inhibition of multidrug-resistant HIV-1 by interference with cellular S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase activity. *J. Infect. Dis.* **194(6)**, 740-750 (2006).

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