

Cat. No.: GC64271

Cc1nc(Cc2ccc(cc2)C[C@H](C)C(=O)N[C@@H](C(C)(C)C)C(=O)N[C@@H]3CC[C@H](O)C3)cc(s1)c1ccc(O)c2nc(N)cnc12

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Product Data Sheet

remission in castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC) models without toxicity[1].

AU-15330 (10 and 30 mg/kg; i.v.; 5 days per week for 3 weeks) shows no evident toxicity in immuno-competent mice[1].AU-15330 (60 mg/kg with or without 10 mg/kg enzalutamide; i.v.; 3 days per week; p.o.; 5 days per week for 5 weeks) leads to potent inhibition of tumour growth, triggering disease regression in more than 20% of animals. Combinatorial regimen induced the most potent anti-tumour effect, with regression in all animals[1].AU-15330 (60 mg/kg with or without 10 mg/kg enzalutamide; i.v.; 3 days per week; p.o.; 5 days per week for 5 weeks) strongly inhibits the growth of C4-2B cell line-derived CRPC xenografts in intact mice as a single agent and synergized with enzalutamide[1].AU-15330 (60 mg/kg with or without 10 mg/kg enzalutamide; i.v.; 3 days per week; p.o.; 5 days per week for 5 weeks) combines with enzalutamide induces significant tumour growth inhibition, causing regression in more than 30% of animals in the mode of CRPC variant of the MDA-PCa-146-12 PDX by tumour implantation into castrated mice[1].

[1]. Xiao L, et al. Targeting SWI/SNF ATPases in enhancer-addicted prostate cancer. Nature. 2022;601(7893):434-439.

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

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