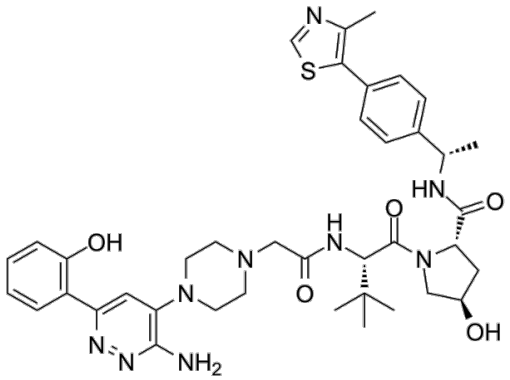
Product Data Sheet

Product Name: AU-15330
Cat. No.: GC64271

Chemical Properties

Cas. No.	2380274-50-8		
Formula	C39H49N9O5S	M.Wt	755.93
Solubility	DMSO : 140 mg/mL (185.20 mM; Need ultrasonic)	Storage	4°C, stored under nitrogen, away from moisture
General tips	For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while.Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.		
Shipping Condition	Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.		

Structure



Background

AU-15330 is a proteolysis-targeting chimera (PROTAC) degrader of the SWI/SNF ATPase subunits, SMARCA2 and SMARCA4. AU-15330 induces potent inhibition of tumour growth in xenograft models of prostate cancer and synergizes with the AR antagonist enzalutamide. AU-15330 induces disease

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 modle 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.