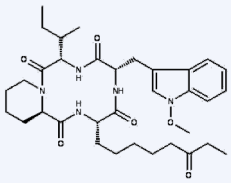
FOCUS on...

HDAC Inhibitors



Apicidin

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Apicidin is a fungal toxin that is a potent, cell permeable inhibitor of histone deacetylases (HDAC's).[1] It also displays antitumor properties by inducing changes in p21WAF1/Cip1 and gelsolin gene expression causing cell cycle arrest in the G1 phase.[2]

10-2057 1 mg, 5 mg

Trichostatin A

Potent and selective histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor (K_i = 3.4 nM)[3]. Induces dedifferentiation of primordial germ cells into embryonic germ cells.[4] Cell permeable and active *in vivo*.

10-2110 1 mg, 5 mg

Sirtinol

Inhibitor of sirtuin family enzymes including human SIRT1 (IC_{50}=60 μM), human SIRT2 (IC_{50}=58 μM), and yeast Sir2 (IC_{50}=48 μM) with no inhibition of human HDAC1.[8]

10-1336 5 mg, 25 mg

SAHA

Potent and selective histone deacetylase inhibitor. Induces apoptosis in a variety of tumor cell lines.[9,10]

10-1067 50 mg, 250 mg

Sodium Valproate

Histone deacetylase inhibitor (IC_{50}=400 mM). Demonstrates neuroprotective, anticancer and anti-inflammatory activity.[5,6]

10-1009 5 g

Phenylbutyrate Sodium

Histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor. Inhibits proliferation, migration and invasion of a number of cancer cell lines. Induces differentiation, and apoptosis.[7] Active *in vivo*.

10-1118 1 g

References

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