



Catalog # 10-1067

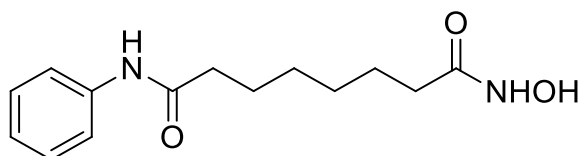
SAHA

CAS# 149647-78-9

Suberoylanilide-hydroxamic acid

Vorinostat

Lot # X102037



Potent and selective histone deacetylase inhibitor. Induces apoptosis in a variety of tumor cell lines. Synergizes with kinase inhibitors to kill CNS tumor cells. SAHA has shown promise in eradicating HIV from infected persons. Cell permeable. Clinically useful.

- 1) Vrana *et al.* (1999), *Induction of apoptosis in U937 human leukemia cells by suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid (SAHA) proceeds through pathways that are regulated by Bcl-2/Bcl-XL, c-Jun and p21CIP1, but independent of p53*; *Oncogene*, **18** 7016
- 2) Butler *et al.* (2002), *The histone deacetylase inhibitor SAHA arrests cancer cell growth, up-regulates thioredoxin-binding protein-2, and down-regulates thioredoxin*; *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **99** 11700
- 3) Tang *et al.* (2012), *Sorafenib and HDAC inhibitors synergize to kill CNS tumor cells*, **13** 567
- 4) Contreras *et al.* (2009), *Suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid reactivates HIV from latently infected cells*; *J.Biol.Chem.* **284** 6782
- 5) Archin *et al.* (2009), *Expression of latent HIV induced by the potent HDAC inhibitor suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid*; *AIDS Res.Hum.Retroviruses* **25** 207

PHYSICAL DATA

Molecular Weight:	264.33
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₄ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₃
Purity:	98%
	NMR: (Conforms)
Solubility:	DMSO (up to 50 mg/ml) or Ethanol (up to 2 mg/ml)
Physical Description:	White solid
Storage and Stability:	Store as supplied at room temperature for up to 5 years from the date of purchase. Solutions in DMSO or ethanol may be stored at -20°C for up to 6 months

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