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## Product Data Sheet

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Product Name: Debromohymenialdisine

Cat. No.: GC18666

### Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 75593-17-8

Chemical Name (4Z)-4-(2-amino-1,5-dihydro-5-oxo-4H-imidazol-4-ylidene)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydropyrrolo[2,3-c]azepin-8(1H)-one

SMILES O=C1/C(NC(N)=N1)=C2C(C=CN3)=C3C(NCC/2)=O

Formula  $C_{11}H_{11}N_5O_2$  M.Wt 245.2

Solubility DMSO: soluble, Ethanol: soluble, Methanol: soluble Storage Store at -20°C

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

Damaged DNA in humans is detected by sensor proteins that transmit a signal through checkpoint kinases (Chks) Chk1 and Chk2. Debromohymenialdisine (DBH) is a marine sponge alkaloid that inhibits Chk1 and Chk2 (IC<sub>50</sub> = 3 and 3.5 μM, respectively), blocking G2 arrest. Because it does not significantly affect the activity of ataxia-telangiectasia mutated (ATM) or ATM-Tad2-related protein, DBH is a useful tool for studying the roles of Chk1 and Chk2 in DNA repair and cell cycle regulation. DBH also inhibits MAP kinase kinase 1 (IC<sub>50</sub> = 881 nM), glycogen synthase kinase 3β (IC<sub>50</sub> = 1.39 μM), cyclin-dependent kinase 5/p25 (IC<sub>50</sub> = 9.12 μM), protein tyrosine kinase 6 (IC<sub>50</sub> = 0.6 μM), and other kinases largely unrelated to DNA damage/repair and cell cycling.

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

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