# Data Sheet (Cat.No.T1687L)



# Doxycycline (hyclate)

# **Chemical Properties**

CAS No.: 24390-14-5

Formula: C22H24N2O8·HCl·1/2C2H6O·1/2H2O

Molecular Weight: 512.9

Appearance: no data available

Storage: Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year

# **Biological Description**

Description	Doxycycline hyclate (WC2031) belongs to the tetracycline class of antibiotics and is a broad-spectrum metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitor with oral activity. Doxycycline hyclate has antibacterial activity and antitumor activity.		
Targets(IC50)	MMP,ribosome,Antibacterial,Antibiotic		
In vitro	METHODS: Twenty-two tumor cells were treated with Doxycycline for 48 h. Cell viability was measured by MTT.  RESULTS: Lung cancer cells were more sensitive to Doxycycline than most other cell lines. NCI-H446 and A549 cells were sensitive to Doxycycline with IC50s of 1.70 μM and 1.06 μM, respectively. [1]  METHODS: Human pancreatic cancer cells PANC-1 were treated with Doxycycline (10-40 μg/mL) for 8-24 h. The cell cycle was detected by Flow Cytometry.		
	<b>RESULTS</b> : Doxycycline caused the cells to arrest in the G1-S phase of the cell cycle. [2]		
In vivo	METHODS: To detect anti-tumor activity in vivo, Doxycycline (50 mg/kg) was administered intraperitoneally once daily for fifteen days to BALB/c mice harboring human mammary carcinoma tumor 4T1.  RESULTS: Doxycycline delayed tumor growth and reduced the number of tumorassociated macrophages and blood vessels. [3]  METHODS: To assay antimicrobial activity in vivo, Doxycycline (40 mg/kg) was administered intraperitoneally to BALB/c mice exposed to B. pseudomallei 1026b twice daily for two weeks.		
	<b>RESULTS</b> : Doxycycline-treated mice survived 100% of the time, and no B. pseudomallei DNA was amplified from the lungs or spleens of the majority of the surviving mice. [4]		
Kinase Assay	Gelatin (0.1% (w/v) is added to standard LaemmLi acrylamide polymerization mixture. Tissue extract is mixed 1:2 with sample buffer [250 mM Tris-Cl pH 6.8, 10% (w/v) SDS, 20% (v/v) glycerol, 0.005% (w/v) bromphenol blue]. Serum is diluted 1:10 with electrophoresis buffer (2.5 mM Tris, 20 mM glycine, 0.005% SDS) and mixed 1:2 with sample buffer. Twenty µLs are loaded after 10-min incubation at room temperature without boiling. After electrophoresis at 90 V, the gels are soaked in 2.5% (w/v) Triton X 100, incubated 2 to 3 days at 37°C in gelatin digestion buffer [50 mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.0, 8 mM CaCl2, 10 mM ZnSO2, 0.02% (w/v) NaN3], stained in 0.05% Coomassie blue R-250 in acetic acid/methanol/water (1:4.5:4.5 by volume), destained in 10% acetic acid and 5% methanol, and scanned for lysis band intensity. The lysis band intensity is proportional to gelatinase activity and is quantified densitometrically by using One-Dimensional Sca		

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software. The result, a number between 0.07 and 3.75, is normalized to the protein content by dividing the densitometry result with the relative optical density from the BCA protein assay kit result. The result is used for the analysis as the arbitrary unit. For the total MMP activity results of lysis bands of pro-MMP-9, active MMP-9, pro-MMP-2, and active MMP-2 are added. A protein size marker is used to determine the correct size.

#### Cell Research

Doxycycline is diluted in culture medium at a concentration of 10 µg/mL. All in vitro treatments are performed in SMC cultures at 90% confluence, when ECM synthesis in SMC starts to be evident. Doxycycline (20 nM) is diluted in culture medium at a concentration of 10 µg/mL (20 nM), at which no toxicity or variation in primary cultured SMC proliferation has been reported, as well as in other cell lines and the incubation time is 48 h. SMC-C and SMC-Ch are seeded at equal cell density in 6-well plates and, when confluence reaches 90%, 1 mL culture medium is added to each well containing 3.7×104?Bq L-[5-3H]-proline (9.62×1011 Bq/mmol). After 48?h incubation, cells are lysed with 0.5 mL 0.5 mol/L NaOH for 1 h. The resulting solution is neutralized with an equal amount of 0.5 mol/L HCl, and 50 µL are used to measure total proteins with the Bradford method. One volume of 10% TCA is added to the remaining 250 µL and centrifuged at 13,000 g for 15?min at 4°C. The resulting precipitate is dissolved in 100 μL 0.2 mol/L NaOH, and then neutralized with 1 mol/L HCl. The solution is incubated with collagenase buffer (Tris-HCl, pH 7.6 20 mM, and CaCl2 250 mM final concentration) and 10 units of collagenase at 37°C overnight. Then, 150 μL 10% TCA are added and centrifuged at 13000 g for 15?min at 4°C. The resulting supernatant is added to 4 mL of scintillation fluid and the radioactivity is measured in a liquid scintillation counter LS 600

## **Solubility Information**

Solubility

H2O: 13.89 mg/mL (27.08 mM),Sonication is recommended.

DMSO: 55 mg/mL (107.23 mM), Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)

### **Preparing Stock Solutions**

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	1.9497 mL	9.7485 mL	19.497 mL
5 mM	0.3899 mL	1.9497 mL	3.8994 mL
10 mM	0.195 mL	0.9748 mL	1.9497 mL
50 mM	0.039 mL	0.195 mL	0.3899 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

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### Reference

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