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DATASHEET

SAHA

Product overview

Name	SAHA
Cat No	HB1396
Alternative names	Vorinostat; Suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid
Biological action	Inhibitor
Purity	>98%
Description	HDAC inhibitor

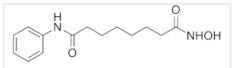
Biological Data

Biological description	Class I and II histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor (IC_{50} values are 10 and 20 nM for HDAC1 and HDAC3 respectively). Induces accumulation of acetylated histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 in transformed cultured cells). Has a variety of actions - supresses cell growth in various cance cell lines, induces apoptoisis and activates autophagy. Also reduces pro-inflammatory cytokine production. Additionally shows anti-inflammatory, anti-retroviral, growth inhibitory and anti-cancer actions.

Solubility & Handling

Storage instructions	-20°C
Solubility overview	Soluble in DMSO (100mM)
Important	This product is for RESEARCH USE ONLY and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use. Not for human or veterinary use.

Chemical Data

Chemical name	*N*-Hydroxy-*N'*-phenyloctanediamide
Molecular Weight	264.32
Chemical structure	
Molecular Formula	$C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_3$
CAS Number	149647-78-9
PubChem identifier	5311
SMILES	O=C(CCCCCCC(NO)=O)NC1=CC=CC=C1
InChiKey	WAEXFXRVDQXREF-UHFFFAOYSA-N

References

Suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid, an inhibitor of histone deacetylase, suppresses the growth of prostate cancer cells in vitro and in vivo.

Butler LM *et al* (2000) Cancer Res 60(18)

PubMedID 11016644

The antitumor histone deacetylase inhibitor suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid exhibits antiinflammatory properties via suppression of cytokines.

Leoni F *et al* (2002) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 99(5)
PubMedID 11867742

Distinct pharmacological properties of second generation HDAC inhibitors with the benzamide or hydroxamate head group.

Beckers T *et al* (2007) Int J Cancer 121(5)
PubMedID 17455259

The histone deacetylase inhibitor vorinostat (SAHA) increases the susceptibility of uninfected CD4+ T cells to HIV by increasing the kinetics and efficiency of postentry viral events.

Lucera MB *et al* (2014) J Virol 88(18)
PubMedID 25008921