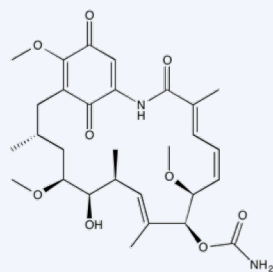


Geldanamania!

Heat Shock Proteins play important roles in the regulation of cell growth, cell survival, and oncogenesis. Inhibition of Hsp90 by geldanamycin leads to preferential degradation of a variety of tumor-specific mutated proteins as compared to their non-mutated counterparts in normal cells, which halts tumor genesis. Unfortunately geldanamycin is hepatotoxic, and has a variety of undesirable side-effects at effective concentrations *in vivo*. Therefore, a variety of geldanamycin analogues have been developed in the hopes of eliminating the undesirable effects and creating a viable drug candidate.



Geldanamycin

Geldanamycin

Inhibits HSP90 by binding to its ATP-binding domain ($K_d=1.2 \mu\text{M}$) and subsequently inhibits HSP90 client proteins. Induces apoptosis in various cell types^{1,2}. Cell permeable.

10-1084

1 mg , 5 mg

17-AAG

Semi-synthetic analog of geldanamycin which is less toxic and more stable. Selectively binds to and inhibits HSP90 from tumor cells. Anti-angiogenic activity. Cell permeable.³⁻⁵

10-1097

1 mg , 5 mg

17-DMAG

Geldanamycin analog that displays superior pharmacological properties. Inhibits HSP90 and induces apoptosis in a variety of tumor cell lines. Inhibits angiogenesis. Cell Permeable.^{6,7}

10-1169

1 mg , 5 mg

17-GMP-APA-GA

Geldanamycin analog equipped with linker for coupling to proteins or antibodies for the preparation of immunoconjugates, for example.⁸⁻¹⁰

10-1324

1 mg

Geldanamycin-biotin

Geldanamycin linked to biotin to allow for the affinity purification of HSP-90 and HSP-90 client proteins from a variety of samples.¹¹

10-1288

1 mg

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