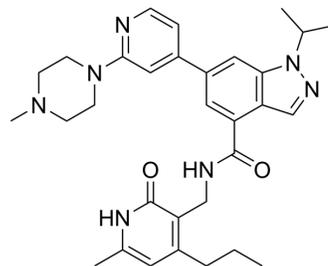


GSK343

Cat. No.:	HY-13500		
CAS No.:	1346704-33-3		
Molecular Formula:	C ₃₁ H ₃₉ N ₇ O ₂		
Molecular Weight:	541.69		
Target:	Histone Methyltransferase; Autophagy		
Pathway:	Epigenetics; Autophagy		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 15.62 mg/mL (28.84 mM; Need ultrasonic)
 H₂O : < 0.1 mg/mL (ultrasonic;warming;heat to 60°C) (insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.8461 mL	9.2304 mL	18.4607 mL
	5 mM	0.3692 mL	1.8461 mL	3.6921 mL
	10 mM	0.1846 mL	0.9230 mL	1.8461 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
 Solubility: ≥ 1.56 mg/mL (2.88 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
 Solubility: ≥ 1.56 mg/mL (2.88 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
 Solubility: ≥ 1.56 mg/mL (2.88 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

GSK343 is a highly potent and selective EZH2 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 4 nM.

IC₅₀ & Target

EZH2

In Vitro

GSK343, which contains an n-propyl group at the 4-position of the pyridone, has EZH2 K_i^{app}=1.2±0.2 nM. In this 6-day proliferation assay, among the cell lines evaluated in this study, the prostate cancer cell line LNCaP is the most sensitive to

EZH2 inhibition, with growth IC_{50} value of 2.9 μM for GSK343^[1]. GSK343 is found to have half maximal inhibitory concentration values of 13 μM in HeLa cells and 15 μM in SiHa cells^[2].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

Compare with the controls, GSK343 (5 mg/kg)-treated mice exhibits significantly inhibited tumor growth. The average tumor volume and weight of the GSK343-treated cohort is remarkably reduced. As early as 20 days post-implantation, a significant reduction in tumor growth is observed in the GSK343-treated cohort relative to the control cohort; this difference persisted through the remainder of the study. In addition, compare with the control cohort, the GSK343-treated animals in the xenograft model show a remarkable increase in messenger RNA levels of E-cadherin but a significant decrease in vimentin messenger RNA levels^[2].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay ^[1]

Activity against EZH2 is assessed using 5 member PRC2 complex (Flag-EZH2, EED, SUZ12, AEBP2, RbAp48). The assay protocol may be summarized as follows: 10 mM stocks of GSK343 are prepared from solid in 100% DMSO. An 11 point serial dilution master plate is prepared in 384 well format (1:3 dilution, columns 6 and 18 are equal volume DMSO controls) and dispensed to assay ready plates using acoustic dispensing technology to create a 100 nL stamp of GSK343 and DMSO controls. The assay additions consisted of equal volume additions of 10 nM EZH2 and the substrate solution (5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ HeLa nucleosomes and 0.25 μM [³H]-SAM) dispensed into assay plates using a multi-drop combi dispense. Reaction plates are incubated for 1 hr and quenched with an equal volume addition of 0.5 mg/mL PS-PEI Imaging Beads (RPNQ0098) containing 0.1 mM unlabeled SAM. The plates are sealed, dark adapted for 30 minutes, and a 5 minute endpoint luminescence image is acquired using a Viewlux imager. Plate statistics such as Z' and signal to background as well as dose response curves are analyzed using ActivityBaseXE. The in vitro biochemical activity of EZH1 is assessed as part of a 5 member PRC2 complex using a 384 well SPA assay identical to EZH2. Buffer components, reagent dispensing, GSK343 plate preparation, quench conditions and data analysis are identical for EZH1 and EZH2 with final assay concentrations of 20 nM EZH1, 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ HeLa nucleosomes and 0.25 μM [³H]-SAM. Further data analysis, pIC_{50} pivots and visualizations are enabled by TIBCO Spotfire^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Assay ^[1]

To account for varying doubling rates among cancer cell lines, the optimal cell seeding is determined empirically for all cell lines by examining their growth in a 384-well plate over 6 days with a wide range of seeding densities. Cells are then plated at the optimal seeding density and allowed to adhere overnight. Cells are treated in duplicate with a 20-point 2-fold dilution series of GSK343 or 0.147% DMSO (vehicle control) and incubated for 6 days at 37°C in 5% CO₂. Cells are then lysed with 25 μL CellTiter-Glo per well and chemiluminescence is quantified with a TECAN Safire2 microplate reader. In addition, an untreated plate of cells is harvested at the time of GSK343 addition (T_0) to quantify the starting number of cells. CTG values after 6 days of treatment are expressed as a percent of the T_0 value and plotted against GSK343 concentration. Data are fit with a 4-parameter equation to generate a concentration response curve and the concentration of GSK343 required to inhibit 50% of growth (gIC_{50}) is determined^[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Administration ^[2]

Mice^[2]

Six-week-old female nude BALB/c mice are used. To study the effect of the EZH2 inhibitor GSK343, 5 mg/kg in 100- μL phosphate-buffered saline is injected intraperitoneally every other day into BALB/c nude mice (n=6) after the tumor volume reaches 100 mm³. In this analysis, the negative control group (n=6) received saline. After 40 days, the mice are killed, and the subcutaneous tumors are surgically excised, weighed, photographed, sectioned, and fixed in 10% formalin. The expression levels of E-cadherin, N-cadherin, and vimentin in the tumours are measured by real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Stem Cell. 2019 May 2;24(5):769-784.e6.
- Nat Chem Biol. 2023 Mar 27.
- Cell Death Differ. 2023 Jan 21.
- Theranostics. 2019 Jul 9;9(17):5020-5034.
- Theranostics. 2019 Jan 24;9(3):761-777.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

- [1]. Sharad K, et al. Identification of Potent, Selective, Cell-Active Inhibitors of the Histone Lysine Methyltransferase EZH2. ACS Med Chem Lett. 2012 Oct 19;3(12):1091-6.
- [2]. Ding M, et al. The polycomb group protein enhancer of zeste 2 is a novel therapeutic target for cervical cancer. Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol. 2015 May;42(5):458-64.
-

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA