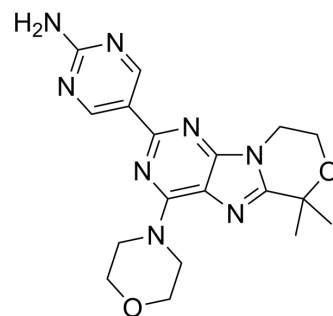


## Paxalisib

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-19962		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1382979-44-3		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	382.42		
<b>Target:</b>	PI3K; mTOR		
<b>Pathway:</b>	PI3K/Akt/mTOR		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 7.69 mg/mL (20.11 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Concentration	Mass		
	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	2.6149 mL	13.0746 mL	26.1493 mL
5 mM	0.5230 mL	2.6149 mL	5.2299 mL
10 mM	0.2615 mL	1.3075 mL	2.6149 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 mg/mL (2.61 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: 1 mg/mL (2.61 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
Solubility: ≥ 1 mg/mL (2.61 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Paxalisib (GDC-0084) is a brain penetrant inhibitor of PI3K and mTOR, with K<sub>i</sub>s of 2 nM, 46 nM, 3 nM, 10 nM and 70 nM for PI3K α PI3Kβ, PI3Kδ, PI3Kγ and mTOR, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

PI3Kα 2 nM (Ki)	PI3Kδ 3 nM (Ki)	PI3Kγ 10 nM (Ki)	PI3Kβ 46 nM (Ki)
mTOR 70 nM (Ki)			

<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Paxalisib (GDC-0084; Compound 16) maintains inhibition of each of the Class I PI3K isoforms but with more potent inhibition of mTOR. Paxalisib is also tested in five different GBM cell lines and is found to have antiproliferative EC<sub>50</sub>s ranging from 0.3 to 1.1 μM<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>After a 25 mg/kg dose of Paxalisib (GDC-0084; Compound 16) administered orally, pAKT in normal mouse brain tissue is significantly inhibited at 1 and 6 h postdose. The potent inhibition of pAKT at both time points in this study demonstrates that Paxalisib inhibits its target behind a fully intact BBB. In addition to the pharmacodynamic effect in normal brain tissue, Paxalisib is studied in a subcutaneous U87 tumor xenograft model of glioblastoma in mice. In this study, Paxalisib achieves significant and dose-dependent tumor growth inhibition. Tumor growth inhibition is first observed at a 2.2 mg/kg dose level. Higher doses led to greater tumor growth inhibition, including tumor regressions at the 17.9 mg/kg dose level. Each of these doses is well tolerated for the duration of the study<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

## PROTOCOL

### Animal Administration <sup>[1]</sup>

Mice<sup>[1]</sup>

PTEN-null U-87 MG/M human glioblastoma cancer cells are cultured in RPMI 1640 media plus 1% L-glutamine with 10% fetal bovine serum. Cells in log-phase growth are harvested and resuspended in HBSS:Matrigel (1:1, v:v) for injection into female NCr nude mice aged 20 weeks. Animals receive five million cells subcutaneously in the right lateral thorax in 0.1 mL. Mice bearing established tumors in the range of 200-500 mm<sup>3</sup> are separated into groups of equally sized tumors (n=6-7/group) to receive escalating doses of Paxalisib. Paxalisib is formulated once weekly in 0.5% methylcellulose and 0.2% Tween-80 at concentrations needed for target doses in a volume of 0.2 mL. All formulations are stored in a refrigerator and brought to room temperature and mixed well by vortex before oral administration by gavage once daily for 23 days. Tumor volumes are calculated. Changes in body weights are reported as a percentage change from the starting weight.

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

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Front Pharmacol. 2020 Nov 11;11:580407.
- Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2018 Sep 10;503(3):1941-1948.

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## REFERENCES

[1]. Heffron TP, et al. Discovery of Clinical Development Candidate GDC-0084, a Brain Penetrant Inhibitor of PI3K and mTOR. ACS Med Chem Lett. 2016 Feb 16;7(4):351-6.

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

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