Product Data Sheet

Lapatinib

Cat. No.: HY-50898 CAS No.: 231277-92-2 Molecular Formula: $\mathsf{C}_{29}\mathsf{H}_{26}\mathsf{ClFN}_4\mathsf{O}_4\mathsf{S}$

Molecular Weight: 581.06

Target: EGFR; Autophagy; Ferroptosis

Pathway: JAK/STAT Signaling; Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK; Autophagy; Apoptosis

-20°C Storage: Powder 3 years

4°C 2 years

-80°C In solvent 1 year

> -20°C 6 months

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 125 mg/mL (215.12 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.7210 mL	8.6050 mL	17.2099 mL
	5 mM	0.3442 mL	1.7210 mL	3.4420 mL
	10 mM	0.1721 mL	0.8605 mL	1.7210 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 12% SBE-beta-CD Solubility: 5 mg/mL (8.60 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 5% DMSO >> 95% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (4.30 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (3.58 mM); Clear solution
- 4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: 2.08 mg/mL (3.58 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- 5. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (3.58 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Lapatinib (GW572016) is a potent inhibitor of the ErbB-2 and EGFR tyrosine kinase domains with IC₅₀ values against purified EGFR and ErbB-2 of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively^[1].

IC ₅₀ & Target	EGFR 10.2 nM (IC ₅₀ , Cell Free Assay)	ErbB2 9.8 nM (IC ₅₀ , Cell Free Assay)		
In Vitro	Lapatinib (GW2016; 0.03-10 μM; 6 hours; BT474 and HN5 cells) treatment inhibits receptor autophosphorylation of EGFR and ErbB-2 in a dose-responsive manner. Phosphorylation of serine 473 of AKT was inhibited by GW2016 in a dose-dependent manner ^[1] . Lapatinib (GW2016; 72 hours; HN5, A-43, BT474, N87, and CaLu-3 cells) treatment has a selective inhibition of the proliferation of human tumor cell lines ^[1] . Lapatinib (GW2016; 1-10 μM; 72 hours; HN5 cells) treatment results in induces G1 arrest ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Western Blot Analysis ^[1]			
	Cell Line:	BT474 and HN5 cells		
	Concentration:	0.03 μM, 0.1 μM, 0.3 μM, 1 μM, 3 μM, or 10 μM		
	Incubation Time:	6 hours		
		Inhibited receptor autophosphorylation of EGFR and ErbB-2 in a dose-responsive manner. Phosphorylation of serine 473 of AKT was also inhibited in a dose-dependent manner.		
	Cell Proliferation Assay ^[1]			
	Cell Line:	HN5, A-43, BT474, N87, and CaLu-3 cells		
	Concentration:			
	Incubation Time:	72 hours		
	Result:	Inhibited the growth of tumor cells overexpressing EGFR or ErbB-2.		
	Cell Cycle Analysis ^[1]			
	Cell Line:	HN5 cells		
	Concentration:	1 μM, or 10 μM		
	Incubation Time:	72 hours		
	Result:	Resulted in induction of G1 arrest.		
In Vivo	Lapatinib (GW2016; 30-100 mg/kg; oral administration; twice daily; for 21 days; CD-1 nude female mice) treatment inhibits tumor xenograft growth of the HN5 cells in a dose-responsive manner at 30 and 100 mg/kg, with complete inhibition of tumor growth at the higher dose ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.			
	Animal Model:	CD-1 nude female mice (4-6 weeks old) with HN5 cells ^[1]		
	Dosage:	30 mg/kg, 100 mg/kg		
	Administration:	Oral administration; twice daily; for 21 days		
	Result:	Inhibited tumor xenograft growth of the HN5 cells in a dose-responsive manner.		

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

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- Nat Med. 2016 Jul;22(7):723-6.
- Nature. 2017 Aug 24;548(7668):471-475.
- Nat Immunol. 2018 Mar;19(3):233-245.
- Sci Transl Med. 2018 Jul 18;10(450):eaaq1093.
- Nat Commun. 2023 Jun 15;14(1):3560.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Rusnak DW, et al. The effects of the novel, reversible epidermal growth factor receptor/ErbB-2 tyrosine kinase inhibitor, GW2016, on the growth of human normal and tumor-derived cell lines in vitro and in vivo. Mol Cancer Ther. 2001 Dec;1(2):85-94

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

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