TAK-243

Cat. No.: HY-100487
CAS No.: 1450833-55-2
Molecular Formula: C₁₉H₂₀F₃N₅O₅S₂
Molecular Weight: 519.52
Target: E1/E2/E3 Enzyme
Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Temp</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Powder</td>
<td>-20°C</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4°C</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In solvent</td>
<td>-80°C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-20°C</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro
DMSO : 50 mg/mL (96.24 mM; Need ultrasonic)
H₂O : 1 mg/mL (1.92 mM; Need ultrasonic)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparing Stock Solutions</th>
<th>Solvent Concentration</th>
<th>Mass 1 mg</th>
<th>Mass 5 mg</th>
<th>Mass 10 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 mM</td>
<td>1.9249 mL</td>
<td>9.6243 mL</td>
<td>19.2485 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td>0.3850 mL</td>
<td>1.9249 mL</td>
<td>3.8497 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mM</td>
<td>0.1925 mL</td>
<td>0.9624 mL</td>
<td>1.9249 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

In Vivo
1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.81 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.81 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.81 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description
TAK-243 is a potent and selective ubiquitin-like modifier activating enzyme 1 (UBA1) inhibitor.

IC₅₀ & Target
UBA1[1]

In Vitro
TAK-243 (MLN7243) selectively kills a subset of cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (cSCC) lines.
carcinoma transplant (SCCT) and SCCRDEBMet cells are the most susceptible to continuous treatment with TAK-243. SCCIC1Metc cells are also selectively killed by an extended exposure to TAK-243. Death in SCCRDEBMet cells displays the greatest sensitivity to a pulse of TAK-243. MLN7243 can reduce the cellular level of ubiquitin conjugates. TAK-243 decreases UBA1 and UBA6 thioesters and thioesters of the UBA6 specific E2 UBE2Z/USE1[1]. TAK-243 displays preferential activity towards acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cells over normal hematopoietic cells. TAK-243 reduces growth and viability of human AML cell lines (OCI-AML2, TEX, U937 and NB4) in a concentration- and time-dependent manner with IC50’s ranging from 15-40 nM after treatment for 48 hours[2].

In Vivo

TAK-243 significantly delays tumor growth in mice (T/C=0.02) with no toxicity as evidenced by no changes in mouse body weight, serum chemistry, or organ histology. TAK-243 reduces primary AML tumor burden in both tested samples without toxicity[2].

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay [1]

Normal keratinocytes (normal human keratinocytes (NHK) and recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa keratinocytes (RDEBK)) and cSCC cell lines are seeded into 96 well plates and live cell number and cell death are analysed with an IncuCyte ZOOM real-time imager using the CellTox Green Cytotoxicity Assay. Relative EC50 values are determined using GraphPad Prism. For clonogenic assays cells are seeded into six well plates. Inhibitors (e.g., TAK-243; 0.01, 0.1, 1, and 10 μM) are added for the indicated times and then cells are maintained in drug-free medium for up to 2 weeks to allow colony formation. Colonies are fixed in 10% methanol, 10% acetic acid and stained with crystal violet[1].

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

Animal Administration [2]

Mice[2]

The preclinical efficacy and toxicity of TAK-243 are assessed in mouse models of AML. OCI-AML2 cells are injected subcutaneously (sc) into SCID mice, and when tumors are palpable, mice are treated with TAK-243 (20 mg/kg sc twice weekly). As an additional model, primary AML cells from 2 patients are injected into the femurs of NOD-SCID mice. Two weeks after injection, mice are treated with TAK-243 (20 mg/kg sc twice weekly). After 3 weeks of treatment, mice are sacrificed, and AML engraftment in the non-injected femur is measured by flow cytometry[2].

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

REFERENCES
