**Wortmannin**

Cat. No.: HY-10197  
CAS No.: 19545-26-7  
Molecular Formula: C₂₃H₂₄O₈  
Molecular Weight: 428.43  
Target: PI3K; ATM/ATR; DNA-PK  
Pathway: PI3K/Akt/mTOR; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage  
Storage: Powder  
-20°C  3 years  
4°C  2 years  
In solvent  
-80°C  6 months  
-20°C  1 month  

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### Solvent & Solubility

**In Vitro**

DMSO: 125 mg/mL (291.76 mM; Need ultrasonic)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparing Stock Solutions</th>
<th>Solvent Concentration</th>
<th>Mass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 mM</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.3341 mL</td>
<td>11.6705 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td>0.4668 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mM</td>
<td>0.2334 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: ≥ 6.25 mg/mL (14.59 mM); Suspended solution  
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
   Solubility: ≥ 6.25 mg/mL (14.59 mM); Clear solution  
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
   Solubility: ≥ 6.25 mg/mL (14.59 mM); Clear solution

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**BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

**Description**
Wortmannin is a multi-target inhibitor of PI3K and MLCK with IC₅₀'s of 3 nM and 200 nM, respectively. Wortmannin is also a potent inhibitor of DNA-PK (IC₅₀: 16 nM) and ATM (IC₅₀: 150 nM). Wortmannin is also a potent inhibitor of Polo-like kinase (Plk).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IC₅₀ &amp; Target</th>
<th>PI3K</th>
<th>ATM</th>
<th>ATR</th>
<th>DNA-PK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 nM (IC₅₀)</td>
<td>150 nM (IC₅₀)</td>
<td>1.8 μM (IC₅₀)</td>
<td>16 nM (IC₅₀)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Plk3**

48 nM (IC$_{50}$)

**MLCK**

200 nM (IC$_{50}$)

**In Vitro**

Wortmannin irreversibly inhibits phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3-kinase) activity with binding to the 110-kDa protein (IC$_{50}$ of 3 nM) and has no effect PI4-kinase in RBL-2H3 cells. Wortmannin also inhibits both Fc epsilon RI-mediated histamine secretion and leukotriene release, with no effect on the activation of the tyrosine kinase Lyn$^1$. In intact A549 lung adenocarcinoma cells, wortmannin inhibits both DNA-PK and ATM at concentrations that correlated closely with those required for radiosensitization. Furthermore, pretreatment of A549 cells with wortmannin results in radioresistant DNA synthesis, a characteristic abnormality of ATM-deficient cells$^2$. The inhibition of MLCK by Wortmannin is not affected by calmodulin or peptide substrat, while reduced by high concentration of ATP. Wortmannin directly interacts with the catalytic domain of MLCK and leads to an irreversible loss of the enzyme activity. Wortmannin has no inhibitory to cAMP-dependent protein kinase, cGMP-dependent protein kinase, and calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II, and has little effect on protein kinase C activity$^3$. Wortmannin is also a potent inhibitor of Polo-like kinase 3 (Plk3). Wortmannin potently inhibits the activity of purified Plk3 with an IC$_{50}$ of 48 nM. Wortmannin is a potent inhibitor of Plk1 and AX7503, a tetramethylrhodamine-Wortmannin conjugate, is an activity-dependent probe for labeling Plk1. Wortmannin inhibits Plk1-AX7503 reactivity with a IC$_{50}$ of 5.8 nM. Wortmannin inhibits Plk3 reacting with AX7503 in a dose-dependent manner. The IC$_{50}$ value of Wortmannin for inhibiting labeling of Plk3 by AX7503 is determined to be 49 nM. Wortmannin covalently labels Plk1 and Plk3 by targeting conserved lysine residues in their ATP binding sites. Wortmannin inhibits Plk1 and Plk3 with a potency similar to its inhibition of PI3K. Wortmannin also inhibits Plk2 and Plk4$^6$.

**In Vivo**

Wortmannin inhibits phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase-protein kinase B (PKB)/Akt phosphorylation in both normal tissues (lung, heart and brain homogenates) and tumor tissue in mice, without mortality or acute toxicity at 0.7 mg/kg. Combination with LY188011, wortmannin significantly increases apoptosis and inhibits tumor growth in orthotopic tumor, while both monotherapy can not$^4$. Wortmannin (1 mg/kg) inhibits peritoneal metastasis of SW1990 in mice, without any weight loss$^5$.

**PROTOCOL**

**Kinase Assay**$^8$

MLCK activity is assayed with peptide substrate (KKRPQRATSNVFS-NH2) or myosin light chain. The peptide substrate (24 μM) is phosphorylated in a reaction mixture containing 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 0.5 mg/mL bovine serum albumin, 4 mM MgCl$_2$, 0.5 mM CaCl$_2$, 2.6 mM calmodulin, 1.5 nM MLCK, and 400 μM ATP in a final volume of 0.25 mL. After a 10-min preincubation at 28°C without ATP, the reaction is started by addition of ATP at 28°C and terminated by the addition of 0.1 mL of 10% (v/v) acetic acid after 30 min. The mixture is analyzed by high performance liquid chromatography: column, Unisil Pack 5C18 4.6 X 150 mm; solvent, 18% (v/v) acetonitrile, 0.1% (v/v) trifluoroacetic acid in water; flow rate, 1.0 mL/min; temperature, 40°C; detection, absorbance at 220 nm. Percent of reaction is calculated from the ratio of peak areas of phosphorylated form to those of unphosphorylated form. Specific activity measured under the conditions described above is 0.81 μmol/min/mg. Myosin light chain (108 μg/mL) is phosphorylated in a reaction mixture containing 25 mM Tris-Cl (pH 7.5), 0.5 mg/mL bovine serum albumin, 4 mM MgCl$_2$, 0.5 mM CaCl$_2$, 4.2 nM calmodulin, 0.92 nM enzyme, and 10 μM$^{[γ-32P]}$ATP (100-900 cpm/pmol) in a final volume of 0.25 mL. After a 3-min preincubation at 30°C without ATP, the reaction is started by the addition of $^{[γ-32P]}$ATP at 30°C and stopped by the addition of 0.125 mL of trichloroacetic acid after 5 min. The acid-precipitable materials are collected on a nitrocellulose membrane filter and washed with four 1-mL aliquots of 5% (v/v) trichloroacetic acid in water; flow rate, 1.0 mL/min; temperature, 40°C; detection, absorbance at 220 nm. Percent of reaction is calculated from the ratio of peak areas of phosphorylated form to those of unphosphorylated form. Specific activity measured under the conditions described above is 1.23 μmol/min/mg.

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

**Animal Administration**$^5$

Specific pathogen-free athymic BALB/c male mice (5 weeks) are kept under sterile conditions in a laminar flow room in cages with filter bonnets and fed a sterilized mouse diet and water. In order to induce peritoneal metastasis, the
mice are anesthetized by inhalation administration of sevoflurane, and SW1990 cells (1×10^6 cells/mouse) in 100 μL of PBS are injected into the peritoneal cavity using a 23-gauge needle after incubation without FBS for 24 h to inactivate Akt. To examine the effect of PI3K inhibitor, the mice are treated with the intraperitoneal treatment of wortmannin at 1.0, 0.5, or 0.25 mg/kg/day or vehicle (PBS + dimethyl sulfoxide) immediately after cancer cells are inoculated. The treatment is continued for 20 consecutive days. Twenty days later, mice are sacrificed and body weight, ascites, number, and total weight of peritoneal metastatic tumors are examined. The weight exceeding the mean weight of mesenterium and greater omentum of normal nude mice of the same age (in weeks) is regarded as the net weight of metastatic tumors in order to minimize the interfusion of blood or tissues.

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

**REFERENCES**


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