Afatinib dimaleate

Cat. No.: HY-10261A
CAS No.: 850140-73-7
Molecular Formula: C₁₃₂H₁₃₀ClF₅N₅O₁₁
Molecular Weight: 718.08
Target: EGFR; Autophagy
Pathway: JAK/STAT Signaling; Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK; Autophagy
Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years
4°C 2 years
In solvent -80°C 6 months
-20°C 1 month

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

| In Vitro | H₂O : 50 mg/mL (69.63 mM; Need ultrasonic) |
| DMSO : ≥ 35 mg/mL (48.74 mM) |
* “≥” means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Mass</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mM</td>
<td>1.3926 mL</td>
<td>6.9630 mL</td>
<td>13.9260 mL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td>0.2785 mL</td>
<td>1.3926 mL</td>
<td>2.7852 mL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mM</td>
<td>0.1393 mL</td>
<td>0.6963 mL</td>
<td>1.3926 mL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description
Afatinib dimaleate is an irreversible EGFR family inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 0.5 nM, 0.4 nM, 10 nM and 14 nM for EGFR<sub>WT</sub>, EGFR<sup>L858R</sup>, EGFR<sup>L858R/T790M</sup> and HER2, respectively.

IC₅₀ & Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IC₅₀ &amp; Target</th>
<th>EGFR 0.5 nM (IC₅₀)</th>
<th>HER2 14 nM (IC₅₀)</th>
<th>EGFR&lt;sup&gt;L858R&lt;/sup&gt; 0.4 nM (IC₅₀)</th>
<th>EGFR&lt;sup&gt;L858R/T790M&lt;/sup&gt; 10 nM (IC₅₀)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In Vitro
In cell-free in vitro kinase assays, Afatinib (BIBW2992) dimaleate shows potent activity against wild-type and mutant forms of EGFR and HER2, similar to Gefitinib in potency for L858R EGFR, but about 100-fold more active against the Gefitinib-resistant L858R-T790M EGFR double mutant, with an IC₅₀ of 10 nM. BIBW2992 is furthermore comparable to Lapatinib and Canertinib for in vitro potency against HER2, with an IC₅₀ of 14 nM. The most sensitive kinase in this evaluation is lyn with an IC₅₀ of 736 nM<sup>[1]</sup>. Afatinib is an irreversible inhibitor of these ErbB family receptors. Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) cell lines are sensitive to Afatinib with IC₅₀ concentrations at lower
micro-molar range (at 48 hour incubation: HKESC-1=78 nM, HKESC-2=115 nM, KYSE510=3.182 μM, SLMT-1=4.625 μM and EC-1=1.489 μM; and at 72 hour incubation: HKESC-1=2 nM, HKESC-2=2 nM, KYSE510=1.090 μM, SLMT-1=1.161 μM and EC-1=109 nM) with a maximum growth inhibition over 95%. Afatinib can strongly induce G0/G1 cell cycle arrest in HKESC-2 and EC-1 in a dose- and time-dependent manner[2].

In Vivo
Afatinib (15 mg/kg) strongly inhibits the growth of HKESC-2 tumor once the treatment began. Average tumor sizes of vehicle and treatment at end point are 348±24 mm$^3$ and 108±36 mm$^3$ respectively, showing significantly difference between them. And apparently tumor size does not bounce back in a short period of time after the end of Afatinib administration. Without rapid change of body weight throughout the treatment shows that the toxicity of Afatinib is minimal and this drug is well tolerated[2].

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay [1]
The EGFR kinase domain-GST fusion proteins are extracted from SF9 biomasses, 72 hours post infection, with HEPEX (20 mM HEPES pH 7.4, 100 mM NaCl, 10 mM β-glycerophosphate, 10 mM para-nitro-phenylphosphate, 30 mM NaF, 5 mM EDTA, 5% glycerol, 1% Triton X-100, 1 mM Na$_3$VO$_4$, 0.1% SDS, 0.5 μg/mL pepstatin A, aprotinin 20 KIU/mL, Leupeptin 2 μg/mL, Benazamidine 1 mM, 2.5 μg/mL 3,4-dichloroisocoumarin, 2.5 μg/mL trans-epoxysuccinyl-L-leucyl-L-amido butane and 0.002% PMSF) and used for the determination of the IC$_{50}$ values. Each 100 μL enzyme reaction contains 10 μL of Afatinib (BIBW2992) in 50 % Me$_2$SO, 20 μL of substrate solution (200 mM HEPES pH 7.4, 50 mM Mg-acetate, 2.5 mg/mL poly (EY), 5 μg/mL bio-pEY) and 20 μL enzyme preparation. The enzymatic reaction is started by addition of 50 μL of a 100 μM ATP solution made in 10 mM MgCl$_2$. Assays are carried out at room temperature for 30 minutes and terminated by the addition of 50 μL of stop solution (250 mM EDTA in 20 mM HEPES pH 7.4). 100 μL are transferred to a streptavidin coated microtiterplate, after an incubation time of 60 min at room temperature the plate is washed with 200 μL of wash solution (50 mM Tris, 0.05% Tween20). A 100 μL aliquot of a HRPO- labeled anti-PY antibody (PY20H Anti-Ptyr:HRP supplied by Transduction Laboratories) 250 ng/mL are added to the wells. After 60 min of incubation, the plate is washed three times with a 200 μL wash solution. The samples are then developed with a 100 μL TMB Peroxidase Solution (A:B=1:1). The reaction is stopped after 10 min. The plate is transferred to an ELISA reader and extinction is measured at OD$_{450nm}$. All data points are performed in triplicates[1].

Cell Assay [2]
Human ESCC cell lines, EC-1, HKESC1 and HKESC2, SLMT1, and KYSE510 are cultured in RPMI with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS). Cytotoxicity is assessed by a colorimetric assay using MTT. Tumour cells are cultured in 48-well plates (3000-8000 cells per well) in respective culture medium. Afatinib in complete medium is added at 24 hr after cell plating and incubated at 37°C with 5% CO$_2$ for 48 and 72 hr. Cell growth inhibition is expressed as the percentage of absorbance of control cultures measured at 570 nm with a microplate reader and 50% of the maximum growth inhibition (IC$_{50}$) is calculated by GraphPad PRISM. In each experiment, triplicate wells are performed for each drug concentration (n=3), and assay is repeated in three independent experiments[2].

Animal Administration [2]
Six weeks old female athymic nude mice (nu/nu) weighing about 16-20 gram are used. ESCC xenografts are established by inoculating HKESC-2 (6×10$^4$ cells re-suspended in 50 μL of HBSS-buffer) subcutaneously into both flanks of the nude mice. When tumor size reached to 4-6 mm diameter, they are randomized in either treatment (15 mg/kg) or vehicle control group. Afatinib for treatment is prepared by dissolving in 0.5% methylcellulose before administration. Either drug or vehicle is administered to mouse by oral gavage in a schedule of 5 days on plus 2 days off for two weeks. Drug efficacy is evaluated by monitoring the change in tumor size with caliper. Tumor volume is calculated with the formula Tumor Volume=$\frac{(\text{width}^2 \times \text{length})}{2}$. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Pharmacol Res. 2020 May 25;104934.

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REFERENCES


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

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