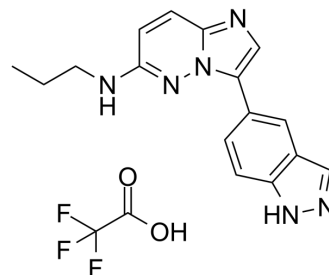


CHR-6494 TFA

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Cat. No.: | HY-110350 |
| CAS No.: | 1458630-17-5 |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₁₈ H ₁₇ F ₃ N ₆ O ₂ |
| Molecular Weight: | 406.36 |
| Target: | Haspin Kinase |
| Pathway: | Cell Cycle/DNA Damage |
| Storage: | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Description | CHR-6494 TFA is a potent inhibitor of haspin, with an IC ₅₀ of 2 nM. CHR-6494 TFA inhibits histone H3T3 phosphorylation. CHR-6494 TFA induces the apoptosis of cancer cells, including melanoma and breast cancer. CHR-6494 TFA can be used in the research of cancer ^{[1][2][3]} . | |
| IC₅₀ & Target | haspin 2 nM (IC ₅₀) | |
| In Vitro | <p>CHR-6494 (TFA; 0-10⁵ nM; 72 hours) dose-dependently inhibits the growth of cancer cells, such as HCT-116, HeLa, MDA-MB-231, and Wi-38 cells, with IC₅₀s of 500 nM, 473 nM, 752 nM and 1059 nM, respectively^[1].</p> <p>CHR-6494 (TFA; 500 nM) produces a mitotic catastrophe with abnormal morphology of the mitotic spindle and centrosome amplification, and upregulates the spindle assembly checkpoint protein BUB1 and the marker of mitotic arrest cyclin B1^[1].</p> <p>CHR-6494 (TFA; 0, 0.5, 1.0 μM; 24 to 36 h) is an inhibitor of angiogenesis in the ex vivo chicken embryo aortic arch ring assay^[1].</p> <p>CHR-6494 (TFA) exhibits inhibitory activities against melanoma cell lines, including BRAFV600E mutants, NRAS mutants, and wild type cells, with IC₅₀s ranging from 396 nM to 1229 nM^[2].</p> <p>CHR-6494 (TFA; 300 nM and 600 nM; 72 hours) induces apoptosis, increases caspase 3/7 activity by 3- and 6-fold, respectively in COLO-792 cells, and to 8.5- and 16-fold in RPMI-7951 melanoma cells^[2].</p> <p>CHR-6494 (TFA; 50, 200 nM; 1 week) enhances the antiproliferative effects of MLN8237 in MDA-MB-231, SKBR3 breast cancer cells^[3].</p> <p>CHR-6494 (TFA; 200 nM; 72 hours) enhances the apoptosis of MDA-MB-231 and SKBR3 cells when combined with MLN8237^[3]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> | |
| In Vivo | <p>CHR-6494 (TFA; 50 mg/kg; i.p. in two cycles of five consecutive days for 15 days) inhibits the growth of tumor in nude mice bearing HCT-116 human colorectal cancer cells^[1].</p> <p>CHR-6494 (TFA; 20 mg/kg; intraperitoneal injection for 15 consecutive days) inhibits the tumor growth in nude mice bearing MDA-MB-231 xenograft tumors^[3].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> | |
| | Animal Model: | Male 4-5 weeks old athymic nu/nu mice harboring HCT-116 cells xenograft tumor with a tumor volume of 200 mm ³ ^[1] |
| | Dosage: | 50 mg/kg (diluted in a solution of 10% DMSO/20% 2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin) |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Administration: | i.p. in two cycles of five consecutive days for 15 days |
| Result: | Dose-dependent tumor growth inhibition was demonstrated. Did not change the body weight of mice. |
| Animal Model: | 4-week-old female nude mice bearing MDA-MB-231 xenograft tumors |
| Dosage: | 20 mg/kg in a final formulation in 10% DMSO/20% 2-hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin |
| Administration: | i.p. for 15 consecutive days |
| Result: | Inhibited the tumor volume and weight compared with the control group in nude mice bearing MDA-MB-231 xenograft tumors. Enhanced the tumor volume and weight inhibition of MLN8237 (20 mg/kg; p.o.) in vivo. |

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Mol Syst Biol. 2018 Aug 13;14(8):e8238.
- Cancer Commun (Lond). 2021 Jan 20.
- J Mol Med (Berl). 2019 Aug;97(8):1183-1193.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

- [1]. Huertas D, et al. Antitumor activity of a small-molecule inhibitor of the histone kinase Haspin. *Oncogene*. 2012 Mar 15;31(11):1408-18.
- [2]. Han L, et al. Anti-Melanoma Activities of Haspin Inhibitor CHR-6494 Deployed as a Single Agent or in a Synergistic Combination with MEK Inhibitor. *J Cancer*. 2017 Aug 25;8(15):2933-2943.
- [3]. Chen A, et al. CRISPR/Cas9 screening identifies a kinetochore-microtubule dependent mechanism for Aurora-A inhibitor resistance in breast cancer. *Cancer Commun (Lond)*. 2021 Feb;41(2):121-139.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA