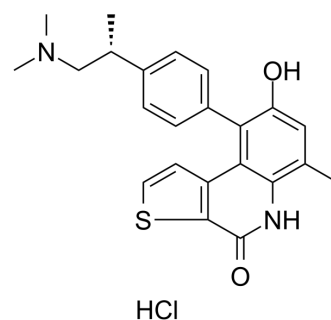


OTS964 hydrochloride

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Cat. No.: | HY-12467 |
| CAS No.: | 1338545-07-5 |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₂₃ H ₂₅ ClN ₂ O ₂ S |
| Molecular Weight: | 429 |
| Target: | TOPK; CDK; Apoptosis |
| Pathway: | Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Apoptosis |
| Storage: | 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 2 years; -20°C, 1 year (sealed storage, away from moisture) |



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 83.33 mg/mL (194.24 mM)
 H₂O : 2 mg/mL (4.66 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent Concentration | Mass | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
| | 1 mM | 2.3310 mL | 11.6550 mL | 23.3100 mL |
| | 5 mM | 0.4662 mL | 2.3310 mL | 4.6620 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.2331 mL | 1.1655 mL | 2.3310 mL |

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.83 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.83 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.83 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

OTS964 hydrochloride is an orally active, high affinity and selective TOPK (T-lymphokine-activated killer cell-originated protein kinase) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 28 nM^[1]. OTS964 hydrochloride is also a potent inhibitor of the cyclin-dependent kinase CDK11, which binds to CDK11B with a K_d of 40 nM^[2].

IC₅₀ & Target

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| TOPK 28 nM (IC ₅₀) | CDK11B 40 nM (K _d) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

In Vitro

OTS964 hydrochloride (10 nM; 48 hours) suppresses cancer cell proliferation^[1].

OTS964 hydrochloride (10 nM; 48 hours) increases cancer cell death^[1].

OTS964 (0.1-2 μ M; 24 and 48 hours) increases the expression of LC3-II and decreases the expression of P62, both in a dose-dependent manner^[3].

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

Cell Proliferation Assay^[1]

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Cell Line: | LU-99 cells |
| Concentration: | 10 nM |
| Incubation Time: | 48 hours |
| Result: | Suppressed cancer cell proliferation. |

Apoptosis Analysis^[1]

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| Cell Line: | LU-99 cells |
| Concentration: | 10 nM |
| Incubation Time: | 48 hours |
| Result: | Increased cancer cell death. |

Western Blot Analysis^[3]

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Cell Line: | Hs683 cells, H4 cells |
| Concentration: | 0.1, 1, 2 μ M |
| Incubation Time: | 24 and 48 hours |
| Result: | Increased the expression of LC3-II and decreased the expression of P62, both in a dose-dependent manner. |

In Vivo

OTS964 hydrochloride (intravenously; 40 mg/kg on days 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, and 18) makes tumors shrinking even after the treatment and finally revealing complete regression^[1].

OTS964 hydrochloride (oral administration; 50 or 100 mg/kg/day for 2 weeks) ultimately achieves complete tumor regression^[1].

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

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Animal Model: | Nude mice bearing LU-99 lung cancer cells ^[1] |
| Dosage: | 40 mg/kg |
| Administration: | Intravenously; on days 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, and 18 |
| Result: | The tumors continued shrinking even after the treatment and finally revealed complete regression. |

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Animal Model: | Nude mice bearing LU-99 lung cancer cells ^[1] |
| Dosage: | 50 or 100 mg/kg |
| Administration: | Oral administration; once every day for 2 weeks |

Result:

Achieved complete tumor regression.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nature. 2022 Sep;609(7928):829-834.
- Cell. 2021 Jun 10;184(12):3143-3162.e32.
- Adv Sci (Weinh). 2024 Feb 2:e2308496.
- J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. 2023 Dec 22.
- Cell Death Dis. 2019 Aug 5;10(8):583.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Matsuo Y, et al. TOPK inhibitor induces complete tumor regression in xenograft models of human cancer through inhibition of cytokinesis. Sci Transl Med. 2014 Oct 22;6(259):259ra145.
- [2]. Lin A, et al. Off-target toxicity is a common mechanism of action of cancer drugs undergoing clinical trials. Sci Transl Med. 2019 Sep 11;11(509).
- [3]. Lu H, et al. TOPK inhibits autophagy by phosphorylating ULK1 and promotes glioma resistance to TMZ. Cell Death Dis. 2019 Aug 5;10(8):583.

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

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