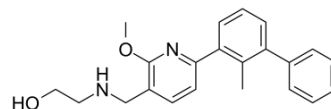


PD-1/PD-L1-IN-9

Cat. No.:	HY-132192
CAS No.:	2628506-54-5
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₂ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂
Molecular Weight:	348.44
Target:	PD-1/PD-L1
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	PD-1/PD-L1-IN-9 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of PD-1/PD-L1 interaction, with an IC ₅₀ of 3.8 nM. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-9 can enhance the killing activity of tumor cells by immune cells. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-9 also exhibits significant in vivo antitumor activity in a CT26 mouse model ^[1] .														
IC₅₀ & Target	IC ₅₀ : 3.8 nM (PD-1/PD-L1) ^[1]														
In Vitro	PD-1/PD-L1-IN-9 (compound 24) (46.9-1500 nM; pretreated for 2 h) dose-dependently significantly activates the antitumor immunity of PBMCs to MDB-MB 231 cells, with an EC ₅₀ of -100 nM ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.														
In Vivo	<p>PD-1/PD-L1-IN-9 (compound 24) (40-80 mg/kg; p.o. once a day for 2 weeks) inhibits tumor growth in a dose-dependent manner and does not cause any body weight loss or mortality of mice^[1].</p> <p>PD-1/PD-L1-IN-9 (3 mg/kg; a single i.v.) exhibits half-life (t_{1/2}=4.2 h), plasma clearance (Cl=11.5 L/h/kg) and C_{max} (1233 ng/mL) in rats^[1].</p> <p>PD-1/PD-L1-IN-9 (25 mg/kg; a single p.o.) exhibits moderate oral bioavailability (F=22%), half-life (t_{1/2}=6.4 h) and C_{max} (192 ng/mL) in rats^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>Male BALB/c mice (5-6 weeks) were inoculated CT26 cells^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>40, 80 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>P.o. once a day for 2 weeks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Significantly decreased the final tumor weight, with TGI values of 60 and 67% at the dose of 40 and 80 mg/kg, respectively.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>3 mg/kg for i.v. and 25 mg/kg for p.o. (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>A single i.v. or p.o.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male BALB/c mice (5-6 weeks) were inoculated CT26 cells ^[1]	Dosage:	40, 80 mg/kg	Administration:	P.o. once a day for 2 weeks	Result:	Significantly decreased the final tumor weight, with TGI values of 60 and 67% at the dose of 40 and 80 mg/kg, respectively.	Animal Model:	Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats ^[1]	Dosage:	3 mg/kg for i.v. and 25 mg/kg for p.o. (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)	Administration:	A single i.v. or p.o.
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Result:

I.v.: $t_{1/2}$ =4.2 h; Cl=11.5 L/h/kg; C_{max} =1233 ng/mL.

P.o.: F=22 %; $t_{1/2}$ =6.4 h; C_{max} =192 ng/mL.

REFERENCES

[1]. Wang T, et, al. Novel Biphenyl Pyridines as Potent Small-Molecule Inhibitors Targeting the Programmed Cell Death-1/Programmed Cell Death-Ligand 1 Interaction. J Med Chem. 2021 May 30.

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

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