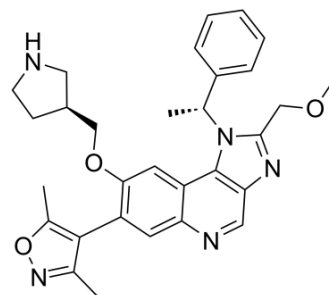


## GSK778

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-136570		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	2451862-42-1		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>33</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	511.61		
<b>Target:</b>	Epigenetic Reader Domain; Apoptosis		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Epigenetics; Apoptosis		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 41.67 mg/mL (81.45 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>	1 mM	1.9546 mL	9.7731 mL	19.5461 mL
		5 mM	0.3909 mL	1.9546 mL	3.9092 mL
10 mM		0.1955 mL	0.9773 mL	1.9546 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
<b>In Vivo</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 40% PEG300 &gt;&gt; 5% Tween-80 &gt;&gt; 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.07 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: 2.08 mg/mL (4.07 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.07 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol>				

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	GSK778 (iBET-BD1) is a potent and selective BD1 bromodomain inhibitor of the BET proteins, with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 75 nM (BRD2 BD1), 41 nM (BRD3 BD1), 41 nM (BRD4 BD1), and 143 nM (BRDT BD1), respectively. GSK778 phenocopies the effects of pan-BET inhibitors in cancer models <sup>[1]</sup> .			
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	BRD2 BD1 75 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	BRD3 BD1 41 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	BRD4 BD1 41 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	BRDT BD1 143 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )

**In Vitro**

GSK778 inhibits BRD BD2 with the IC<sub>50</sub>s of 3950 nM (BRD2 BD2), 1210 nM (BRD3 BD2), 5843 nM (BRD4 BD2), and 17451 nM (BRD5 BD2), respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.

GSK778 (0.01-10 μM; 72 hours) inhibits the proliferative activity of human primary CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells and the production of effector cytokines including IFN $\gamma$ , IL-17A and IL-22<sup>[1]</sup>.

GSK778 (0.001-10 μM; 5 days) has a more pronounced effect on the growth and viability of MDA-453, MOLM-13, K562, MV4-11, THP-1, and MDA-MB-231 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.

GSK778 (1000 nM; 72 hours) inhibits proliferation, induces a cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in MV4-11, MOLM13, MDA-MB-231 and MB453 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.

GSK778 (1000 nM; 12 days) reduces the clonogenic capacity of primary human AML cells<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

**Cell Proliferation Assay<sup>[1]</sup>**

Cell Line:	Human primary CD4 <sup>+</sup> T cell
Concentration:	0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10 μM
Incubation Time:	72 hours
Result:	Inhibited the proliferative activity of the cells and the production of effector cytokines.

**Cell Viability Assay<sup>[1]</sup>**

Cell Line:	MDA-453, MOLM-13, K562, MV4-11, THP-1, and MDA-MB-231 cells
Concentration:	0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10 μM
Incubation Time:	5 days
Result:	Inhibited the growth and viability of human cancer cell lines.

**Apoptosis Analysis<sup>[1]</sup>**

Cell Line:	MV4-11, MOLM13, MDA-MB-231 and MB453 cells
Concentration:	1000 nM
Incubation Time:	72 hours
Result:	Inhibited cell proliferation and induced a cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.

**In Vivo**

GSK778 (15 mg/kg/BID; i.p. for 30 days) offers a superior survival advantage to iBET-BD2 in the aggressive MLL-AF9 AML model<sup>[1]</sup>.

GSK778 (15 mg/kg/BID; s.c. for 14 days) reduces the production of anti-keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) IgM and is well tolerated<sup>[1]</sup>.

GSK778 exhibits C<sub>max</sub> (85 ng/mL), T<sub>max</sub> (1.48 h) and AUC<sub>∞</sub> (132 ng.h/mL) following oral administration (10 mg/kg) in mice<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

Animal Model:	6-8 weeks female C57BL/6 mice are injected with MLL-AF9 cells <sup>[1]</sup>
Dosage:	15 mg/kg/BID
Administration:	I.p. injections for 30 days
Result:	Increased the survival rate of leukemia mice.

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Animal Model:	Male CD1 mice <sup>[1]</sup>
Dosage:	10 mg/kg (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)
Administration:	P.o. administration
Result:	C <sub>max</sub> (85 ng/mL), T <sub>max</sub> (1.48 h); AUC <sub>∞</sub> (132 ng.h/mL).

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## REFERENCES

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[1]. Omer G, et, al. Selective targeting of BD1 and BD2 of the BET proteins in cancer and immunoinflammation. Science. 2020 Apr 24; 368(6489): 387-394.

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

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