## Dosimertinib-d<sub>3</sub>

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®

Cat. No.:	HY-142283	
CAS No.:	2403760-70-1	N N
Molecular Formula:	$C_{28}H_{28}D_{5}N_{7}O_{2}$	
Molecular Weight:	504.64	
Target:	EGFR; Isotope-Labeled Compounds	
Pathway:	JAK/STAT Signaling; Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK; Others	N H
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of	N
	Analysis.	- <b>N</b>

Description	p-ERK protein levels. Do	Dosimertinib-d <sub>3</sub> -d <sub>3</sub> is a potent and orally active EGFR inhibitor. Dosimertinib-d <sub>3</sub> -d <sub>3</sub> decreases the expression of p-EGFR and p-ERK protein levels. Dosimertinib-d <sub>3</sub> -d <sub>3</sub> shows antiproliferative and anti-tumor activity. Dosimertinib-d <sub>3</sub> -d <sub>3</sub> has the potential for the research of non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC)[1].				
n Vitro	dependent manner <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independe	Dosimertinib (compound 2h) (1, 10, 100, 100 nM; 2h) decreases the expression of p-EGFR and p-ERK protein levels in a dose- dependent manner <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:	A431, H1975, EGFR-L858/T790M BaF3, EGFR-del19/T790M BaF3 Cells				
	Concentration:	0-10 μΜ				
	Incubation Time:	72 h				
	Result:	Showed antiproliferative activity with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 243.9, 28.4, 18.0, 3.5 nM for A431, H1975, EGFR-L858/T790M BaF3, EGFR-del19/T790M BaF3 cells, respectively.				
	Western Blot Analysis <sup>[1]</sup>	Western Blot Analysis <sup>[1]</sup>				
	Cell Line:	A431, H1975 cells				
	Concentration:	1, 10, 100, 100 nM				
	Incubation Time:	2 h				
	Result:	Decreased the expression of p-EGFR and p-ERK protein levels in a dose-dependent mannet when co-incubationed with 50 ng/mL EGF.				
In Vivo		Dosimertinib (0.75, 1.5, 3 mg/kg; oral gavage, daily for 24 days) shows anti-tumor activity in mouse <sup>[1]</sup> . Pharmacokinetic Parameters of Dosimertinib in Sprague-Dawley rats <sup>[1]</sup> .				

administration route	i.v.	i.g.	i.g.	i.g.
dose (mg/kg)	2	2	6	12
C <sub>0</sub> or C <sub>max</sub> (nM)	277 ± 105	$46.7\pm10.7$	113 ± 19.8	283 ± 137
T <sub>max</sub> (h)		$4.17 \pm 2.56$	$4.67 \pm 1.63$	$5.00 \pm 1.67$
t <sub>1/2</sub> (h)	$5.40 \pm 1.84$	$3.76 \pm 1.08$	$3.27\pm0.43$	$4.04 \pm 1.50$
AUC <sub>0−t</sub> (nM∙h)	$1070 \pm 565$	$459 \pm 191$	1020 ± 313	$2830 \pm 1780$
CL/F (L/h/kg)	22.3 ± 11.1	32.2 ± 13.6	$19.5 \pm 5.1$	$14.9 \pm 6.4$
bioavailability (%)		41.2	29.6	43.0

## Male Sprague-Dawley rats, 2 mg/kg iv; 2, 6, 12 mg/kg for i.g..

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Animal Model:	18-20 g, BALB/c nude mice (H1975 mouse xenograft model) <sup>[1]</sup>	
Dosage:	0.75, 1.5, 3 mg/kg	
Administration:	Oral gavage; daily for 24 days	
Result:	Significantly reduced tumor size with tumor growth inhibition (TGI) of 72.94% and 97.62% at 1.5, 3 mg/kg, respectively.	

## REFERENCES

[1]. Chen C, et al. Cyclization strategy leads to highly potent Bromodomain and extra-terminal (BET) Bromodomain inhibitors for the treatment of acute liver injury. Eur J Med Chem. 2022 Dec 16;247:115023.

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

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