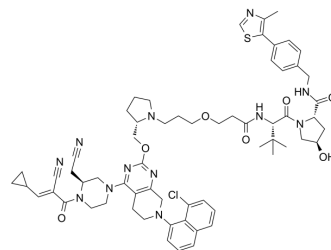


YF135

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Cat. No.: | HY-144323 |
| CAS No.: | 2913177-53-2 |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₆₃ H ₇₅ ClN ₁₂ O ₇ S |
| Molecular Weight: | 1179.86 |
| Target: | PROTACs; PERK |
| Pathway: | PROTAC; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage |
| Storage: | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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|--------------------|---|------------|--|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|--|------------|--|----------------|------|------------------|------|---------|---|
| Description | YF135 is an efficient and reversible-covalent KRAS ^{G12C} PROTAC. YF135 is designed and synthesized by tethering KRAS G12C inhibitor 48 (compound 6d) as the ligand, and basing on the scaffold of MRTX849 linkage VHL ligand. YF135 significantly induces the degradation of KRAS ^{G12C} in a reversible manner and decreases phospho-ERK level through the E3 ligase VHL mediated proteasome pathway ^[1] . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In Vitro | <p>YF135 inhibits the proliferation of H358 and H23 cells with IC₅₀ values of 153.9 and 243.9 nM, respectively^[1]. YF135 obviously decreases the protein level of KRAS^{G12C} and phospho-ERK in H358 and H23 cells in a time (3 μM, 0-36 h) and dose (0-10 μM, 24 h) dependent manner, while the washout by fresh medium significantly rescues such effects^[1]. YF135 induces degradation of KRAS^{G12C} through the E3 ligase VHL mediated proteasome pathway. YF135 covalently bind to KRAS^{G12C} and VHL ligase to form a ternary complex^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Western Blot Analysis</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>lung cancer cell lines H358, H23 and A549 ^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0, 0.3, 1, 3, 10 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>0, 12, 24, 36 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Obviously decreased the protein level of KRAS^{G12C} and phospho-ERK in a time (3 μM, 0-36 h) and dose (0-10 μM, 24 h) dependent manner, with DC₅₀ values of 3.61, 1.68 μM in H358 cells, respectively, and 4.53, 1.44 μM in H23 cells, respectively.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Western Blot Analysis</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>lung cancer cell lines H358, H23 and A549 ^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>3 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>24 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Induced the significant degradation on KRAS^{G12C} and decreased the level of phospho-ERK, while the washout by fresh medium significantly rescued such effects.</td> </tr> </table> | Cell Line: | lung cancer cell lines H358, H23 and A549 ^[1] | Concentration: | 0, 0.3, 1, 3, 10 μM | Incubation Time: | 0, 12, 24, 36 h | Result: | Obviously decreased the protein level of KRAS ^{G12C} and phospho-ERK in a time (3 μM, 0-36 h) and dose (0-10 μM, 24 h) dependent manner, with DC ₅₀ values of 3.61, 1.68 μM in H358 cells, respectively, and 4.53, 1.44 μM in H23 cells, respectively. | Cell Line: | lung cancer cell lines H358, H23 and A549 ^[1] | Concentration: | 3 μM | Incubation Time: | 24 h | Result: | Induced the significant degradation on KRAS ^{G12C} and decreased the level of phospho-ERK, while the washout by fresh medium significantly rescued such effects. |
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| Result: | Obviously decreased the protein level of KRAS ^{G12C} and phospho-ERK in a time (3 μM, 0-36 h) and dose (0-10 μM, 24 h) dependent manner, with DC ₅₀ values of 3.61, 1.68 μM in H358 cells, respectively, and 4.53, 1.44 μM in H23 cells, respectively. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Concentration: | 3 μM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incubation Time: | 24 h | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Result: | Induced the significant degradation on KRAS ^{G12C} and decreased the level of phospho-ERK, while the washout by fresh medium significantly rescued such effects. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

REFERENCES

[1]. Yang F, Wen Y, Wang C, et al. Efficient targeted oncogenic KRAS^{G12C} degradation via first reversible-covalent PROTAC. *Eur J Med Chem.* 2022;230:114088.

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

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