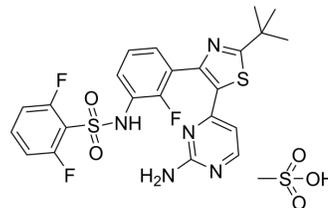


## Dabrafenib Mesylate

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-14660A
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1195768-06-9
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>24</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>3</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	615.67
<b>Target:</b>	Raf
<b>Pathway:</b>	MAPK/ERK Pathway
<b>Storage:</b>	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 20.83 mg/mL (33.83 mM); ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.6242 mL	8.1212 mL	16.2425 mL
	5 mM	0.3248 mL	1.6242 mL	3.2485 mL
	10 mM	0.1624 mL	0.8121 mL	1.6242 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 (4.06 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.06 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.06 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 5% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 50% saline  
Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (4.06 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 5% DMSO >> 95% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.06 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Dabrafenib Mesylate is a potent and selective Raf kinase inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.6 and 5.0 nM for Raf<sup>V600E</sup> and c-Raf, respectively.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

BRaf<sup>V600E</sup>

CRAF

	0.6 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	5 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Dabrafenib (GSK2118436, 1 μM) with 0.01 μM GSK1120212 inhibits more than 90% of cell growth in the NRAS mutant clones. GSK2118436 is sufficient to reduce S6P phosphorylation in A375<sup>[1]</sup>. Dabrafenib suppresses the PolyP-mediated vascular barrier permeability, upregulation of inflammatory biomarkers, adhesion/migration of leukocytes, and activation and/or production of nuclear factor-κB, tumor necrosis factor-α, and interleukin-6<sup>[2]</sup>. Dabrafenib inhibits the release of HMGB1 and downregulates HMGB1-dependent inflammatory responses by enhancing the expressions of cell adhesion molecules (CAMs) in human endothelial cells<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>	
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Dabrafenib-treated females have mostly immature reproductive tracts with no evidence of ovulation, similar to age-matched controls; however, DAB-treated females have keratinized and histologically open vaginas<sup>[5]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>	

## PROTOCOL

### Cell Assay <sup>[1]</sup>

For longer term proliferation assays, cells are plated and treated with compound or combination of compounds in RPMI-1640 containing 10% FBS for 12 days. Compound treatments are replaced at least once during the assay. After 12 days, cells are stained with 0.5% methylene blue in 50% ethanol. Images are captured using flatbed scanner.

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

### Animal Administration <sup>[5]</sup>

The rat pups selected as the test system are derived from 26 10-week-old, time-mated, virus-antibody-free SD (CrI:CD[SD]) female rats. Mated females are observed for natural deliveries from Day 20 to 23 pc (day parturition completed is designated PND 0). Litter examinations are conducted when parturition is complete, on PNDs 3 and 6, and included gender identification, individual pup weights, and external morphologic examinations. Parturient dams and their litters are selected for study based on clinical signs and body weights, and selected dams and their litters are randomized into study groups based on clinical observations and PND 3 litter mean body weights. On PND 3 or 4, litters are culled to four males and five females, with minimal fostering only when necessary to obtain the desired sex ratio, such that natural litters are maintained as much as possible. Records are kept of fostered pups of original and foster dams. All pups are identified by paw tattoo. To the extent possible, nonlittermates are assigned to subsets. DAB is formulated as a suspension in vehicle, 0.5% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose K15M, and 0.1% (v/v) Tween80 in purified water, and is given to juvenile male and female rats orally by gavage at a dose volume of 5 ml/kg, based on daily body weight.

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

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell. 2018 Aug 9;174(4):843-855.e19.
- Science. 2017 Dec 1;358(6367):eaan4368.
- Cancer Cell. 2021 Aug 9;39(8):1135-1149.e8.
- Cancer Cell. 2020 Mar 16;37(3):387-402.e7.
- Nat Biomed Eng. 2018 Aug;2(8):578-588.

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## REFERENCES

[1]. Greger JG, et al. Combinations of BRAF, MEK, and PI3K/mTOR inhibitors overcome acquired resistance to the BRAF inhibitor GSK2118436 dabrafenib, mediated by

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NRAS or MEK mutations. Mol Cancer Ther, 2012, 11(4), 909-920.

[2]. Lee S, et al. Anti-inflammatory effects of dabrafenib on polyphosphate-mediated vascular disruption. Chem Biol Interact. 2016 Jul 22.

[3]. Jung B, et al. Anti-septic effects of dabrafenib on HMGB1-mediated inflammatory responses. BMB Rep. 2016 Apr;49(4):214-9.

[4]. Alexander M Menzies, et al. Dabrafenib and its potential for the treatment of metastatic melanoma. Drug Des Devel Ther. 2012; 6: 391-405.

[5]. Posobiec LM, et al. Early Vaginal Opening in Juvenile Female Rats Given BRAF-Inhibitor Dabrafenib Is Not Associated with Early Physiologic Sexual Maturation. Birth Defects Res B Dev Reprod Toxicol. 2015 Dec;104(6):244-52.

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

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