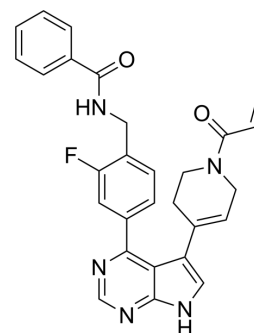


BTK-IN-15

Cat. No.:	HY-150752
CAS No.:	2820426-92-2
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₈ H ₂₄ FN ₅ O ₂
Molecular Weight:	481.52
Target:	Btk; Pyroptosis
Pathway:	Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK; Apoptosis; Immunology/Inflammation
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	BTK-IN-15 (compound 42) is a potent Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor with high oral absorption. BTK-IN-15 inhibits BTK with an IC ₅₀ value of 0.7 nM. BTK-IN-15 displays excellent kinase selectivity, antitumor activity, and induces apoptosis ^[1] .																
IC₅₀ & Target	IC ₅₀ : 0.7 nM (BTK) ^[1]																
In Vitro	<p>BTK inhibition is an effective approach against B-cell malignancies^[1].</p> <p>BTK-IN-15 (compound 42) demonstrates inhibitory against TMD8 with an IC₅₀ value of 2.6 nM^[1].</p> <p>BTK-IN-15 (1 μM; 1 h) displays significant selectivity to BTK over EGFR kinase with 0.05% and 44% of the control, respectively^[1].</p> <p>BTK-IN-15 (0-1 mM; 72 h) exerts potent anti-proliferative activity against a human mantle cell lymphoma cell line (REC-1) with an IC₅₀ value of 1.7 nM^[1].</p> <p>BTK-IN-15 (0-1 mM; 2 h) inhibits BTK auto-phosphorylation with an IC₅₀ value of 1.49 nM^[1].</p> <p>BTK-IN-15 (0-100 nM; 48 h) arrests cell cycle at G1 phase and (0-1 mM; 72 h) induces apoptosis in TMD8^[1].</p> <p>BTK-IN-15 shows low hERG channel activity (IC₅₀=4.38 μM), indicating low cardiotoxicity^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Western Blot Analysis^[1]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) TMD8 cancer cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0, 0.15, 0.46, 1.37, 4.12, 12.35, 37.04, 111, 333, 1000 nM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>2 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited BTK auto-phosphorylation at the Tyr223 site with an IC₅₀ value of 1.49 nM.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Cell Cycle Analysis^[1]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) TMD8 cancer cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0, 10, 100 nM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>48 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Arrested cell cycle progression at G1 phase in a dose-dependent manner, the percentage of cells in the G0/G1 phase increased from 33.0 to 63.0% with a dose range of 1-100 nM.</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) TMD8 cancer cells	Concentration:	0, 0.15, 0.46, 1.37, 4.12, 12.35, 37.04, 111, 333, 1000 nM	Incubation Time:	2 hours	Result:	Inhibited BTK auto-phosphorylation at the Tyr223 site with an IC ₅₀ value of 1.49 nM.	Cell Line:	B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) TMD8 cancer cells	Concentration:	0, 10, 100 nM	Incubation Time:	48 hours	Result:	Arrested cell cycle progression at G1 phase in a dose-dependent manner, the percentage of cells in the G0/G1 phase increased from 33.0 to 63.0% with a dose range of 1-100 nM.
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Apoptosis Analysis^[1]

Cell Line:	B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) TMD8 cancer cells
Concentration:	0, 10, 100, 1000 nM
Incubation Time:	72 hours
Result:	Induced apoptosis of TMD8 cells in a weakly triggered concentration-dependent manner, with the apoptosis cell values of 19% (10 nM), 25.2% (100 nM), and 31.4% (1000 nM), respectively.

In Vivo

BTK-IN-15 (compound 42) (12.5-50 mg/kg; p.o.; twice daily; 21 d) inhibits tumor growth (TGI = 104%) at a dosage of 50 mg/kg in mice^[1].

BTK-IN-15 (300, 400, 500 mg/kg; p.o.; twice daily; 14 d) has biological safety and displays no affect against body weight in mice compared with control^[1].

BTK-IN-15 (10 mg/kg; p.o.) shows a high oral bioavailability of 40.98% in mice^[1].

Pharmacokinetics of BTK-IN-15 in Mice^[1]

Route	Dose (mg/kg)	T _{max} (h)	C _{max} (ng/mL)	AUC _(0-t) (h•ng/mL)	AUC _(0-∞) (h•ng/mL)	T _{1/2} (h)	V _z (L/kg)	CL (L/h/kg)	F (%)
i.v.	2	0.03	2245.39	1471.35	718.33	0.67	2.79	2.87	40.98
p.o.	10	0.39	1441.59	718.33	1472.06	0.59			

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

Animal Model:	Female CB-17 SCID nude mice with TMD8 xenograft model ^[1]
Dosage:	12.5 mg/kg, 25 mg/kg, and 50 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral gavage; twice daily; 21 days
Result:	Inhibited tumor growth at a dosage of 50 mg/kg and reduced tumor volume after 21 days with a TGI of 104%. Reduced the content of white blood cells, lymphocytes and monocytes, while showed no effect on red blood cell and platelets.

Animal Model:	ICR mice (acclimation for 5 days, 18-20 g) ^[1]
Dosage:	300, 400, 500 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral gavage; 14 days
Result:	Demonstrated no affect against body weight in mice compared with control.

REFERENCES

[1]. Minjian Yang, et al. Design, synthesis, and biological evaluation of pyrrolopyrimidine derivatives as novel Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitors. EUR J MED. 2022 Jul. 114611.

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

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