SB1317

Cat. No.: HY-15166
CAS No.: 937270-47-8
Molecular Formula: \( \text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_{4}\text{O} \)
Molecular Weight: 372.46
Target: CDK; JAK; FLT3
Pathway: Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics; JAK/STAT Signaling; Stem Cell/WntProtein; Tyrosine Kinase/RTK
Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years
4°C 2 years
In solvent -80°C 6 months
-20°C 1 month

Solvent & Solubility

In Vitro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mass</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mM</td>
<td>2.6849 mL</td>
<td>13.4243 mL</td>
<td>26.8485 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td>0.5370 mL</td>
<td>2.6849 mL</td>
<td>5.3697 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mM</td>
<td>0.2685 mL</td>
<td>1.3424 mL</td>
<td>2.6849 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparing Stock Solutions

DMSO: 26.5 mg/mL (71.15 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.58 mM); Clear solution

2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.58 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

SB1317 is a potent inhibitor of CDK2, JAK2, and FLT3 for the treatment of cancer, with IC\(_{50}\) of 13, 73, and 56 nM for CDK2, JAK2 and FLT3, respectively.

IC\(_{50}\) & Target

IC\(_{50}\): 13 nM (CDK2), 73 nM (JAK2), 56 nM (FLT3)[1]

In Vitro

SB1317 has a highly novel kinase inhibitory spectrum inhibiting 17 kinases from a panel of 63, 11 of which are CDK/JAK/FLT family members. The others, Lck, Fyn, Fms, TYRO3, ERK5, and p38δ, are implicated in inflammatory and proliferative processes. Human CYP1A2, 3A4, 2C9, and 2C19 isoforms are not inhibited by SB1317 at the highest
tested concentration of 25 μM, but SB1317 inhibits CYP2D6 with IC50=0.95 μM, approximately at the plasma Cmax observed at the maximum tolerated dose. SB1317 inhibits cell proliferation concentrations in HCT-116 (IC50=0.079 μM) and HL-60 (IC50=0.059 μM)[1]. SB1317 is a novel small molecule potent CDK/JAK2/FLT3 inhibitor. SB1317 is mainly metabolized by CYP3A4 and CY1A2 in vitro. SB1317 does not inhibit any of the major human CYPs in vitro except CYP2D6 (IC50=1 μM). SB1317 does not significantly induce CYP1A and CYP3A4 in human hepatocytes in vitro[2].

In Vivo

Treatment with SB1317 at 75 mg/kg po q.d. 3×/week significantly inhibits the growth of tumors with a mean TGI of 82%, while the lower dose of 50 mg/kg po 3×/week is marginally effective. Treatment with SB1317 using either regime significantly inhibits the growth of tumors with mean TGIs of 42% and 63% for the oral and ip delivery methods, respectively[1]. In pharmacokinetic studies SB1317 shows moderate to high systemic clearance (relative to liver blood flow), high volume of distribution (>0.6 L/kg), oral bioavailability of 24%, ~4 and 37% in mice, rats and dogs, respectively; and extensive tissue distribution in mice[2].

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay[1]

The recombinant enzymes (CDK2/cyclin A, JAK2, and FLT3) are used. All assays are carried out in 384-well white microtiter plates using the PKLight assay system. This assay platform is a luminometric assay for the detection of ATP in the reaction using a luciferase-coupled reaction. The compounds are tested at eight concentrations prepared from 3- or 4-fold serial dilution starting at 10 μM. For CDK2/cyclin A assay, the reaction mixture consisted of the following components in 25 μL of assay buffer (50 mM Hepes, pH 7.5, 10 mM MgCl2, 5 mM MnCl2, 5 mM BGP, 1 mM DTT, 0.1 mM sodium orthovanadate), 1.4 μg/mL of CDK2/cyclin A complex, 0.5 μM RbING substrate, and 0.5 μM ATP. The mixture is incubated at room temperature for 2 h. Then 13 μL of PKLight ATP detection reagent is added and the mixture is incubated for 10 min. Luminescence signals are detected on a multilabel plate reader. The analytical software Prism 5.0 is used to generate IC50 values from the data[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Assay[1]

All cell lines are obtained from the American Type Culture Collection and cultured. For proliferation assays in 96-well plates, 20 000 cells are seeded in 100 μL of medium and treated the following day with compounds (e.g., SB1317 ) (in triplicate) at concentrations up to 10 μM for 48 h. Cell viability is monitored using the CellTiter-96 Aqueous One solution cell proliferation assay. Dose-response curves are plotted to determine IC50 values for the compounds using the XL-fit software[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Administration[1]

Mice and Rats[1]

Male BALB/c mice (aged ~10-12 weeks and weighing 17-22 g), male Beagle dogs (~6-7 months of age, weighing 10-14 kg), and male Wistar rats (aged 6-8 weeks, weighing 239-249 g) are used in this study. The oral doses for mice, dogs, and rats are 75, 10, and 10 mg/kg, respectively. The doses are administered by gavage as suspensions (0.5% methylcellulose and 0.1% Tween 80) to mice and rats, and as gelatin capsules (12 Torpac) to dogs. Following oral dosing serial blood samples are collected (cardiac puncture in mice, jugular vein in dogs, and superior vena cava in rats) at different time points (0-24 h) in tubes containing K3EDTA as anticoagulant, centrifuged, and plasma is separated and stored at -70°C until analysis. Plasma samples are processed and analyzed by LC-MS/MS. Pharmacokinetic parameters are estimated by noncompartmental methods using WinNonlin. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

REFERENCES


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