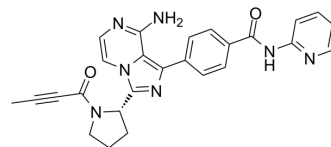


Acalabrutinib

Cat. No.:	HY-17600		
CAS No.:	1420477-60-6		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₆ H ₂₃ N ₇ O ₂		
Molecular Weight:	465.51		
Target:	Btk		
Pathway:	Protein 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	DMSO : 250 mg/mL (537.05 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.1482 mL	10.7409 mL	21.4818 mL
		5 mM	0.4296 mL	2.1482 mL	4.2964 mL
10 mM		0.2148 mL	1.0741 mL	2.1482 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.47 mM); Clear solution				
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.47 mM); Clear solution				
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.47 mM); Clear solution				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Acalabrutinib (ACP-196) is an orally active, irreversible, and highly selective second-generation BTK inhibitor. Acalabrutinib binds covalently to Cys481 in the ATP-binding pocket of BTK. Acalabrutinib demonstrates potent on-target effects and efficacy in mouse models of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) ^{[1][2]} .
IC ₅₀ & Target	IC ₅₀ : 3 nM (BTK in CD69 B cell) ^[2]
In Vitro	Acalabrutinib (ACP-196) inhibits tyrosine phosphorylation of downstream targets of ERK, IKK, and AKT, in the in vitro

signaling assay on primary human CLL cells. In the human CLL NSG xenograft model, Acalabrutinib demonstrates on-target effects including decreased phosphorylation of PLC γ 2, ERK and significant inhibition of CLL cell proliferation^[1]. Acalabrutinib inhibits purified BTK with an IC₅₀ of 3 nM and an EC₅₀ of 8 nM in a human whole-blood CD69 B cell activation assay. Acalabrutinib has improved target specificity over ibrutinib with 323-, 94-, 19-, and 9-fold selectivity over the other TEC kinase family members (ITK, TXK, BMX, and TEC, respectively) and no activity against EGFR^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

Acalabrutinib (100 mg twice per day) assessed for thrombus formation at injured arterioles of the mice, exhibits more selective for inhibiting BTK and has virtually no inhibition of platelet activity^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Signal Transduct Target Ther. 2020 Sep 14;5(1):200.
- Matrix Biol. 2022 Aug 25;S0945-053X(22)00104-4.
- J Med Chem. 2021 Oct 21.
- J Med Chem. 2019 Jul 25;62(14):6561-6574.
- Cancers (Basel). 2020 Dec 11;12(12):3731.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Herman SE, et al. The Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor acalabrutinib demonstrates potent on-target effects and efficacy in two mouse models of chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Clin Cancer Res. 2016 Nov 30

[2]. Wu J, et al. Acalabrutinib (ACP-196): a selective second-generation BTK inhibitor. J Hematol Oncol. 2016 Mar 9;9:21

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

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