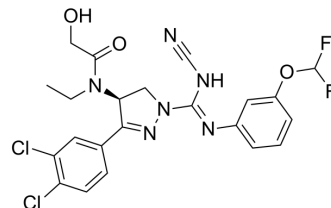


## BAY-598

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-19546		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1906919-67-2		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	525.34		
<b>Target:</b>	Histone Methyltransferase		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Epigenetics		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



## SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 125 mg/mL (237.94 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>	1 mM	1.9035 mL	9.5176 mL	19.0353 mL
		5 mM	0.3807 mL	1.9035 mL	3.8071 mL
10 mM		0.1904 mL	0.9518 mL	1.9035 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
<b>In Vivo</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 40% PEG300 &gt;&gt; 5% Tween-80 &gt;&gt; 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (3.96 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (3.96 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol>				

## BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	BAY-598 is selective small molecule inhibitor of SMYD2 with an IC <sub>50</sub> of 27 nM <sup>[1][2]</sup> .
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	SMYD2
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>BAY-598 treatment blocks in vitro methylation of MAPKAPK3 by SMYD2 but has no activity against the SMYD2-related KMT SMYD3. BAY-598 treatment reduces the growth of Kras;p53 mutant PDAC cells after 9 d in culture but has little impact on the growth of Kras;p53;Smyd2 mutant cells<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

## PROTOCOL

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

For SMYD2 inhibition, 10  $\mu$ L of BAY-598 or DMSO is first incubated with recombinant SMYD2 in methylation buffer reaction for 1 h at 30°C, and then 2  $\mu$ Ci of <sup>3</sup>H-AdoMet is added to the mix and incubated overnight at 30°C. The reaction mixture is resolved by SDS-PAGE followed by autoradiography, Coomassie stain, or MS analysis<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

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

Cells are seeded in 96-well plates at 2000 cells per well (optimum density for growth) in a total volume of 100  $\mu$ L of medium containing 2% fetal bovine serum. Serially diluted BAY-598 in 100  $\mu$ L of medium is added to the cells 12 h later. After 72 h of incubation, cell viability is assessed by an MTT assay according to the manufacturer's instructions<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Pharmacol Res. 2022 Feb 8;177:106122.
- Cell Death Dis. 2022 Jan 12;13(1):52.
- Acta Pharmacol Sin. 2021 Apr 13.
- Cells. 2022 Apr 8;11(8):1262.
- bioRxiv. 2023 Apr 3.

See more customer validations on [www.MedChemExpress.com](http://www.MedChemExpress.com)

## REFERENCES

[1]. Reynoird N, et al. Coordination of stress signals by the lysine methyltransferase SMYD2 promotes pancreatic cancer. *Genes Dev.* 2016 Apr 1;30(7):772-85.

[2]. Eggert E, et al. Discovery and Characterization of a Highly Potent and Selective Aminopyrazoline-Based in Vivo Probe (BAY-598) for the Protein Lysine Methyltransferase SMYD2. *J Med Chem.* 2016 May 26;59(10):4578-600.

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

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