AZ505 ditrifluoroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-15226A

CAS No.: 1035227-44-1

Molecular Formula: $C_{33}H_{40}Cl_2F_6N_4O_8$

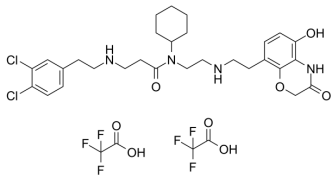
Molecular Weight: 805.59

Target: Histone Methyltransferase

Pathway: Epigenetics

Storage: 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 : ≥ 125 mg/mL (155.17 mM)

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	1.2413 mL	6.2066 mL	12.4133 mL
5 mM	0.2483 mL	1.2413 mL	2.4827 mL
10 mM	0.1241 mL	0.6207 mL	1.2413 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 (2.58 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (2.58 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (2.58 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

AZ505 ditrifluoroacetate is a potent and selective SMYD2 inhibitor with IC_{50} of 0.12 μM.

IC_{50} & Target

IC50: 0.12 μM (SMYD2)[1]

In Vitro

AZ505 ditrifluoroacetate is highly selective and shows an activity at submicromolar concentrations in vitro. The IC_{50} of AZ505 ditrifluoroacetate for SMYD2 is 0.12 μM, which is >600-fold greater than the IC_{50}s of AZ505 ditrifluoroacetate for other histone methyltransferases, such as SMYD3 (IC_{50}>83.3 μM), DOT1L (IC_{50}>83.3 μM) and AZ505 ditrifluoroacetate (IC_{50}>83.3 μM)[1]. AZ505 ditrifluoroacetate is a potent and selective SMYD2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.12 μM. The human SMYD (SET and

MYND domain-containing protein) family of protein lysine methyltransferases contains five members (SMYD1-5). Moreover, AZ505 ditrifluoroacetate fails to inhibit the enzymatic activities of a panel of protein lysine methyltransferases. AZ505 ditrifluoroacetate is nominated for ITC binding study with K_d of 0.5 μM. In contrast, the calculated K_d for the p53 substrate peptide is 3.7 μM. AZ505 ditrifluoroacetate binding to SMYD2 is driven primarily by entropy, which often suggests that binding is mediated by hydrophobic interactions with few specific hydrogen bonds[2].

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

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay [2]

SMYD2 is expressed in insect cells and purified. AlphaScreen technology is used to screen our chemical library for small molecule inhibitors of SMYD2. Methylation (12 μL) reactions are carried out in TDT buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl [pH 9.0], 2 mM DTT, and 0.01% Tween 20) at room temperature using 1.25 nM SMYD2 protein, 200 nM SAM, and 100 nM biotinylated p53 peptide substrate (Biotin-aminohexanoyl-GSRAHSSHLKSKKGQSTSRH) in low volume 384-well plates. Following a 75 min incubation period, reactions are quenched by the addition of 5 μL of detection solution (20 mM HEPES [pH 7.4], 1.7 mg/mL BSA, 340 mM NaCl, 680 μM SAH, 0.04 mg/mL Streptavidin-coated AlphaScreen donor, and Protein A-coated acceptor beads), and 1 nM of a custom p53K370me1 polyclonal antibody. Reaction plates are incubated overnight in the dark at room temperature, and read using an Envision 2101 Multi-label Reader. Compounds showing >50% inhibition of SMYD2 are nominated for concentration dose-response determination, and are also subjected to an artifact assay. Seven compound concentrations are selected beginning at 30 μM with six half-log dilution steps. The artifact assay conditions are identical to those in the SMYD2 enzymatic activity assay, except for the absence of SMYD2 protein and the presence of 1 nM methylated p53 peptide. IC_{50} values are calculated from dose-response data using in-house software[2].

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

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- J Clin Invest. 2017 Jun 30;127(7):2751-2764.
- Sci Adv. 2020 Oct 30;6(44):eabb3154.
- Theranostics. 2019 Oct 22;9(26):8377-8391.
- Oncogene. 2021 Apr;40(15):2711-2724.
- Cell Death Dis. 2022 Jan 12;13(1):52.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Komatsu S, et al. Overexpression of SMYD2 contributes to malignant outcome in gastric cancer. Br J Cancer. 2015 Jan 20;112(2):357-64.

[2]. Ferguson AD, et al. Structural basis of substrate methylation and inhibition of SMYD2. Structure. 2011 Sep 7;19(9):1262-73.

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