# Autotaxin modulator 1

**Cat. No.:** HY-12812

**CAS No.:** 1548743-69-6

**Molecular Formula:** $C_{28}H_{31}F_6NO_3$

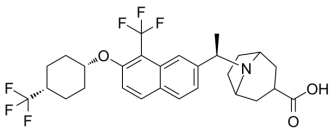
**Molecular Weight:** 543.54

**Target:** Phosphodiesterase (PDE)

**Pathway:** Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

**Storage:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Powder | -20°C | 3 years |
| | 4°C | 2 years |
| In solvent | -80°C | 2 years |
| | -20°C | 1 year |



## SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

**In Vitro**

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (183.98 mM; Need ultrasonic)

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent / Mass / Concentration | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 mM | 1.8398 mL | 9.1990 mL | 18.3979 mL |
| | 5 mM | 0.3680 mL | 1.8398 mL | 3.6796 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.1840 mL | 0.9199 mL | 1.8398 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.60 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.60 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.60 mM); Clear solution

## BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

**Description**

Autotaxin modulator 1 is an autotaxin (ATX) enzyme inhibitor, extracted from patent WO 2014018881 A1, Compound Example 12b. Autotaxin modulator 1 is expected to be useful for researching demyelination due to injury or disease, as well as for researching proliferative disorders such as cancer[1].

**$IC_{50}$ & Target**

Autotaxin

**In Vitro**

Autotaxin, a novel motility-stimulating protein, is a secreted glycoprotein widely present in biological fluids, including

blood, cancer ascites, synovial, pleural and cerebrospinal fluids, originally isolated from the supernatant of melanoma cells as an autocrine motility stimulation factor[1].

Autotaxin is a member of the ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family of ectoenzymes (E-NPP) that hydrolyze phosphodiesterase (PDE) bonds of various nucleotides and derivatives[1].

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

## REFERENCES

[1]. Guckian, Kevin, et al. Preparation of naphthalenes and isoquinolines as ATX modulating agents. WO 2014018881 A1.



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