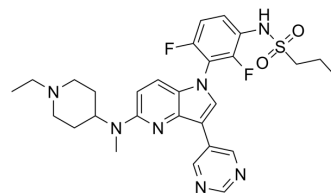


## BI-882370

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-107779		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1392429-79-6		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>33</sub> F <sub>2</sub> N <sub>7</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	569.67		
<b>Target:</b>	Raf		
<b>Pathway:</b>	MAPK/ERK Pathway		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 17.86 mg/mL (31.35 mM; Need ultrasonic)  
 H<sub>2</sub>O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.7554 mL	8.7770 mL	17.5540 mL
	5 mM	0.3511 mL	1.7554 mL	3.5108 mL
	10 mM	0.1755 mL	0.8777 mL	1.7554 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

BI-882370 is a potent and selective RAF kinase inhibitor that binds to the ATP binding site of the kinase positioned in the DFG-out (inactive) conformation of the BRAF kinase. BI-882370 (BI 882370) inhibits the oncogenic BRAF<sup>V600E</sup>-mutant, the WT BRAF and CRAF kinases with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.4, 0.8, and 0.6 nM, respectively. BI-882370 also inhibits SRC family kinases<sup>[1]</sup>.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

Braf 0.6 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	c-Raf 0.8 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	BRaf <sup>V600E</sup> 0.4 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )
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#### In Vitro

BI-882370 (0.9-6000 nM; 3 days) inhibits the BRAF-mutant human melanoma and colorectal cancer cells proliferation with a EC<sub>50</sub> range of 1-10 nM<sup>[1]</sup>.  
 BI 882370 (0.1-100 nM, 0.1-3000 nM; 2 hours) results in a reduction of p-MEK1/2, p-ERK1/2 and cyclin D1/D2 expression in BRAF<sup>V600E</sup>-mutant A375 cells; induces phosphorylation of MEK1/2 and enhanced phosphorylation of ERK1/2 in WT BRO cells (3-300 nM)<sup>[1]</sup>.  
 BI 882370 (0.1-100 nM, 0.1-3000 nM; 24 hours) suppresses cyclin D1/D2 expression, induces Kip1/p27 expression at concentrations of 1 nM or higher in BRAF<sup>V600E</sup>-mutant A375 cells, expression of cyclins D1/D2 or Kip1/p27 is not affected in

WT BRO cells<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

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

Cell Line:	BRAF-mutant and WT melanoma cell lines (A101D, A375, SK-MEL-28, G-361, and BRO); Colorectal cancer cell lines (COLO 205, HT-29, LS411N, and HCT-116)
Concentration:	0.9-6000 nM
Incubation Time:	3 days
Result:	Showed a EC <sub>50</sub> range of 1-10 nM in an extended panel of BRAF-mutant human melanoma and colorectal cancer cell; while proliferation of BRAF WT cells was inhibited with EC <sub>50</sub> >1 μM.

#### Western Blot Analysis<sup>[1]</sup>

Cell Line:	BRAF <sup>V600E</sup> -mutant A375 cells; BRAF WT, NRAS-mutant BRO (WT BRO) cells
Concentration:	0.1-100 nM; 0.1-3000 nM
Incubation Time:	2 hours; 24 hours
Result:	Resulted in a reduction of phospho-MEK1/2 signals and cyclin D1/D2 expression in BRAF <sup>V600E</sup> -mutant A375 cells.

#### In Vivo

BI-882370 (deliver orally; 25 mg/kg, 50 mg/kg; twice daily; 2 weeks) is efficacious in multiple mouse models of BRAF-mutant melanomas and colorectal carcinomas, shows superior efficacy compared with Vemurafenib, Dabrafenib, or Trametinib<sup>[1]</sup>. BI-882370 (deliver orally; 25 mg/kg; twice daily; 40 days) develops resistance within 3 weeks, but resistance is not observed during 5 weeks of second-line therapy in combination with trametinib<sup>[1]</sup>. BI-882370 (deliver orally; 60 mg/kg; once daily; 2 weeks) indicates lack of toxicity in terms of clinical chemistry, hematology, pathology, and toxicogenomics in rats<sup>[1]</sup>.

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Animal Model:	Human melanoma xenografts in nude mice with BRAF-mutant melanomas and colorectal carcinomas cells (A375, COLO 205; G-361, HT-29 cells) <sup>[1]</sup>
Dosage:	25 mg/kg; 50 mg/kg
Administration:	Deliver orally; 25 mg/kg, 50 mg/kg; twice daily; 2 weeks
Result:	Regressed tumors partially, upon discontinuation, tumor regrowth was markedly delayed.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Waizenegger IC, et al. A Novel RAF Kinase Inhibitor with DFG-Out-Binding Mode: High Efficacy in BRAF-Mutant Tumor Xenograft Models in the Absence of Normal Tissue Hyperproliferation. Mol Cancer Ther. 2016 Mar;15(3):354-65.

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

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