Product Data Sheet

BLU9931

Cat. No.: HY-12823 CAS No.: 1538604-68-0 Molecular Formula: $C_{26}H_{22}Cl_2N_4O_3$ Molecular Weight: 509.38

FGFR Target:

Pathway: Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK

Storage: -20°C Powder 3 years

2 years

-80°C In solvent 2 years

> -20°C 1 year

| CI | | N N N |
|----|----|-------|
| | CI | 0 |

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 83.33 mg/mL (163.59 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent Mass Concentration | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | 1 mM | 1.9632 mL | 9.8159 mL | 19.6317 mL |
| | 5 mM | 0.3926 mL | 1.9632 mL | 3.9263 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.1963 mL | 0.9816 mL | 1.9632 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 (4.08 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.08 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.08 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description BLU9931 is a potent, highly selective, and irreversible fibroblast growth factor receptor 4 (FGFR4) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 3 nM and a K_d of 6 nM. BLU9931 has significant antitumor activity^[1].

FGFR4 IC₅₀ & Target FGFR1 FGFR2 FGFR3 591 nM (IC₅₀) 493 nM (IC₅₀) 150 nM (IC₅₀) 3 nM (IC₅₀)

In Vitro BLU9931 inhibits proliferation of HCC cell lines that express an intact FGFR4 signaling complex, with EC $_{50}s$ of 0.07 $\mu\text{M},$ 0.11 μ M and 0.02 μM for Hep 3B, HuH7 and JHH7 cells, respectively^[1].

BLU9931 (0.3-300 nM; 1 hour; MDA-MB-453 and Hep 3B cells) treatment demonstrates potent, dose-dependent reduction of phosphorylation of FGFR4 signaling pathway components, including fibroblast growth factor receptor substrate 2 (FRS2), MAPK, and AKT in MDA-MB-453 cells. BLU9931 shows dose-dependent inhibition of the signaling cascade downstream of FGFR4. BLU9931 exhibits potent inhibition of phosphorylation of the FGFR4 pathway components in Hep 3B cells. BLU9931 treatment leads to induction of caspase-3/7 activity, indicative of induction of apoptosis that results in inhibition of signaling downstream of FGFR4^[1].

BLU9931 (100 nM; 0 -24 hours; Hep 3B cells) treatment increases CYP7A1 mRNA expression and the expression of the proliferative marker EGR1 is inhibited^[1].

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

Western Blot Analysis^[1]

| Cell Line: | MDA-MB-453 and Hep 3B cells |
|------------------|---|
| Concentration: | 0.3 nM, 1 nM, 3 nM, 10 nM, 30 nM, 100 nM, 300 nM |
| Incubation Time: | 1 hour |
| Result: | Demonstrated potent, dose-dependent reduction of phosphorylation of FGFR4 signaling pathway components, including fibroblast growth factor receptor substrate 2 (FRS2), MAPK, and AKT in MDA-MB-453 and Hep 3B cells. |

RT-PCR^[1]

| Cell Line: | Hep 3B cells |
|------------------|--|
| Concentration: | 100 nM |
| Incubation Time: | 0 hour, 4 hours, 8 hour, 24 hours |
| Result: | Increased CYP7A1 mRNA expression. And the expression of the proliferative marker EGR1 was inhibited. |

In Vivo

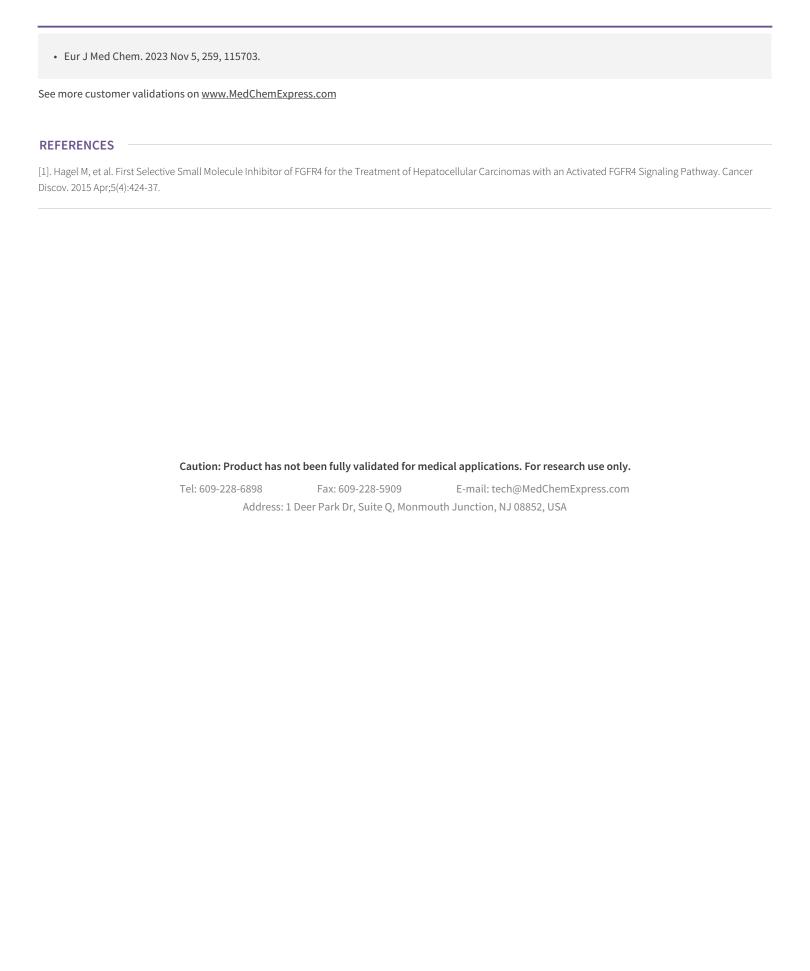
 $BLU9931\ (10\text{-}100\ mg/kg; oral\ administration; twice\ every\ day; for\ 21\ days; mice)\ treatment\ demonstrates\ antitumor\ activity\ in\ HCC\ xenograft\ models^{[1]}.$

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

| Animal Model: | Mice injected with Hep 3B cells ^[1] |
|-----------------|--|
| Dosage: | 10 mg/kg, 30 mg/kg or 100 mg/kg |
| Administration: | Oral administration; twice every day; for 21 days |
| Result: | Resulted in dose-dependent growth inhibition of Hep 3B tumors. Prevented weight loss in a dose-dependent manner. |

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Theranostics. 2021 Mar 5;11(10):5045-5060.
- Clin Transl Med. 2022 Nov;12(11):e1102.
- Int J Biol Sci. 2021 Jun 22;17(10):2576-2589.
- Int J Biol Sci. 2021; 17(10): 2576-2589.



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