## CYC-116

Cat. No.:	HY-10558		
CAS No.:	693228-63-	6	
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>6</sub> OS		
Molecular Weight:	368.46		
Target:	Aurora Kinase		
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 vear

### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro DMSO : 15 mg/mL (40 H <sub>2</sub> O : < 0.1 mg/mL (in Preparing Stock Solutions	DMSO : 15 mg/mL (40.71 mM; Need ultrasonic) H <sub>2</sub> O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)				
		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.7140 mL	13.5700 mL	27.1400 mL
	5 mM	0.5428 mL	2.7140 mL	5.4280 mL	
	10 mM	0.2714 mL	1.3570 mL	2.7140 mL	
	Please refer to the so	lubility information to select the app	propriate solvent.		
In Vivo	<ol> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 40% PEG300 &gt;&gt; 5% Tween-80 &gt;&gt; 45% saline Solubility: 1.5 mg/mL (4.07 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 00% (20% SPE &amp; CD in soline)</li> </ol>				
	Solubility: $\geq$ 1.5 mg/mL (4.07 mM); Clear solution				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY		
Description	CYC-116 is a potent aurora A a	nd aurora B inhibitor with K <sub>i</sub> s of 8 and 9 nM, respectively.
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	Aurora A 8 nM (Ki)	Aurora B 9.2 nM (Ki)
In Vitro	CYC-116 also inhibits VEGFR2, spectrum antitumor activity. ( 0.599, 0.59, 0.241, 0.34, 0.725, HCT-116, HT29, K562, CCRF-CI	Src, Lck AND FLT3 with with K <sub>i</sub> s of 44, 82, 280, 44 nM, respectively. CYC-116 may have broad- CYC-116 shows potent antiproliferative activity against cancer cell lines with with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 1.375, 0.471, 0.034, 0.372, 0.681, 0.151, 1.626, 0.775, 0.308, 0.110, 0.09 for MCF7, HeLa, Colo205, EM, MV4-11, HL60, NCI-H460, A2780, BxPC3, HuPT4, Mia-Paca-2, Saos-2, Messa cells. Treatment



 $H_2N \xrightarrow{N}_{S} \xrightarrow{N}_{N} \xrightarrow{H}_{N} \xrightarrow{N}_{N} \xrightarrow{N}_{N} \xrightarrow{N}_{O}$ 

Product Data Sheet

	with 1.25 µM CYC-116 for 7 h results in complete inhibition of histone H3 phosphorylation in HeLa cell lysates <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Oral administration of CYC-116 at dose levels of 75 and 100 mg/kg q.d. causes tumor growth delays of 2.3 and 5.8 days, which translates into specific growth delays of 0.32 and 0.81, respectively. The mean relative tumor volumes of mice receiving CYC-116 at both dose levels are less than those of vehicle-treated mice for the duration of the study period. At 100 mg/kg po q.d., the reduction in growth is statistically significant on days 6 and 9 <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

# PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay <sup>[1]</sup>	Aurora A kinase assays are performed using a 25 μL reaction volume (25 mM β-glycerophosphate, 20 mM Tris/HCl, pH 7.5, 5 mM EGTA, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM Na <sub>3</sub> VO <sub>4</sub> , 10 μg of kemptide (peptide substrate)), and recombinant aurora A kinase is diluted in 20 mM Tris/HCl, pH 8, containing 0.5 mg/mL BSA, 2.5% glycerol, and 0.006% Brij-35. Reactions are started by the addition of 5 μ L Mg/ATP mix (15 mM MgCl <sub>4</sub> , 100 μM ATP, with 18.5 kBq γ- <sup>32</sup> P-ATP per well) and incubated at 30°C for 30 min before terminating by the addition of 25 μL of 75 mM H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> . Aurora B kinase assays are performed as for aurora A except that prior to use, aurora B is activated in a separate reaction at 30°C for 60 min with inner centromeres protein <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
Cell Assay	CYC-116 is prepared in DMSO and diluted in cell medium <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
Animal Administration <sup>[1]</sup>	Mice: Mice implanted intraperitoneally with P388/0 cells are treated with CYC-116, and the antitumor activity is measured as an increase in lifespan of the treated animals versus the vehicle control group <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Sci Transl Med. 2018 Jul 18;10(450):eaaq1093.
- J Agric Food Chem. 2022 Oct 27.
- FASEB J. 2019 Apr;33(4):5520-5534.

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#### REFERENCES

[1]. Wang S, et al. Discovery of N-phenyl-4-(thiazol-5-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine aurora kinase inhibitors. J Med Chem. 2010 Jun 10;53(11):4367-78.

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

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