# **Product** Data Sheet

# **Gandotinib**

Cat. No.: HY-13034 CAS No.: 1229236-86-5 Molecular Formula:  $C_{23}H_{25}CIFN_7O$ Molecular Weight: 469.94

Target: JAK; FLT3; FGFR; VEGFR

Pathway: Epigenetics; JAK/STAT Signaling; Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK; Stem Cell/Wnt

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

In solvent

4°C 2 years -80°C 2 years

-20°C 1 year

## **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro DMSO:  $\geq 50 \text{ mg/mL} (106.40 \text{ mM})$ 

\* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.1279 mL	10.6397 mL	21.2793 mL
	5 mM	0.4256 mL	2.1279 mL	4.2559 mL
	10 mM	0.2128 mL	1.0640 mL	2.1279 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 (5.32 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.32 mM); Clear solution

### **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description	Gandotinib (LY2784544) is a potent JAK2 inhibitor with IC <sub>50</sub> of 3 nM. Gandotinib (LY2784544) also inhibits FLT3, FLT4,				
	TYK2, and TRKB with IC <sub>50</sub> of 4, 25, 32, 44, and 95 nM.				

IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	JAK2 3 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	Tyk2 44 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	JAK3 48 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	FGFR2 32 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )
	FGFR3 106 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	Flt-4 25 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	KDR 109 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	FLT3 4 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )

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TRKB ALK MUSK AURKA 95 nM (IC $_{50}$ ) 138 nM (IC $_{50}$ ) 147 nM (IC $_{50}$ ) 168 nM (IC $_{50}$ ) MAP3K9 299 nM (IC $_{50}$ )

#### In Vitro

Gandotinib (LY2784544), a potent, selective and ATP-competitive inhibitor of janus kinase 2 (JAK2) tyrosine kinase. LY2784544 effectively inhibits JAK2V617F-driven signaling and cell proliferation in Ba/F3 cells (IC $_{50}$ =20 and 55 nM, respectively). In comparison, Gandotinib (LY2784544) is much less potent at inhibiting interleukin-3-stimulated wild-type JAK2-mediated signaling and cell proliferation (IC $_{50}$ =1183 and 1309 nM, respectively). Gandotinib (LY2784544) potently inhibits the JAK2V617F signaling (IC $_{50}$ =20 nM) but, remarkably, shows very minimal activity against the IL-3-activated wild-type JAK2 signaling with an IC $_{50}$  of 1183 nM. LY2784544 inhibits the proliferation of JAK2V617F-expressing cells (IC $_{50}$ =55 nM) and is markedly less potent as an inhibitor of the proliferation of IL-3-stimulated wild-type JAK2 expressing Ba/F3 cells (IC $_{50}$ =1309 nM). Gandotinib (LY2784544) is potent in the cell-based TF-1 JAK2 assay (IC $_{50}$ =45 nM) and had the desired threshold selectivity in the NK-92 JAK3/JAK1 heterodimer assay (942 nM) $^{[1]}$ .

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

In Vivo

Gandotinib (LY2784544) effectively inhibits STAT5 phosphorylation in Ba/F3-JAK2V617F-GFP (green fluorescent protein) ascitic tumor cells ( $TED_{50}=12.7$  mg/kg) and significantly reduces (P<0.05) Ba/F3-JAK2V617F-GFP tumor burden in the JAK2V617F-induced MPN model ( $TED_{50}=13.7$  mg/kg, twice daily)<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

#### **PROTOCOL**

#### Cell Assay [1]

Ba/F3 cells expressing JAK2V617F are placed in RPMI-1640-containing vehicle (DMSO) or Gandotinib (LY2784544) (concentration range, 0.001-20  $\mu$ M) (1×10<sup>4</sup> cells/96-well). Ba/F3 cells expressing wild-type JAK2 are treated similarly except IL-3 (2 ng/mL) is added. After a 72-hour incubation, cell proliferation is assessed by adding Cell Titer 96 Aqueous One Solution Reagent (20  $\mu$ L/well). The IC<sub>50</sub> for inhibition of cell proliferation is calculated using the GraphPad Prism 4 software [1]

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

# Animal Administration [1]

## Mice<sup>[1]</sup>

Dose- and time-dependent in vivo inhibition of JAK2V617F signaling is assessed by measuring inhibition of STAT5 phosphorylation in a mouse ascitic tumor model. Ba/F3-JAK2V617F-GFP cells  $(1\times10^7)$  are implanted in the intraperitoneal cavity of severe combined immunodeficiency mice (SCID mice) and allowed to develop into ascitic tumors for 7 days. For dose-response studies (six animals/group), Gandotinib (LY2784544) is administered once by oral gavage (2.5, 5, 10, 20, 40, or 80 mg/kg), then 30 min later, ascitic tumor cells are collected, fixed, incubated for 2 h with Mouse-anti-pSTAT5 (pY694) Alexa Fluor 647 (1:10 dilution), and analyzed by flow cytometry. Time course studies are performed similarly, except the animals are treated with Gandotinib (LY2784544) at 20, 40 or 80 mg/kg and ascitic tumor cells collected at prespecified intervals of 0.25-6 h after dosing. Data are analyzed by the one-way analysis of variance, and Dunnett's test ( $\alpha$ =0.05). Dose response data are analyzed with a four-parameter logistic curve-fitting program.

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.
- Biol Pharm Bull. 2019 Aug 1;42(8):1415-1418.
- Patent. US20180263995A1.

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REFERENCES						
[1]. Ma L, et al. Discovery and characterization of LY2784544, a small-molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor of JAK2V617F. Blood Cancer J. 2013, 3, e109.						
			edical applications. For research us			
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