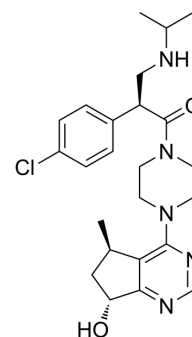


## Ipatasertib

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-15186		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1001264-89-6		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>32</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	458		
<b>Target:</b>	Akt; Apoptosis; Organoid		
<b>Pathway:</b>	PI3K/Akt/mTOR; Apoptosis; Stem Cell/Wnt		
<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 : 220 mg/mL (480.35 mM; Need ultrasonic)  
 H<sub>2</sub>O : 3.57 mg/mL (7.79 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.1834 mL	10.9170 mL	21.8341 mL
	5 mM	0.4367 mL	2.1834 mL	4.3668 mL
	10 mM	0.2183 mL	1.0917 mL	2.1834 mL

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

#### In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 0.5% MC >> 0.5% Tween-80  
Solubility: 10 mg/mL (21.83 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline  
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.54 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.54 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.54 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Ipatasertib (GDC-0068) is an orally active, highly selective and ATP-competitive pan-Akt inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 5, 18, 8 nM for Akt1/2/3, respectively. Ipatasertib synchronously activates FoxO3a and NF-κB through inhibition of Akt leading to p53-independent activation of PUMA. Ipatasertib also induces apoptosis in cancer cells and inhibits tumor growth in xenograft mouse models<sup>[1][2]</sup>.

IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	Akt1 5 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	Akt3 8 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	Akt2 18 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	PKA 3100 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )
In Vitro	<p>Ipatasertib (10 μM; 12, 24 h) suppresses colon cancer cell proliferation by p53 irrespectively activating PUMA in vitro<sup>[1]</sup>.  Ipatasertib (1, 5, 10, 20 μM; 24 h/10 μM; 3, 6, 12, 24 h) up-regulates the expression level of PUMA in a concentration and time dependent manner in HCT116 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.  Ipatasertib increases the mRNA level of PUMA in HCT116 WT, p53<sup>-/-</sup>, and DLD1 (p53 mutant) cells<sup>[1]</sup>.  Ipatasertib (10 μM; 24 h) induces apoptosis through PUMA/Bax pathway in HCT116 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.  MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>			
	Cell Viability Assay <sup>[1]</sup>			
	Cell Line:	HCT116 WT, p53 <sup>-/-</sup> , and DLD1 (p53 mutant) cells		
	Concentration:	10 μM		
	Incubation Time:	12, 24 h		
	Result:	Decreased all the three cell lines viability.		
	Apoptosis Analysis <sup>[1]</sup>			
	Cell Line:	HCT116 cells		
	Concentration:	10 μM		
	Incubation Time:	24 h		
	Result:	Induced apoptosis through PUMA/Bax pathway.		
	Western Blot Analysis <sup>[1]</sup>			
Cell Line:	HCT116 cells			
Concentration:	1, 5, 10, 20 μM for 24 h/10 μM for 3, 6, 12, 24 h			
Incubation Time:	24 h; 3, 6, 12, 24 h			
Result:	Increased the level of PUMA in a concentration and time dependent manner.			
In Vivo	<p>Ipatasertib (30 mg/kg; p.o.; single daily for 15 consecutive days) exhibits PUMA-dependent antitumor activity in HCT116 WT and PUMA<sup>-/-</sup> cells xenograft nude mice model<sup>[1]</sup>.  MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>			
	Animal Model:	HCT116 WT and PUMA <sup>-/-</sup> cells xenograft nude mice model <sup>[1]</sup> .		
	Dosage:	30 mg/kg		
	Administration:	Oral gavage; single daily for 15 consecutive days.		
	Result:	Inhibited growth of tumors in a PUMA-dependent manner.		

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Metab. 2021 Nov 2;33(11):2247-2259.e6.

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- Blood. 2023 May 26;blood.2022018752.
  - Sci Transl Med. 2018 Jul 18;10(450):eaaq1093.
  - Mol Cell. 2020 Sep 17;79(6):1008-1023.e4.
  - Mol Cell. 2019 Jan 3;73(1):22-35.e6.

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## REFERENCES

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[1]. Sun L, et al. Ipatasertib, a novel Akt inhibitor, induces transcription factor FoxO3a and NF- $\kappa$ B directly regulates PUMA-dependent apoptosis. Cell Death Dis. 2018 Sep 5;9(9):911.

[2]. Blake JF, et al. Discovery and preclinical pharmacology of a selective ATP-competitive Akt inhibitor (GDC-0068) for the treatment of human tumors. J Med Chem. 2012 Sep 27;55(18):8110-27.

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

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