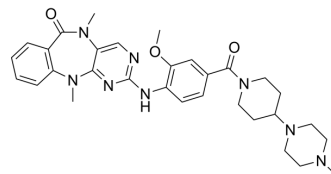


LRRK2-IN-1

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|----------|
| Cat. No.: | HY-10875 | | |
| CAS No.: | 1234480-84-2 | | |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₃₁ H ₃₈ N ₈ O ₃ | | |
| Molecular Weight: | 570.69 | | |
| Target: | LRRK2; Apoptosis | | |
| Pathway: | Autophagy; Apoptosis | | |
| Storage: | Powder | -20°C | 3 years |
| | | 4°C | 2 years |
| | In solvent | -80°C | 1 year |
| | | -20°C | 6 months |



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| In Vitro | DMSO : 30 mg/mL (52.57 mM; Need ultrasonic) | | | | |
| | | Solvent Concentration | Mass 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
| | Preparing Stock Solutions | 1 mM | 1.7523 mL | 8.7613 mL | 17.5226 mL |
| | | 5 mM | 0.3505 mL | 1.7523 mL | 3.5045 mL |
| 10 mM | | 0.1752 mL | 0.8761 mL | 1.7523 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 (4.38 mM); Clear solution | | | | |
| | 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.38 mM); Clear solution | | | | |
| | 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.38 mM); Clear solution | | | | |

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Description | LRRK2-IN-1 is a potent and selective LRRK2 inhibitor with IC ₅₀ of 6 nM and 13 nM for LRRK2 (G2019S) and LRRK2 (WT), respectively. |
| IC ₅₀ & Target | IC ₅₀ : 13 nM (WT), 6 nM (G2019S) |
| In Vitro | Wild-type and G2019S transduction results in 2.5 fold higher TR-FRET signal which can be inhibited by LRRK2-IN-1 in a dose-dependent manner with IC ₅₀ values of 0.08 μM and 0.03 μM, respectively ^[1] . LRRK2-IN-1 possessed an IC ₅₀ of 45 nM for |

inhibition of DCLK2 and exhibits an IC₅₀ of greater than 1 μM when evaluated in biochemical assays for AURKB, CHEK2, MKNK2, MYLK, NUA1, and PLK1. LRRK2-IN-1 is confirmed to inhibit MAPK7 with an EC₅₀ of 160 nM. LRRK2-IN-1 induces a dose dependent inhibition of Ser910 and Ser935 phosphorylation accompanied by loss of 14-3-3 binding to both wild type LRRK2 and LRRK2[G2019S] stably transfected into HEK293 cells^[2]. LRRK2-IN-1 is moderately cytotoxic with IC₅₀ of 49.3 μM in HepG2 cells. LRRK2-IN-1 exhibits genotoxicity in the presence and absence of S9 at 15.6 and 3.9 μM, respectively^[3]. LRRK2-IN-1 inhibits proliferation, migration, and induces cell death with hallmarks of apoptosis of HCT116 and AsPC-1 cells^[4]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

LRRK2-IN-1 (100 mg/kg, i.p.) induces dephosphorylation of LRRK2 in the kidney of the mice^[2]. Peritumoral injection of LRRK2-IN-1 (100 mg/kg) results in a significant decrease in tumor volume and weight of AsPC-1 tumor xenografts^[4]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay ^[2]

Active GST-LRRK2 (1326-2527), GST-LRRK2 [G2019S] (1326-2527), GST-LRRK2 [A2016T] (1326-2527) and GST-LRRK2 [A2016T+G2019S] (1326-2527) enzyme is purified with glutathione sepharose from HEK293 cell lysate 36 h following transient transfection of the appropriate cDNA constructs. Peptide kinase assays, performed in duplicate, are set up in a total volume of 40 μL containing 0.5 μg LRRK2 kinase (which at approximately 10% purity gives a final concentration of 8 nM) in 50 mM Tris/HCl, pH 7.5, 0.1 mM EGTA, 10 mM MgCl₂, 20 μM Nictide, 0.1 μM [γ-³²P]ATP (500 cpm/pmol) and the indicated concentrations of inhibitor dissolved in DMSO. After incubation for 15 min at 30°C, reactions are terminated by spotting 35 μL of the reaction mix onto P81 phosphocellulose paper and immersion in 50 mM phosphoric acid. Samples are washed extensively and the incorporation of [γ-³²P]ATP into Nictide is quantified by Cerenkov counting. IC₅₀ values are calculated with GraphPad Prism using non-linear regression analysis. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Assay ^[4]

Cells (10⁴ cells per well) are seeded into a 96-well tissue culture plate in triplicate. The cells are cultured in the presence of LRRK2-IN-1 with DMSO as a vehicle at 0, 0.31, 0.63, 1, 2, and 5, 10, and 20 μM. 48 h post treatment, 10 μL of TACS MTT Reagent is added to each well and the cells are incubated at 37°C until dark crystalline precipitate become visible in the cells. 100 μL of 266 mM NH₄OH in DMSO is then added to the wells and placed on a plate shaker at low speed for 1 minute. After shaking, the plate is allowed to incubate for 10 minutes protected from light and the OD550 for each well is read using a microplate reader. The results are averaged and calculated as a percentage of the DMSO (vehicle) control +/- the standard error of the mean. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Administration ^[2]

LRRK2-IN-1 is dissolved in Captisol and administered by intraperitoneal injection into wild type male C57BL/6 mice at a dose of 100 mg/kg. Control mice are injected with an equal volume of Captisol. At 1 and 2 h time points, mice are extinguished by cervical dislocation and kidney and brain tissue rapidly dissected and snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Mol Pharm. 2018 Aug 6;15(8):3252-3259.
- Anticancer Res. 2018 Nov;38(11):6225-6230.
- bioRxiv. 2023 Jun 30.
- Harvard Medical School LINCS LIBRARY

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- [1]. Hermanson SB, et al. Screening for Novel LRRK2 Inhibitors Using a High-Throughput TR-FRET Cellular Assay for LRRK2 Ser935 Phosphorylation. *PLoS One*. 2012;7(8):e43580. Epub 2012 Aug 28.
- [2]. Deng, Xianming, et al. Characterization of a selective inhibitor of the Parkinson's disease kinase LRRK2. *Nature Chemical Biology* (2011), 7(4), 203-205.
- [3]. Koshibu K, et al. Alternative to LRRK2-IN-1 for Pharmacological Studies of Parkinson's Disease. *Pharmacology*. 2015;96(5-6):240-7.
- [4]. Weygant N, et al. Small molecule kinase inhibitor LRRK2-IN-1 demonstrates potent activity against colorectal and pancreatic cancer through inhibition of doublecortin-like kinase 1. *Mol Cancer*. 2014 May 6;13:103.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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