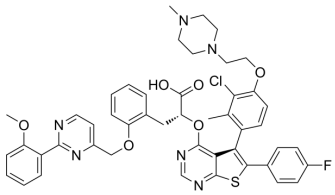
MIK665

Cat. No.:	HY-112218
CAS No.:	1799631-75-6
Molecular Formula:	$C_{47}H_{44}ClFN_6O_6S$
Molecular Weight:	875.41
Target:	Bcl-2 Family
Pathway:	Apoptosis
Storage:	Powder -20°C 3 years 4°C 2 years In solvent -80°C 2 years -20°C 1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 125 mg/mL (142.79 mM)

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	1.1423 mL	5.7116 mL	11.4232 mL
5 mM	0.2285 mL	1.1423 mL	2.2846 mL
10 mM	0.1142 mL	0.5712 mL	1.1423 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 (2.38 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (2.38 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

MIK665 (S-64315), derived from S63845, is a myeloid cell leukemia sequence 1 (MCL1) inhibitor[1]. MIK665 has an IC_{50} of 1.81 nM for MCL1[2].

IC_{50} & Target

Mcl-1

1.81 nM (IC_{50})

In Vitro

MIK665 (S-64315) has similar synergistic effects as S63845, when combined with ABT-199. The combination S64315 (0.156-10 μM) and ABT-199 (625 nM) has similar efficacy in reducing the cell viability of representative melanoma lines (MB2141, MB3616, MB3961, MB4667, A375, and 1205Lu cells)[1].

?MIK665 is extracted from patent WO2016207225A1, compound Preparation 13, and inhibits H929 cell with an IC_{50} of 250 nM [2].

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

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cancer Lett. 2022 Nov 30;216028.
- Cell Death Dis. 2020 Jun 8;11(6):443.
- J Invest Dermatol. 2021 Dec 20;S0022-202X(21)02617-8.
- Cancers. 2020 Aug 5;12(8):2182.
- Pharmaceuticals. 2021, 14(8), 749.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Zoltán SZLÁVIK, et al. New hydroxyester derivatives, a process for their preparation and pharmaceutical compositions containing them. WO2016207225A1.

[2]. Mukherjee N, et al. Simultaneously Inhibiting BCL2 and MCL1 Is a Therapeutic Option for Patients with Advanced Melanoma. Cancers (Basel). 2020;12(8):2182. Published 2020 Aug 5.

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