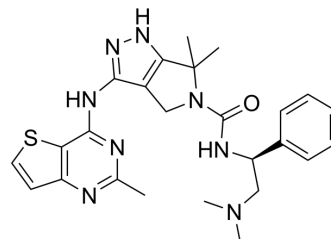


PF-3758309

Cat. No.:	HY-13007		
CAS No.:	898044-15-0		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₅ H ₃₀ N ₈ O ₈		
Molecular Weight:	490.62		
Target:	PAK; Apoptosis		
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Cytoskeleton; 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 : ≥ 100 mg/mL (203.82 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Concentration				
	1 mM		2.0382 mL	10.1912 mL	20.3824 mL
	5 mM		0.4076 mL	2.0382 mL	4.0765 mL
	10 mM		0.2038 mL	1.0191 mL	2.0382 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.10 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.10 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.10 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

PF-3758309 (PF-03758309) is a potent, orally available, and reversible ATP-competitive inhibitor of PAK4 (K_d= 2.7 nM; K_i=18.7 nM). PF-3758309 has the expected cellular functions of a PAK4 inhibitor: inhibition of anchorage-independent growth, induction of apoptosis, cytoskeletal remodeling, and inhibition of proliferation^{[1][2][3]}.

IC₅₀ & Target

PAK4	PAK1	PAK5	PAK6
18.7 nM (K _i)	13.7 nM (K _i)	18.1 nM (K _i)	17.1 nM (K _i)

	PAK2 190 nM (IC ₅₀)	PAK3 99 nM (IC ₅₀)	PAK4 2.7 nM (Kd)								
In Vitro	<p>PF-3758309 has similar enzymatic potency against the kinase domains of the other group B PAKs (PAK5, K_i=18.1 nM; PAK6, K_i=17.1 nM) and group A PAK1 (K_i=13.7 nM), but is less active against the other two group A PAKs (PAK2, IC₅₀=190 nM; PAK3, IC₅₀=99 nM)^[1].</p> <p>?In cells, PF-3758309 inhibits phosphorylation of the PAK4 substrate GEF-H1 (IC₅₀=1.3 nM) and anchorage-independent growth of a panel of tumor cell lines (IC₅₀=4.7 nM)^[1].</p> <p>?PF-3758309 also inhibits endogenous pGEF-H1 accumulation in HCT116 cells. PF-3758309 potently inhibits cellular proliferation (IC₅₀=20 nM) and anchorage-independent growth (IC₅₀=27 nM) of A549 cells^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>										
In Vivo	<p>PF-3758309 (7.5-30 mg/kg; p.o.; twice daily for 9-18 days) results in statistically significant tumor growth inhibition (TGI) in HCT116 and A549 models^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Female nu/nu, CRL breed 6–8 weeks old mice (bearing HCT116 and A549 tumors)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>7.5-30 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral administration; twice daily for 9-18 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Significant tumor growth inhibition (TGI) in HCT116 and A549 models.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Animal Model:	Female nu/nu, CRL breed 6–8 weeks old mice (bearing HCT116 and A549 tumors) ^[1]	Dosage:	7.5-30 mg/kg	Administration:	Oral administration; twice daily for 9-18 days	Result:	Significant tumor growth inhibition (TGI) in HCT116 and A549 models.
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CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Science. 2017 Dec 1;358(6367):eaan4368.
- Sci Transl Med. 2018 Jul 18;10(450):eaaq1093.
- Biochem J. 2022 Oct 14;479(19):2131-2151.
- Exp Cell Res. 2020 Oct 15;395(2):112187.
- Anticancer Drugs. 2023 Jul 14.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Murray, Brion W., et al. Small-molecule p21-activated kinase inhibitor PF3758309 is a potent inhibitor of oncogenic signaling and tumor growth. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2010), 107(20), 9446-9451, S94
- [2]. Zhao ZS, et al. Do PAKs make good drug targets? F1000 Biol Rep. 2010 Sep 23;2:70.
- [3]. Ryu BJ, et al. PF-3758309, p21-activated kinase 4 inhibitor, suppresses migration and invasion of A549 human lung cancer cells via regulation of CREB, NF-κB, and β-catenin signalings. Mol Cell Biochem. 2014 Apr;389(1-2):69-77.
- [4]. Pitts TM, et al. Association of the epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition phenotype with responsiveness to the p21-activated kinase inhibitor, PF-3758309, in colon cancer models. Front Pharmacol. 2013 Mar 28;4:35.

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

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