# Pralsetinib

| Cat. No.:          | HY-112301  |       |         |
|--------------------|--|-------|---------|
| CAS No.:           | 2097132-94   | -8    |         |
| Molecular Formula: | C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>32</sub> FN <sub>9</sub> O <sub>2</sub> |       |         |
| Molecular Weight:  | 533.6  |       |         |
| Target:            | RET  |       |         |
| Pathway:           | Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK                                    |       |         |
| 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 (187.41 mM)<br>* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.   |                                      |                    |           |            |
|----------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
|          | Preparing<br>Stock Solutions   | Solvent Mass<br>Concentration        | 1 mg               | 5 mg      | 10 mg      |
|          |  | 1 mM                                 | 1.8741 mL          | 9.3703 mL | 18.7406 mL |
|          |  | 5 mM                                 | 0.3748 mL          | 1.8741 mL | 3.7481 mL  |
|          |  | 10 mM                                | 0.1874 mL          | 0.9370 mL | 1.8741 mL  |
|          | Please refer to the sol  | ubility information to select the ap | propriate solvent. |           |            |
| In Vivo  | <ol> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 40% PEG300 &gt;&gt; 5% Tween-80 &gt;&gt; 45% saline<br/>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.69 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil<br/>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.69 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 5% DMSO &gt;&gt; 40% PEG300 &gt;&gt; 5% Tween-80 &gt;&gt; 50% saline<br/>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.69 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol> |                                      |                    |           |            |
|          |  |                                      |                    |           |            |

| BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY       |   |  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Description               | Pralsetinib (BLU-667) is a highly potent, selective RET inhibitor. Pralsetinib (BLU-667) inhibits WT RET, RET mutants V804L, V804M, M918T and CCDC6-RET fusion with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 0.4, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4, and 0.4 nM, respectively <sup>[1]</sup> . |  |
| IC <sub>50</sub> & Target | IC50: 0.4 nM (Wild type RET), 0.3 nM (RET V804L), 0.4 nM (RET V804M), 0.4 nM (RET M918T), 0.4 nM (CCDC6-RET) <sup>[1]</sup>   |  |
| In Vitro                  | Pralsetinib (BLU-667) demonstrates more than 10-fold increased potency over approved MKIs against oncogenic RET   |  |





|         | variants and resistance mutants <sup>[1]</sup> .<br>?Pralsetinib (BLU-667) demonstrates potent activity (IC <sub>50</sub> =0.4 nM) against common oncogenic RET alterations, including RET<br>M918T, an activating mutation found in MTC, as well as the CCDC6-RET fusion observed in PTC and NSCLC <sup>[1]</sup> .<br>?Pralsetinib (BLU-667) suppresses RET pathway signaling in a panel of RET-driven cell lines: LC2/ad (CCDC6-RET, NSCLC),<br>MZ-CRC-1 (RET M918T, MTC), and TT (RET C634W, MTC) <sup>[1]</sup> .<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |
|---------|---|
| In Vivo | Pralsetinib (BLU-667) potently inhibits growth of NSCLC and thyroid cancer xenografts driven by various RET mutations and fusions without inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR-2) <sup>[1]</sup> .<br>?Pralsetinib (BLU-667) shows dose dependent activity against both KIF5B-RET Ba/F3 and KIF5B-RET V804L Ba/F3 allograft tumors with doses as low as 10 mg/kg twice-daily <sup>[1]</sup> .<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.   |

| PROTOCOL                                |  |
|---|--|
| Cell Assay <sup>[2]</sup>               | KIF5B-RET Ba/F3 cells are exposed to compound concentrations ranging from 25 μM to 95.4 pM for 48 hours, and proliferation is assessed with Cell Titer Glo. TT, MZ-CRC-1, TPC-1 or LC2/ad cells are exposed to compound for 4 days and proliferation is measured by BrdU incorporation <sup>[2]</sup> .<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.   |
| Animal<br>Administration <sup>[2]</sup> | Mice <sup>[2]</sup><br>BALB/c nude mice are inoculated subcutaneously into the right flank with KIF5B-RET Ba/F3 cells, KIF5B-RET V804L Ba/F3<br>cells, or TT cells. For all experiments, mice are dosed twice-daily with vehicle, 3 mg/kg, 10 mg/kg, or 30 mg/kg Pralsetinib<br>(Blu667) or once-daily with 60 mg/kg Pralsetinib (Blu667; administered orally) or 60 mg/kg XL184 <sup>[2]</sup> .<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Rep Med. 2023 Jan 10;100911.
- Cancer Lett. 2023 Dec 13:216517.
- Pharmacol Res. 2021 Aug 24;105850.
- Int J Mol Sci. 2021, 22(4), 1887.
- Cancers (Basel). 2021, 13(8), 1909.

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#### REFERENCES

[1]. Subbiah V, et al. Precision Targeted Therapy With BLU-667 for RET-Driven Cancers. American Association for Cancer Research. 10.1158/2159-8290.CD-18-0338.

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

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