Propargyl-PEG1-acid

Cat. No.: HY-130504

CAS No.: 55683-37-9

Molecular Formula: $C_6H_8O_3$

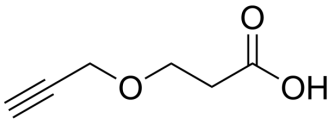
Molecular Weight: 128.13

Target: PROTAC Linkers

Pathway: PROTAC

Storage:

Pure form	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 50 mg/mL (390.23 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	7.8046 mL	39.0229 mL	78.0457 mL
	5 mM	1.5609 mL	7.8046 mL	15.6091 mL
	10 mM	0.7805 mL	3.9023 mL	7.8046 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Propargyl-PEG1-acid is a PEG-based PROTAC linker can be used in the synthesis of BTK-CRBN PROTACs Ibrutinib(HY-10997)-based PROTAC 4 and PROTAC 5. PROTAC 5 causes the degradation of BTK and induces the degradation of CSK, LYN, and LAT2 at 10 μM[1]. Propargyl-PEG1-acid is a click chemistry reagent, it contains an Alkyne group and can undergo copper-catalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAc) with molecules containing Azide groups.

IC_{50} & Target

PEGs

In Vitro

BTK-CRBN PROTACs act as stoichiometric degraders, resulting in degradation of BTK protein. Degradation of BTK is a result of cereblon E3 ligases family recruitment[1].

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

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 21 July 2022.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

[1]. Tinworth CP, et al. PROTAC-Mediated Degradation of Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase Is Inhibited by Covalent Binding. ACS Chem Biol. 2019 Mar 15;14(3):342-347.

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