## Takinib

Cat. No.:	HY-103490		
CAS No.:	1111556-37	-6	
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>18</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		
Molecular Weight:	322.36		
Target:	MAP3K; Apoptosis		
Pathway:	MAPK/ERK Pathway; Apoptosis		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	1 year
		-20°C	6 months

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### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 50 mg/mL (155.11 mM; Need ultrasonic)					
Preparing Stock Solutions		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	
	1 mM	3.1021 mL	15.5106 mL	31.0212 mL		
		5 mM	0.6204 mL	3.1021 mL	6.2042 mL	
		10 mM	0.3102 mL	1.5511 mL	3.1021 mL	
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate 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 Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (7.76 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (7.76 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic</li> </ol>					

Description	Takinib (EDHS-206) is an orally active and selective TAK1 inhibitor (IC <sub>50</sub> =9.5 nM), more than 1.5 log more potent than the second and third ranked targets, IRAK4 (120 nM) and IRAK1 (390 nM), respectively. Takinib is an inhibitor of autophosphorylated TAK1 that non-competitively binds within the ATP binding pocket. Takinib induces apoptosis following TNFα stimulation in cell models of rheumatoid arthritis and metastatic breast cancer. Takinib is also a P. falciparum protein kinase 9 ( <i>Pf</i> PK9) inhibitor (K <sub>D(app)</sub> of 0.46 μM) <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .			
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	TAK1 9.5 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> ) CLK2	IRAK4 120 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> ) MINK1	IRAK1 390 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	GCK 430 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )

# Product Data Sheet

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H<sub>2</sub>N

	430 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	1.9 μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	
In Vitro	Takinib (10-10000 nM; 24 hours) induces apoptosis following TNF-α stimulation in MDA-MB-231 cells <sup>[1]</sup> . ?Takinib (10 μM; 0-1 hours) reduces phosphorylation of IKK and p65 <sup>[1]</sup> . ?Takinib serves as a chemical starting point for the development of PfPK9 (K <sub>D(app)</sub> of 0.46 μM) inhibitors for malaria <sup>[3]</sup> . ?Takinib (2 hours; 0.1-20 μM; human RASFs) induces phosphorylation of TAK1 <sup>Thr184/187</sup> , STAT3 <sup>Tyr705</sup> and STAT3 <sup>Ser727</sup> in IL-1 β-treated (10 ng/mL; 30 min) RASFs <sup>[4]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Western Blot Analysis <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Cell Line:	Breast cancer cell line MDA-MB-231	
	Concentration:	10 µM	
	Incubation Time:	5, 15, 30, 60 minutes	
	Result:	IKK and p65 were maximally phosphorylated at 15 minutes, which indicated activation of the NF-κB pathway, while p38 phosphorylation peaks at 30 minutes.	
	Western Blot Analysis <sup>[4]</sup>		
	Cell Line:	IL-1β-treated (10 ng/mL; 30 min) RASFs	
	Concentration:	0.1-20 μΜ	
	Incubation Time:	2 hours	
	Result:	Induced phosphorylation of TAK1 <sup>Thr184/187</sup> , STAT3 <sup>Tyr705</sup> and STAT3 <sup>Ser727</sup> .	
In Vivo	Takinib (50 mg/kg; intraperitoneally; daily from days 18-36) reduces the clinical score in type II collagen-induced arthritis (CIA) mouse model of rheumatoid arthritis <sup>[4]</sup> . ?Takinib (50 mg/kg; oral gavage; daily until 17 days) slows tumor growth in the Hodgkin lymphoma xenograft NSG mice <sup>[5]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
	Animal Model:	Male DBA/1 mice (CIA arthritis model) <sup>[4]</sup>	
	Dosage:	50 mg/kg	
	Administration:	Intraperitoneally; daily from days 18-36	
	Result:	Showed a reduction in clinical arthritic score compared to vehicle control.	
	Animal Model:	Female NSG mice (8 weeks old) <sup>[5]</sup>	
	Dosage:	50 mg/kg	
	Administration:	Oral gavage; daily until 17 days	
	Result:	Slowed tumor growth and reduced tumor size/weight.	

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

• ACS Cent Sci. 2018 Aug 22;4(8):982-995.

- EMBO J. 2021 Sep 2;e108028.
- Clin Transl Med. 2022 Jun;12(6):e850.
- J Cell Biol. 2018 Aug 6;217(8):2727-2742.
- Elife. 2022 Jun 28;11:e78044.

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#### REFERENCES

[1]. Totzke J, et al. Takinib, a Selective TAK1 Inhibitor, Broadens the Therapeutic Efficacy of TNF-α Inhibition for Cancer and Autoimmune Disease. Cell Chem Biol. 2017 Aug 17;24(8):1029-1039.

[2]. Scarneo SA, et.al. Pharmacological inhibition of TAK1, with the selective inhibitor takinib, alleviates clinical manifestation of arthritis in CIA mice. Arthritis Res Ther. 2019 Dec 17;21(1):292.

[3]. Raphemot R, et al. Plasmodium PK9 Inhibitors Promote Growth of Liver-Stage Parasites. Cell Chem Biol. 2019 Mar 21;26(3):411-419.e7.

[4]. Panipinto PM, et.al. Takinib Inhibits Inflammation in Human Rheumatoid Arthritis Synovial Fibroblasts by Targeting the Janus Kinase-Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription 3 (JAK/STAT3) Pathway. Int J Mol Sci. 2021;22(22):12580. Published 2021 Nov 22.

[5]. Song Z,et.al. Essential role of the linear ubiquitin chain assembly complex and TAK1 kinase in A20 mutant Hodgkin lymphoma. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2020 Nov 17;117(46):28980-28991.

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

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