

# **Product** Data Sheet

# Lucitanib

Cat. No.: HY-15391 CAS No.: 1058137-23-7 Molecular Formula:  $C_{26}H_{25}N_3O_4$ Molecular Weight: 443.49

Target: VEGFR; FGFR

Pathway: Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

2 years

-80°C In solvent 2 years

> -20°C 1 year

# **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

DMSO:  $\geq 20.83 \text{ mg/mL} (46.97 \text{ mM})$ 

\* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.2548 mL	11.2742 mL	22.5484 mL
	5 mM	0.4510 mL	2.2548 mL	4.5097 mL
	10 mM	0.2255 mL	1.1274 mL	2.2548 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.64 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.64 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.64 mM); Clear solution

# **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description Lucitanib (E-3810) is a novel dual inhibitor of VEGFR and FGFR, potently and selectively inhibits VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, FGFR1 and FGFR2 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 7 nM, 25 nM, 10 nM, 17.5 nM, and 82.5 nM, respectively.

VEGFR1 VEGFR3 FGFR1 IC<sub>50</sub> & Target VEGFR2

7 nM (IC<sub>50</sub>) 25 nM (IC<sub>50</sub>) 10 nM (IC<sub>50</sub>) 17.5 nM (IC<sub>50</sub>)

FGFR2

#### 82.5 nM (IC<sub>50</sub>)

#### In Vitro

Consistent with the inhibitory activity of VEGFR and FGFR auto-phosphorylation, Lucitanib potently inhibits VEGF and bFGF-stimulated HUVEC proliferation with IC $_{50}$  of 40 and 50 nM, respectively. Besides, Lucitanib (E-3810) also inhibits CSF-1R with IC $_{50}$  of 5 nM $^{[1]}$ . Lucitanib potently inhibits FGFR2 activity ( $K_i$ <0.05  $\mu$ M), follows by PDGFR $\alpha$  activity ( $K_i$ =0.11  $\mu$ M). The  $K_i$  values obtained for DDR2, LYN, CARDIAK, CSBP (2), EPHA2, and YES range between 0.26 and 8  $\mu$ M $^{[2]}$ .

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

#### In Vivo

Lucitanib (E-3810), at oral dosing of 20 mg/kg for 7 consecutive days, completely inhibits (P<0.01) the bFGF induced angiogenic response compare with the response in vehicle-treated mice. Lucitanib (E-3810) shows a broad spectrum of activity, being active in all the xenografts tested (HT29 colon carcinoma, A2780 ovarian carcinoma, A498, SN12K1, and RXF393 renal carcinomas) with dose-dependent inhibition of tumor growth. E-3810 significantly delays growth during treatment, but tumors resume their growth when treatment is suspended; in a few cases, tumor regression is observed<sup>[1]</sup>. The activity of Lucitanib (E-3810) given at the doses of 15 mg/kg is tested on MDA-MB-231 breast cancer transplanted subcutaneously, at a late stage, when tumor masses reach 350 to 400 mg. This tumor xenograft is very sensitive to Lucitanib (E-3810), with complete tumor stabilization lasting throughout the 30-day treatment. As in other tumor models, tumors regrow after withdrawal of Lucitanib (E-3810) at a rate similar to control tumors<sup>[3]</sup>.

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## **PROTOCOL**

### Cell Assay [1]

Exponentially growing HUVEC or NHI3T3 cells are seeded into 96-well plates at a density of 3 to  $6\times10^3$  cells/ $100~\mu$ L/well in complete medium. In the experiments without serum starvation, 24 hours after seeding, cells are exposed to different Lucitanib (E-3810) concentrations without or with VEGF<sub>165</sub> (50 ng/mL) or bFGF (20 ng/mL) ligands and the antiproliferative effect of the drugs is evaluated after 72 hours by MTS Colorimetric Assay. In the assays with serum starvation conditions, 24 hours after seeding complete medium is removed and after 3 rounds of washing with PBS, cells are cultured in medium containing 1% BSA. After 18 to 24 hours, cells are processed. Exponentially growing A2780, A498, SN12KI, and HepG2 cells are seeded into 96-well plates at 3 to  $5\times10^3$  cells/ $100~\mu$ L/well in complete medium. Twenty-four hours later cells are treated with different drug concentrations for 72 hours and the antiproliferative effect is evaluated by MTS<sup>[1]</sup>.

# Animal Administration <sup>[2]</sup>

#### Mice<sup>[3]</sup>

MDA-MB-231 tumor-bearing mice are randomized when their tumor masses are about 350 to 400 mg to receive Lucitanib (E-3810) (15 mg/kg), Brivanib, and SU 11248 at the doses used for the antitumor activity trial, for 10 days. Four hours after the antiangiogenic dose of day 7, NSC 125973 is injected intravenously at the dose of 20 mg/kg and tumor and plasma samples are collected after 1, 4, and 24 hours in all the groups (each group consisting of 3 animals). At the indicated sampling time, mice are anesthetized, blood is collected from the retro-orbital plexus into heparinized tubes, and the plasma fraction is separated. Mice are killed by cervical dislocation, and tumors excised and snap-frozen. The samples are analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with UV detection at 230 nm.

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# **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

- Science. 2017 Dec 1;358(6367):eaan4368.
- Sci Transl Med. 2018 Jul 18;10(450):eaaq1093.
- Oncogene. 2022 Dec 13.
- Mol Cancer Ther. 2019 Jan;18(1):28-38.
- University of California. Philosophy in Molecular Biology. 2021 Sep.

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#### **REFERENCES**

- [1]. Bello E, et al. E-3810 is a potent dual inhibitor of VEGFR and FGFR that exerts antitumor activity in multiple preclinical models. Cancer Res. 2011 Feb 15;71(4):1396-405.
- [2]. Colzani M, et al. Quantitative chemical proteomics identifies novel targets of the anti-cancer multi-kinase inhibitor E-3810. Mol Cell Proteomics. 2014 Jun;13(6):1495-509.
- [3]. Bello E, et al. The tyrosine kinase inhibitor E-3810 combined with NSC 125973 inhibits the growth of advanced-stage triple-negative breast cancer xenografts. Mol Cancer Ther. 2013 Feb;12(2):131-40

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

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