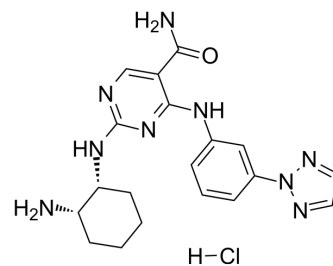


## PRT062607 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-15323
CAS No.:	1370261-97-4
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>24</sub> ClN <sub>9</sub> O
Molecular Weight:	429.91
Target:	Syk
Pathway:	Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

H<sub>2</sub>O : ≥ 50 mg/mL (116.30 mM)  
DMSO : ≥ 33 mg/mL (76.76 mM)  
\* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.3261 mL	11.6303 mL	23.2607 mL
	5 mM	0.4652 mL	2.3261 mL	4.6521 mL
	10 mM	0.2326 mL	1.1630 mL	2.3261 mL

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

#### In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: PBS  
Solubility: 50 mg/mL (116.30 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.82 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.82 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.82 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

PRT062607 Hydrochloride (P505-15 Hydrochloride) is a highly specific and potent inhibitor of purified Syk (IC<sub>50</sub> 1-2 nM).

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

IC<sub>50</sub>: 1 nM (Syk), 81 nM (Fgr), 88 nM (MLK1), 123 nM (Yes)<sup>[1]</sup>

#### In Vitro

PRT062607 (P505-15) is a novel, highly specific, and potent orally available small-molecule inhibitor of Syk. The potency of

PRT062607 against its target kinase Syk is initially tested in two different purified kinase assays. Using a FRET assay, half-maximal Syk inhibition required  $6 \pm 0.2$  nM (mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.). Similar potency is observed when tested in a radioactive enzyme assay, with a resulting Syk  $IC_{50}$  of  $2.1 \pm 0.4$  nM (mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.). In human whole blood, PRT062607 potently inhibits B cell antigen receptor-mediated B cell signaling and activation ( $IC_{50}$  0.27 and 0.28  $\mu$ M, respectively) and Fc $\epsilon$  receptor 1-mediated basophil degranulation ( $IC_{50}$  0.15  $\mu$ M)<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

#### In Vivo

In the mouse CAIA model, oral administration of PRT062607 (P505-15) results in an average inhibition of paw inflammation, as measured by daily scoring of inflammation compared with vehicle controls, of 12, 44, and 87% with average plasma concentration (C average over 24 h) assessed at the end of the study of 0.38, 0.95, and 1.47  $\mu$ M, respectively. In mice treated with 30 mg/kg PRT062607, the damage to the joints is significantly reduced and seemed indistinguishable from normal mice. In the rat CIA model, the high dose of PRT062607 (15 mg/kg b.i.d.) completely suppresses inflammation in a majority of the animals (seven of eight), by the end of the study (mean inflammation score  $\pm$  S.E.M. =  $0.63 \pm 1.1$ ;  $p < 0.0001$  versus vehicle)<sup>[1]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## PROTOCOL

#### Kinase Assay<sup>[1]</sup>

Potency of Syk inhibition is determined by using a fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) assay. The extent of substrate phosphorylation by Syk is measured in the presence of various PRT062607 (P505-15) concentrations. Syk activity is determined by a fluorescent antibody specific for phosphorylated tyrosine by using the increase of FRET. Twelve concentrations are tested for dose response. Specificity and potency of kinase inhibition is determined by evaluation of PRT062607 in the Kinase Profiler panel of 270 independent purified kinase assays. For profiling, PRT062607 is tested in duplicate at two concentrations at a fixed concentration of ATP. Subsequently,  $IC_{50}$  determinations using the radioactive assays are carried out at an ATP concentration optimized for each individual kinase. All radioactive ATP incorporation enzyme assays are performed<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

#### Cell Assay<sup>[1]</sup>

SUDHL4 cells ( $10^6$  cells) are stimulated for 30 min with F(ab)'2 anti-human IgM antibody. Signaling is terminated by resuspending cells in ice-cold lysis buffer (50 mM Tris, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM EDTA, 1% nonidet P-40, and 0.5% sodium deoxycholate) containing freshly added protease and phosphatase inhibitor tablets. Protein lysates are resolved by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis under reducing conditions and probed with the indicated antibodies. Secondary antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase and enhanced chemiluminescence detection reagent are used for the detection of specific protein. Where indicated, cells are pretreated for 1 h at 37°C with PRT062607 or vehicle control before stimulation. Densitometry of exposed films is performed by using the Alphamager 2200. Ba/F3 cells are seeded at 5000 cells per well in a 384-well tissue culture plate containing media with various concentrations of PRT062607 or staurosporin. After 3 days, viability of cells is quantitated by CellTiter Glo following the manufacturer-supplied protocols<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

#### Animal Administration<sup>[1]</sup>

##### Mice<sup>[1]</sup>

Female BALB/c mice receive a single oral dose of 15 or 30 mg/kg PRT062607 and are anesthetized with a subcutaneous ketamine cocktail, and blood is harvested via cardiac puncture at 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 24 h postdose, (n=3/time point; n=8 vehicle controls). Blood is dispensed into three heparin-containing tubes, one for determination of drug concentration and the remaining two for ex vivo stimulation with isotype control or anti-mouse IgD antibody for 10 min. Blood is processed for intracellular phospho-flow cytometry to evaluate BCR signaling as described earlier; mouse B cells are detected by using CD45R-B220 PerCP-conjugated antibody. Plasma samples are analyzed for PRT062607 concentration by using a liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometer. The analytical range is 2 to 5000 ng/mL.

##### Rats<sup>[1]</sup>

Collagen-induced arthritis (CIA) is induced in female, 7-week old Lewis rats by subcutaneous injection of bovine collagen II emulsified with incomplete Freund's adjuvant at the base of the tail. On day 10, the rats are boosted with a second subcutaneous injection. PRT062607 administration is initiated when at least one hind paw is inflamed (inflammation score 1), and enrollment into a treatment group is designated as day 1 of the study for each individual animal (n=8/dose group). Progression of disease is evidenced by increased edema and erythema of one or both ankle joints, followed by the

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involvement of the metatarsal and interphalangeal joints. Fully developed arthritis is observed approximately 4 to 7 days after the onset of inflammation. Hind paws (sum of two paws) are scored daily for progression of inflammation. Inflammation scores for each paw are determined based on the following scale: 0, normal; 1, mild, but definite redness and swelling of the ankle possibly limited to individual digits; 2, moderate redness and swelling of ankle; 3, severe redness and swelling of the entire paw including digits; and 4, maximally inflamed limb with involvement of multiple joints. Ankle thickness measurements are obtained by a caliper device. At study termination, rats are anesthetized, and blood is harvested by cardiac puncture for complete blood counts and drug plasma concentration. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

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## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2022 Oct 25;119(43):e2207280119.
- Int J Ophthalmol. 2022 Jul 18;15(7):1044-1052.
- Harvard Medical School LINCS LIBRARY

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## REFERENCES

[1]. Coffey G, et al. Specific inhibition of spleen tyrosine kinase suppresses leukocyte immune function and inflammation in animal models of rheumatoid arthritis. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2012 Feb;340(2):350-9.

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

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