# **Product** Data Sheet

## Ravoxertinib

**Cat. No.:** HY-15947

CAS No.: 1453848-26-4 Molecular Formula:  $C_{21}H_{18}CIFN_6O_2$ 

Molecular Weight: 440.86
Target: ERK

Pathway: MAPK/ERK Pathway; Stem Cell/Wnt

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: ≥ 35 mg/mL (79.39 mM)

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

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.2683 mL	11.3415 mL	22.6829 mL
	5 mM	0.4537 mL	2.2683 mL	4.5366 mL
	10 mM	0.2268 mL	1.1341 mL	2.2683 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 30% PEG300 >> 70% (10% HP- $\beta$ -CD in saline) Solubility: 5 mg/mL (11.34 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 5% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 50% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.67 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 1.67 mg/mL (3.79 mM); Clear solution
- 4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE- $\beta$ -CD in saline) Solubility:  $\geq$  1.67 mg/mL (3.79 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 1.67 mg/mL (3.79 mM); Clear solution

#### **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description

Ravoxertinib (GDC-0994) is an orally active ERK kinase inhibitor with an IC $_{50}$  of 6.1 nM and 3.1 nM for ERK1 and ERK2, respectively.

IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	ERK2 3.1 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	ERK1 6.1 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	p-RSK 12 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )		
In Vitro	Ravoxertinib (GDC-0994) also inhibits p90RSK with an IC $_{50}$ of 12 nM $^{[1]}$ . Ravoxertinib (GDC-0994) is highly selective for ERK1 and ERK2, with biochemical potency of 1.1 nM and 0.3 nM, respectively $^{[2]}$ . Ravoxertinib (GDC0994; 50 nM, 0.5 $\mu$ M, and 5 $\mu$ M; 48 hours) decreases the viability of lung adenocarcinoma cell lines (A549, HCC827, HCC4006) $^{[3]}$ . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.				
In Vivo	In CD-1 mice, a 10 mg/kg oral dose of Ravoxertinib (GDC-0994) is sufficient to achieve the desired target coverage for at least 8 h <sup>[1]</sup> . Daily, oral dosing of Ravoxertinib results in significant single-agent activity in multiple in vivo cancer models, including KRAS-mutant and BRAF-mutant human xenograft tumors in mice <sup>[2]</sup> .  MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.				

### **PROTOCOL**

# Animal Administration [1]

Mice<sup>[1]</sup>

PK/PD data for Ravoxertinib (GDC-0994) in the HCT116 mouse xenograft model. HCT116 tumors are established in nude mice to a tumor volume of 400-600 mm $^3$ . Mice are treated with a single oral dose of 22 at 15, 30, or 100 mg/kg versus vehicle control alone (40% PEG400/60% (10% HP $\beta$ CD)) follow by tumor and plasma collection at 2, 8, 16, and 24 h postdose. Tumor levels of phosphorylated p90RSK (pRSK) relative total p90RSK (tRSK) are measured by quantitative Western blot and are normalized to vehicle control at 2 h postdose (set to 100%). Plasma and tumor concentrations are measured by LC-MS. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

- Cell. 2018 Sep 20;175(1):186-199.e19.
- Cancer Cell. 2023 Jul 10;41(7):1345-1362.e9.
- Cell Mol Immunol. 2023 Jan 5.
- Nat Metab. 2022 Mar;4(3):374-388.
- Sci Transl Med. 2021 Jan 27;13(578):eaba7308.

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#### **REFERENCES**

[1]. Blake JF, et al. Discovery of (S)-1-(1-(4-Chloro-3-fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl)-4-(2-((1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)pyridin-2(1H)-one (GDC-0994), an Extracellular Signal-Regulated Kinase 1/2 (ERK1/2) Inhibitor in Early Clinical Developme

[2]. Kirk Robarge, et al. Abstract DDT02-03: Discovery of GDC-0994, a potent and selective ERK1/2 inhibitor in early clinical development. Proceedings: AACR Annual Meeting 2014; April 5-9, 2014.

[3]. MICHAEL LAI. Opportunity for Pharmaceutical Intervention in Lung Cancer: Selective Inhibition of JAK1/2 to Eliminate EMT-Derived Mesenchymal Cells.

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