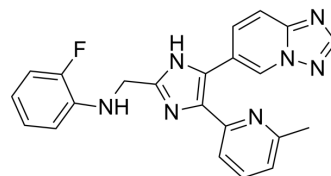


Vactosertib

Cat. No.:	HY-19928		
CAS No.:	1352608-82-2		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₂ H ₁₈ N ₇ F		
Molecular Weight:	399.42		
Target:	TGF-β Receptor		
Pathway:	TGF-beta/Smad		
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 : 100 mg/mL (250.36 mM; Need ultrasonic)			
		Solvent Concentration	Mass	
			1 mg	5 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions		10 mg	
	1 mM	2.5036 mL	12.5182 mL	25.0363 mL
	5 mM	0.5007 mL	2.5036 mL	5.0073 mL
	10 mM	0.2504 mL	1.2518 mL	2.5036 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 (6.26 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic			
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.26 mM); Clear solution			
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.26 mM); Clear solution			

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Vactosertib (EW-7197) is a potent, orally active and ATP-competitive activin receptor-like kinase 5 (ALK5) inhibitor with an IC ₅₀ of 12.9 nM. Vactosertib also inhibits ALK2 and ALK4 (IC ₅₀ of 17.3 nM) at nanomolar concentrations. Vactosertib has potentially antimetastatic activity and anticancer effect ^{[1][2]} .
IC ₅₀ & Target	ALK5 12.9 nM (IC ₅₀)

<p>In Vitro</p>	<p>Vactosertib (10-1000 nM; 30 minutes; 4T1 cells) treatment blocks the TGFβ-induced phosphorylation of Smad2 or Smad3 in a dose-dependent manner in 4T1 cells^[1].</p> <p>Vactosertib suppresses the TGFβ-induced nuclear translocation of Smad2/3 in 4T1 cells and MCF10A cells. The IC₅₀ value of Vactosertib on pSmad3 in 4T1 cells is 10-30 nM^[1].</p> <p>Vactosertib abrogates TGFb1-induced tumor cell migration and invasion^[1].</p> <p>TGFβ1 downregulated the mRNA level of CDH1 and upregulated the mRNA levels of FN1, HMGA2 (high-mobility group AT-hook 2), SNAI1, and SNAI2 (Snail family zinc finger 1 and 2, respectively). Moreover, Vactosertib abolishes the TGFβ1-induced effects on genes related to epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT)^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Western Blot Analysis^[1]</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="345 485 1515 747"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>4T1 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>10 nM, 30 μM, 50 nM, 100 μM, 300 nM, 500 nM, 1000 nM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>30 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Blocked the TGFb-induced phosphorylation of Smad2 or Smad3 in a dose-dependent manner.</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	4T1 cells	Concentration:	10 nM, 30 μM, 50 nM, 100 μM, 300 nM, 500 nM, 1000 nM	Incubation Time:	30 minutes	Result:	Blocked the TGFb-induced phosphorylation of Smad2 or Smad3 in a dose-dependent manner.
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Incubation Time:	30 minutes								
Result:	Blocked the TGFb-induced phosphorylation of Smad2 or Smad3 in a dose-dependent manner.								
<p>In Vivo</p>	<p>Vactosertib (40 mg/kg; intraperitoneal injection; every other day; for 10 weeks; MMTV/c-Neu female mice) treatment inhibits Smad/TGFβ signaling, cell migration, invasion, and lung metastasis in MMTV/c-Neu mice^[1].</p> <p>Vactosertib also inhibits the epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) in both TGFβ-treated breast cancer cells and 4T1 orthotopic-grafted mice. Furthermore, Vactosertib enhances cytotoxic T lymphocyte activity in 4T1 orthotopic-grafted mice and increased the survival time of 4T1-Luc and 4T1 breast tumor-bearing mice^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="345 1020 1515 1283"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Mammary tumor virus (MMTV)/c-Neu female mice (32-week-old)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>40 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection; every other day; for 10 weeks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited Smad/TGFβ signaling, cell migration, invasion, and lung metastasis in MMTV/c-Neu mice.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Mammary tumor virus (MMTV)/c-Neu female mice (32-week-old) ^[1]	Dosage:	40 mg/kg	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; every other day; for 10 weeks	Result:	Inhibited Smad/TGFβ signaling, cell migration, invasion, and lung metastasis in MMTV/c-Neu mice.
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CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Discov. 2022 Sep 20;8(1):94.
- Cancers. 2020 Jun 30;12(7):1737.
- Research Square Preprint. 2023 Jul 17.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Son JY et al. EW-7197, a novel ALK-5 kinase inhibitor, potently inhibits breast to lung metastasis, 2014 Jul, 13(7):1704-16.
- [2]. Naka K, et al. Novel oral transforming growth factor-β signaling inhibitor EW-7197 eradicates CML-initiating cells. Cancer Sci. 2016 Feb;107(2):140-8.

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

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