

# **Data Sheet**

 Product Name:
 GW 6471

 Cat. No.:
 CS-0006013

 CAS No.:
 880635-03-0

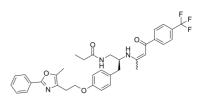
 Molecular Formula:
 C35H36F3N3O4

Molecular Weight: 619.67 Target: PPAR

Pathway: Cell Cycle/DNA Damage

Solubility: H2O: < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble); DMSO: 125 mg/mL (201.72 mM;

Need ultrasonic)



# **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:**

GW 6471 is a potent **PPAR** $\alpha$  antagonist. IC50 & Target: PPAR $\alpha^{[1]}$  **In Vitro**: In a cell-based reporter assay, GW 6471 completely inhibits GW409544-induced activation of PPAR $\alpha$  with an IC50 of 0.24  $\mu$ M<sup>[1]</sup>. The functional role of PPAR $\alpha$  is evaluated on renal cell carcinoma (RCC) cell viability by MTT assay. Both Caki-1 (VHL wild type) and 786-O (VHL mutated) cells are incubated separately with a specific PPAR $\alpha$  agonist, WY14,643, or a specific PPAR $\alpha$  antagonist, GW 6471 at concentrations from 12.5 to 100  $\mu$ M for 72 hours, and cell viability is assessed. While WY14,643 either has no affect on, or slightly increased, cell viability, GW 6471 significantly and dose-dependently inhibits cell viability (up to approximately 80%) in both cell lines<sup>[2]</sup>. **In Vivo**: To test the antitumor activity of PPAR $\alpha$  antagonism in vivo, a subcutaneous xenograft mouse model is used. Caki-1 cells are implanted subcutaneously in nude (Nu/Nu) mice. After tumor masses reach  $\Box$ 5 mm in diameter, GW 6471 is administrated intraperitoneally every other day for 4 wk at a dose (20 mg/kg mouse body wt) that is described to be effective in an in vivo dose-response study and confirmed here to be efficacious. There are significant differences in tumor growth between vehicle- and GW 6471-treated animals. No toxicity is observed at the doses of GW 6471 based on weights of the animals, and laboratory values, including kidney and liver function tests, are not adversely affected. To demonstrate on-target effects of GW 6471, c-Myc levels are evaluated in the tumors, which show significant decreases in the GW 6471-treated animals<sup>[3]</sup>.

# PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

Cell Assay: [2]786-O and Caki-1 cells are plated in 96 well plates. Both cells are incubated separately with WY14,643 or GW 6471 at concentrations from 12.5 to 100  $\mu$ M for 72 hours, and after the indicated treatments, the cells are incubated in MTT solution/media mixture. Then, the MTT solution is removed and the blue crystalline precipitate in each well is dissolved in DMSO. Visible absorbance of each well at 540 nm is quantified using a microplate reader [2].

Animal Administration: [3] Mice[3]

Male athymic Nu/Nu mice (8 wk of age, ~25 g body wt) are injected with  $1\times10^5$  Caki-1 cells subcutaneously (3:1 DMEM-Matrigel) in the flank region. Tumor progression is monitored weekly by calipers. When tumor size reaches ~80-100 mm<sup>3</sup>, animals are randomly assigned to four groups and treatments are started (day 1). The vehicle group receive DMSO (4% in PBS) intraperitoneally and vegetable oil via oral gavage. The PPAR $\alpha$  group is **injected intraperitoneally** with **GW 6471** in the same vehicle (20 mg/kg body wt; murine dose response is reported elsewhere) every other day. The Sunitinib group receive Sunitinib in vegetable oil via oral gavage (40 mg/kg body wt) 5 days/wk. Another group receive GW 6471+Sunitinib. To determine any potential toxicity of the treatment(s), body weights of the animals are measured and signs of adverse reactions are monitored. On day 28, the mice are euthanized and the tumor mass is determined. Tumor growth rate is calculated<sup>[3]</sup>.

#### References:

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- [1]. Xu HE, et al. Structural basis for antagonist-mediated recruitment of nuclear co-repressors by PPARalpha. Nature. 2002 Feb 14;415(6873):813-7.
- [2]. Abu Aboud O, et al. Inhibition of PPARα induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis, and synergizes with glycolysisinhibition in kidney cancer cells. PLoS One. 2013 Aug 7;8(8):e71115.
- [3]. Abu Aboud O, et al. PPAR $\alpha$  inhibition modulates multiple reprogrammed metabolic pathways in kidney cancer and attenuates tumor growth. Am J Physiol Cell Physiol. 2015 Jun 1;308(11):C890-8.

# **CAIndexNames**:

Propanamide, N-[(2S)-2-[[(1Z)-1-methyl-3-oxo-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-4-oxazolyl)ethoxy] phenyl] propyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-4-oxazolyl)ethoxy] phenyl] propyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-[2-(5-methyl-3-oxo-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-[2-(5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-[2-(5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-[2-(5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-[2-(5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-[2-(5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-1-propen-1-yl] amino]-1-propen-1-yl]

### **SMILES:**

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

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