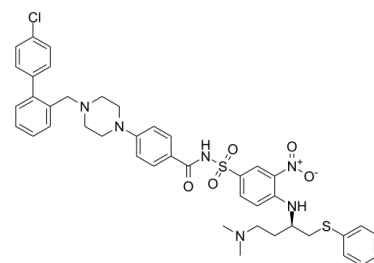


## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	ABT-737
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	CS-0014
<b>CAS No.:</b>	852808-04-9
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>42</sub> H <sub>45</sub> ClN <sub>6</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	813.43
<b>Target:</b>	Autophagy; Bcl-2 Family; Mitophagy
<b>Pathway:</b>	Apoptosis; Autophagy
<b>Solubility:</b>	DMSO : 50 mg/mL (61.47 mM; Need ultrasonic); H <sub>2</sub> O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

ABT-737 is a selective and BH3 mimetic **Bcl-2**, **Bcl-xL** and **Bcl-w** inhibitor with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 30.3 nM, 78.7 nM, and 197.8 nM, respectively. IC<sub>50</sub> & Target: EC<sub>50</sub>: 78.7 nM (Bcl-xL), 30.3 nM (Bcl-2), 197.8 nM (Bcl-w)<sup>[3]</sup> **In Vitro**: ABT-737 and ATO inhibits proliferation and induces apoptosis in SGC-7901 and MGC-803 cells in concentration- and time-dependent manner, and shows a synergistic effect. ABT-737 disturbs the binding of B cell lymphoma (Bcl)-2 homologous antagonist killer and Bcl-extra large<sup>[1]</sup>. ABT-737 induces a BAX/BAK-dependent impairment of maximal O<sub>2</sub> consumption rate in sensitive cells. Stable BCL-2 overexpression in MCF10A cells induces an ABT-737-sensitive primed for death state. ABT-737 induces dose-dependent impairment of maximal O<sub>2</sub> consumption rate in B-cell lymphoma cells<sup>[2]</sup>. ABT-737 induces apoptosis and synergizes with chemotherapy, and disrupts BCL-2/BAX heterodimerization and induces BAX conformational change in AML cells<sup>[3]</sup>. **In Vivo**: ABT-737 (50 mg/kg, i.p.) and ATO significantly suppress SGC-7901 xenograft growth, synergistically inhibit tumour growth and induce apoptosis in vivo<sup>[1]</sup>. ABT-737 suppresses the leukemia burden by 48% and 53% at the 20 and 30 mg/kg dose levels, respectively<sup>[3]</sup>.

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

**Kinase Assay:** <sup>[3]</sup>To determine the binding affinity of GST-BCL-2 family proteins to the FITC-conjugated BH3 domain of BIM (FITC-Ahx-DMRPEIWIAQLRRIGDEFNAYYAR), FPAs are performed as follows. Briefly, 100 nM of GST-BCL-2 family fusion proteins are incubated with serial dilutions of ABT-737 in PBS for 2 min. Then, 20 nM of FITC-BIM BH3 peptide (FITC-Ahx-DMRPEIWIAQLRRIGDEFNAYYAR) is added. Fluorescence polarization is measured using an Analyst TM AD Assay Detection System after 10 min using the 96-well black plate. IC<sub>50</sub>s are determined using GraphPad Prism software. **Cell Assay:** ABT-737 is dissolved in DMSO.<sup>[2]</sup> Cells are treated with ABT-737, ABT-263, or vehicle (DMSO) for 4 h in XF24 assay medium (6×10<sup>4</sup> MCF10A cells, see medium composition below) or RPMI 1640 medium (1×10<sup>6</sup> B-cell lymphoma cells) and apoptosis is analyzed by Annexin-V-binding/PI exclusion or by sub-diploid nuclei determination. FACS analysis is performed on Becton Dickinson FACScan or FACScalibur instruments. Data analysis is performed with CellQuest software. **Animal Administration:** ABT-737 is dissolved in DMSO, and added to a mixture of 30% propylene glycol, 5% Tween 80, 65% D5W (5% dextrose in water).<sup>[3]</sup> For intraperitoneal (i.p.) administration, 1 g/mL stock solution of ABT-737 in DMSO is added to a mixture of 30% propylene glycol, 5% Tween 80, 65% D5W (5% dextrose in water) (pH 4–5; final concentration of DMSO ≤ 1%). Mice injected with FD/ΔRaf-1:ER cells are treated with either ABT-737 (20 and 30 mg/kg/mouse every day i.p. for 21 days starting on day 1 post-cell injection (n=9-10 mice per group) or vehicle or left untreated (control); mice injected with human KG-1 cells are treated with 30 mg/kg ABT-737 starting on day 18 post-cell injection. For noninvasive imaging of FD/ΔRaf-1:ER-luc cells, anesthetized mice are injected with 150 mg/kg of D-luciferin and placed for imaging in the In Vivo Imaging System with total imaging time of 2 min.

## References:

- [1]. Sun XP, et al. ABT-737 Induces Apoptosis of Gastric Carcinoma Cells In Vitro and In Vivo. *J Int Med Res.* 2012;40(4):1251-64.
- [2]. Clerc P, et al. Polster BM. Rapid Detection of an ABT-737-Sensitive Primed for Death State in Cells Using Microplate-Based Respirometry. *PLoS One.* 2012;7(8):e42487. Epub 2012 Aug 3.
- [3]. Konopleva M, et al. Mechanisms of apoptosis sensitivity and resistance to the BH3 mimetic ABT-737 in acute myeloid leukemia. *Cancer Cell.* 2006 Nov;10(5):375-88.

## CAIndexNames:

Benzamide, 4-[4-[(4'-chloro[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)methyl]-1-piperazinyl]-N-[[4-[[[(1R)-3-(dimethylamino)-1-[(phenylthio)methyl]propyl]amino]-3-nitrophenyl]sulfonyl]-

## SMILES:

CN(CC[C@@H](NC1=CC=C(C=C1[N+](O-))=O)S(=O)(=O)NC2=CC=C(C=C2)N3CCN(CC3)CC4=CC=CC=C4C5=CC=C(C=C5)Cl)=O)(=O)=O)C6=CC=CC=C6)C

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

Tel: 732-484-9848

Fax: 888-484-5008

E-mail: [sales@ChemScene.com](mailto:sales@ChemScene.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA