

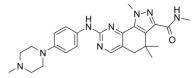
Data Sheet

Product Name: Milciclib
Cat. No.: CS-0579
CAS No.: 802539-81-7
Molecular Formula: C25H32N8O
Molecular Weight: 460.57

Target: Autophagy; CDK

Pathway: Autophagy; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage

Solubility: DMSO: 20 mg/mL (43.42 mM; Need ultrasonic)



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Milciclib (PHA-848125) is a potent, dual inhibitor of CDK and Tropomyosin receptor kinase (TRK), with IC₅₀s of 45, 150, 160, 363, 398 nM and 53 nM for cyclin A/CDK2, cyclin H/CDK7, cyclin D1/CDK4, cyclin E/CDK2, cyclin B/CDK1 and TRKA, respectively. IC50 & Target: IC50: 45 nM (cyclin A/CDK2), 150 nM (cyclin H/CDK7), 160 nM (cyclin D1/CDK4), 363 nM (cyclin E/CDK2), 398 nM (cyclin B/CDK1)^[1], 53 nM (TRKA)^[2] In Vitro: Milciclib (PHA-848125; 0.156 or 0.625 μM) up-regulates the expression of PDCD4, DDIT4, SESN2/sestrin 2 and DEPDC6/DEPTOR in GL-Mel cells^[1]. Milciclib (PHA-848125) potently inhibits the kinase activity of CDK2/cyclin A complex and of TRKA in a biochemical assay, with IC₅₀s of 45 and 53 nM, respectively. Milciclib induces a clear accumulation of cells in G1 phase. Milciclib strongly inhibits NGF-induced phosphorylation of TRKA in a dose-dependent manner^[2]. In Vivo: Milciclib (PHA-848125; 5, 10, and 15 mg/kg, p.o.) inhibits the growth of tumor in 7,12-dimethylbenz(a) anthracene (DMBA)-induced rat mammary carcinoma model. Milciclib has significant antitumor activity in various human xenografts and carcinogen-induced tumors as well as in disseminated primary leukemia models, with plasma concentrations in rodents in the same range as those found active in inhibiting cancer cell proliferation^[2]. Milciclib (PHA-848125; 40 mg/kg) induces a significant tumor growth inhibition in K-Ras^{G12D}LA2 mice, and this is accompanied by a reduction in the cell membrane turnover^[3].

PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

Cell Assay: ^[2]Cells are seeded into 96- or 384-well plates at densities ranging from 10,000 to 30,000/cm² in appropriate medium plus 10% FCS. After 24 hours, cells are treated in duplicate with serial dilutions of Milciclib, and 72 hours later, viable cell number is assessed using the CellTiter-Glo Assay. IC₅₀s are calculated using a Sigmoidal fitting algorithm. Experiments are done independently at least twice. Animal Administration: Milciclib is formulated in glucosate. ^[2]Rats are randomized and introduced into the study when at least one mammary tumor attained a diameter of 0.5 cm. Groups of 10 animals are treated orally twice a day continuously for 10 days with vehicle (glucosate) or with 5, 10, and 15 mg/kg of Milciclib, whereas a further group receives two cycles of Milciclib at 20 mg/kg orally twice a day for 5 days with an intervening rest period of 1 week. Tumor volume is measured regularly by caliper for the duration of the experiment.

References:

[1]. Caporali S, Alvino E, Levati L, Esposito AI, Ciomei M, Brasca MG, Del Bufalo D, Desideri M, Bonmassar E, Pfeffer U, D'Atri S. Down-regulation of the PTTG1 proto-oncogene contributes to the melanoma suppressive effects of the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor PHA-848125. Biochem Pharmacol. 2012 Sep 1;84(5):598-611.

[2]. Albanese C, Alzani R, Amboldi N, Avanzi N, Ballinari D, Brasca MG, Festuccia C, Fiorentini F, Locatelli G, Pastori W, Patton V, Roletto F, Colotta F, Galvani A,

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Isacchi A, Moll J, Pesenti E, Mercurio C, Ciomei M. Dual targeting of CDK and tropomyosin receptor kinase families by the oral inhibitor PHA-848125, an agent with broad-spectrum antitumor efficacy. Mol Cancer Ther. 2010 Aug;9(8):2243-54.

[3]. Degrassi A, et al. Efficacy of PHA-848125, a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor, on the K-Ras(G12D)LA2 lung adenocarcinoma transgenic mouse model: evaluation by multimodality imaging. Mol Cancer Ther. 2010 Mar;9(3):673-81.

CAIndexNames:

 $1 \\H-Pyrazolo[4,3-h] \\quinazoline-3-carboxamide, \\4,5-dihydro-N,1,4,4-tetramethyl-8-[[4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)phenyl]amino]-1 \\H-Pyrazolo[4,3-h] \\quinazoline-3-carboxamide, \\quinazoline-3-carbox$

SMILES:

O = C(NC)C1 = NN(C2 = C1C(C)(CC3 = CN = C(N = C23)NC4 = CC = C(C = C4)N5CCN(CC5)C)C)C

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

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