Data Sheet (Cat.No.T1448)



Dasatinib

Chemical Properties

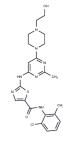
CAS No.: 302962-49-8

Formula: C22H26ClN7O2S

Molecular Weight: 488.01

Appearance: no data available

Storage: Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year



Biological Description

Description	Dasatinib (BMS-354825) is an orally active, ATP-competitive tyrosine kinase inhibitor that targets Src and Bcr-Abl (Ki=16/30 pM), with antitumor activity, used in the treatment of leukemia and lymphoma.			
Targets(IC50)	Apoptosis,Bcr-Abl,Autophagy,c-Kit,Src			
In vitro	METHODS: Eight thyroid cancer cells were treated with Dasatinib (0.019-1.25 μmol/L) for 3 days, and cell proliferation was detected by SRB. RESULTS: The IC50 of Dasatinib on C643, TPC1, BCPAP, SW1736, K1, 8505C, HTh74 and HTh7 cells were 0.09, 0.03, 0.04, 0.08, 0.4, 2.7, >5 and 1.6 μmol/L, respectively.[1] METHODS: Human lung cancer cells NCI-H1975 and NCI-H1650 were treated with Dasatinib (2.5-20 μM) for 48 h. Apoptosis was detected by Flow Cytometry. RESULTS: Dasatinib induced apoptosis in NCI-H1975 and NCI-H1650 cells at 10 and 20 μM. [2]			
In vivo	METHODS: To test the antitumor activity in vivo, Dasatinib (50 mg/kg in 80 mmol/L sodium citrate buffer, pH 3.0) was administered orally to athymic nude mice harboring human thyroid carcinoma tumors of BCPAP or 8505C, five days per week for 20 days. RESULTS: Dasatinib significantly inhibited BCPAP tumors in situ, with final tumor volume suppressed by more than 90%. Dasatinib treatment did not significantly inhibit the growth of 8505C-derived tumors at any time point. [1] METHODS: To investigate the effects on neuroinflammation, Dasatinib (20 mg/kg in 4% DMSO+30%PEG+5%Tween 80) was administered intraperitoneally or orally to C57BL6/N mice once daily for four days, followed by intraperitoneal injection of LPS (10 mg/kg) to induce neuroinflammatory responses in vivo. RESULTS: Intraperitoneal injection and oral administration of Dasatinib inhibited LPS-induced activation of microglia/astrocytes, pro-inflammatory cytokine levels, and neutrophil rolling in the brains of wild-type mice. [3]			
Kinase Assay	Kinase assays using wild-type and mutant glutathione S-transferase (GST)-Abl fusion proteins (c-Abl amino acids 220-498) were done as described, with minor alterations. GST-Abl fusion proteins were released from glutathione-Sepharose beads before use; the concentration of ATP was 5 µmol/L. Immediately before use in kinase autophosphorylation and in vitro peptide substrate phosphorylation assays, GST-Abl kinase domain fusion proteins were treated with LAR tyrosine phosphatase according to the manufacturer's instructions. After 1-hour incubation at 30°C, LAR phosphatase was inactivated by addition of sodium vanadate (1 mmol/L). Immunoblot analysis			

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comparing untreated GST-Abl kinase to dephosphorylated GST-Abl kinase was routinely done using phosphotyrosine-specific antibody 4G10 to confirm complete (>95%)
dephosphorylation of tyrosine residues and c-Abl antibody CST 2862 to confirm equal
loading of GST-Abl kinase. The inhibitor concentration ranges for IC50 determinations
were 0 to 5,000 nmol/L (imatinib and AMN107) or 0 to 32 nmol/L (BMS-354825). The BMS-354825 concentration range was extended to 1,000 nmol/L for mutant T315I. These
same inhibitor concentrations were used for the in vitro peptide substrate
phosphorylation assays. The three inhibitors were tested over these same concentration ranges against GST-Src kinase and GST-Lyn kinase [1].
Ba/F3 cell lines were plated in triplicate and incubated with escalating concentrations of imatinib, AMN107, or BMS-354825 for 72 hours. Proliferation was measured using a
methanethiosulfonate-based viability assay. IC50 and IC90 values are reported as the mean of three independent experiments done in quadruplicate. The inhibitor
concentration ranges for IC50 and IC90 determinations were 0 to 2,000 nmol/L (imatinib and AMN107) or 0 to 32 nmol/L (BMS-354825). The imatinib concentration range was
extended to 6,400 nmol/L for mutants with IC50 >2,000 nmol/L. The BMS-354825 concentration range was extended to 200 nmol/L for mutant T315I [1].
For in vivo studies, dasatinib (50 mg/kg) was prepared for daily oral gavage (5 d/wk) in 80 mmol/L sodium citrate buffer, pH 3.0. For the orthotopic murine model, mice were
randomized on day 10 based on bioluminescence activity to receive drug or vehicle. In
the metastatic murine model, mice received dasatinib or vehicle, as described earlier,
starting 2 days before intracardiac injection (pretreatment), or on day 11 following randomization (posttreatment) [4].

Solubility Information

Solubility	H2O: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble),
	Ethanol: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble),
	10% DMSO+40% PEG300+5% Tween 80+45% Saline: 9.1 mg/mL (18.65 mM),Suspension.
	DMSO: 55 mg/mL (112.7 mM), Sonication is recommended.
	(< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.0491 mL	10.2457 mL	20.4914 mL
5 mM	0.4098 mL	2.0491 mL	4.0983 mL
10 mM	0.2049 mL	1.0246 mL	2.0491 mL
50 mM	0.041 mL	0.2049 mL	0.4098 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

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Reference

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 $\textbf{Inhibitor} \cdot \textbf{Natural Compounds} \cdot \textbf{Compound Libraries} \cdot \textbf{Recombinant Proteins}$

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