# Data Sheet (Cat.No.T1757)



## ML-323

## **Chemical Properties**

CAS No.: 1572414-83-5

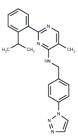
Formula: C23H24N6

Molecular Weight: 384.48

Appearance: no data available

store at low temperature

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



## **Biological Description**

Description

| In vivo  In H596 cells and U2OS osteosarcoma cells, ML323 targets two primary DNA damage response pathways (TLS and FA), enhancing the cytotoxicity of cisplatin. By inhibiting the USP1-UAF1 activity in H596 cells, ML323 suppresses the deubiquitination of PCNA and ANCD2.  Kinase Assay  High-throughput screening: For HTS, USP1-UAF1 activity is monitored using ubiquitin-rhodamine 110 as a substrate, where hydrolysis of the amide bond between the C-terminal glycine of ubiquitin and rhodamine results in an increase in fluorescence. The assay is miniaturized to a 4 µL volume in a 1,536-well format and is used to screen approximately 402,701 compounds in quantitative HTS mode, with each compound tested over a range of four to five concentrations. The assay shows robust performance with an average Z'factor of 0.8 throughout the screen.  For the colony-forming assay, cells are seeded at a density of 300-500 cells per well in six-well plates and grown overnight. Cells are then treated with ML323 alone, cisplatin alone or a combination of cisplatin and ML323 (1:1 or 1:4) at the indicated concentrations. Cells treated with an equal volume of DMSO and saline are used as control. After 48 h of treatment, fresh growth medium is added, and cells are incubated for an additional 5-10 d to allow for colony formation. For UV combination treatment, the cells are treated with ML323 at the indicated concentrations or an equal volume of DMSO. After 48 h, the medium is removed, and cells are irradiated at 254 nm at the indicated dosage. Fresh growth medium is added, and the cells are incubated for an additional 5-10 d to allow for colony formation. The cells without UV irradiation but treated with ML323 or an equal volume of DMSO are used as controls and designated as 100%. After the formation of the colonies, cells are scored. The number of colonies is determined from triplicate plates. The dose-response curves are generated using GraphPad Prism and analyzed by using CalcuSyn to calculate the combination index, which is determined for |               | 820 nM) and monoubiquitinated PCNA (Ub-PCNA) (IC50: 820 nM) as substrates, respectively.  |
|--|---------------|---|
| response pathways (TLS and FA), enhancing the cytotoxicity of cisplatin. By inhibiting the USP1-UAF1 activity in H596 cells, ML323 suppresses the deubiquitination of PCNA and ANCD2.  Kinase Assay  High-throughput screening: For HTS, USP1-UAF1 activity is monitored using ubiquitin-rhodamine 110 as a substrate, where hydrolysis of the amide bond between the C-terminal glycine of ubiquitin and rhodamine results in an increase in fluorescence. The assay is miniaturized to a 4 µL volume in a 1,536-well format and is used to screen approximately 402,701 compounds in quantitative HTS mode, with each compound tested over a range of four to five concentrations. The assay shows robust performance with an average Z'factor of 0.8 throughout the screen.  Cell Research  For the colony-forming assay, cells are seeded at a density of 300-500 cells per well in six-well plates and grown overnight. Cells are then treated with ML323 alone, cisplatin alone or a combination of cisplatin and ML323 (1:1 or 1:4) at the indicated concentrations. Cells treated with an equal volume of DMSO and saline are used as control. After 48 h of treatment, fresh growth medium is added, and cells are incubated for an additional 5-10 d to allow for colony formation. For UV combination treatment, the cells are treated with ML323 at the indicated concentrations or an equal volume of DMSO. After 48 h, the medium is removed, and cells are irradiated at 254 nm at the indicated dosage. Fresh growth medium is added, and the cells are incubated for an additional 5-10 d to allow for colony formation. The cells without UV irradiation but treated with ML323 or an equal volume of DMSO are used as controls and designated as 100%. After the formation of the colonies, cells are fixed with methanol and stained with 0.5% crystal violet. Colonies consisting of >50 cells are scored. The number of colonies is determined from triplicate plates. The dose-response curves are generated using GraphPad Prism and analyzed by using CalcuSyn to calculate the combination index, wh | Targets(IC50) | DUB   |
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|  | Cell Research | six-well plates and grown overnight. Cells are then treated with ML323 alone, cisplatin alone or a combination of cisplatin and ML323 (1:1 or 1:4) at the indicated concentrations. Cells treated with an equal volume of DMSO and saline are used as control. After 48 h of treatment, fresh growth medium is added, and cells are incubated for an additional 5-10 d to allow for colony formation. For UV combination treatment, the cells are treated with ML323 at the indicated concentrations or an equal volume of DMSO. After 48 h, the medium is removed, and cells are irradiated at 254 nm at the indicated dosage. Fresh growth medium is added, and the cells are incubated for an additional 5-10 d to allow for colony formation. The cells without UV irradiation but treated with ML323 or an equal volume of DMSO are used as controls and designated as 100%. After the formation of the colonies, cells are fixed with methanol and stained with 0.5% crystal violet. Colonies consisting of >50 cells are scored. The number of colonies is determined from triplicate plates. The dose-response curves are generated using GraphPad Prism and analyzed by using CalcuSyn to calculate the combination index, |

ML323 is a reversible and effective USP1-UAF1 inhibitor in a Ub-Rho assay (IC50: 76 nM)

and in orthogonal gel-based assays using K63-linked diubiquitin (di-Ub) (IC50: 174 nM

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## **Solubility Information**

| Solubility | Ethanol: 38.5 mg/mL (100.14 mM), Sonication is recommended.     |
|------------|---|
|            | DMSO: 38.5 mg/mL (100.14 mM), Sonication is recommended.        |
|            | (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble) |

#### **Preparing Stock Solutions**

|       | 1mg       | 5mg                      | 10mg       |  |
|-------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|--|
| 1 mM  | 2.6009 mL | 13.004 <mark>6 mL</mark> | 26.0092 mL |  |
| 5 mM  | 0.5202 mL | 2.6009 mL                | 5.2018 mL  |  |
| 10 mM | 0.2601 mL | 1.3005 mL                | 2.6009 mL  |  |
| 50 mM | 0.052 mL  | 0.2601 mL                | 0.5202 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.

#### Reference

Liang Q, et al. Nat Chem Biol. 2014, 10(4), 298-304.

Wu W, Xu H, Liao C, et al. Blockade of USP14 potentiates type I interferon signaling and radiation-induced antitumor immunity via preventing IRF3 deubiquitination. Cellular Oncology. 2022: 1-15
Yue X, Liu T, Wang X, et al.Pharmacological inhibition of BAP1 recruits HERC2 to competitively dissociate BRCA1-BARD1, suppresses DNA repair and sensitizes CRC to radiotherapy. Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica B.2023
Gao X, Ren X, Wang F, et al.Immunotherapy and drug sensitivity predictive roles of a novel prognostic model in hepatocellular carcinoma. Scientific Reports. 2024, 14(1): 9509.

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