Data Sheet (Cat.No.T6205)



AT7519

Chemical Properties

CAS No.: 844442-38-2

Formula: C16H17Cl2N5O2

Molecular Weight: 382.24

Appearance: no data available

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

Biological Description

Description	AT7519 is a CDK1/2/4/6/9 inhibitor (IC50: 10-210 nM). It is less effective to CDK3 and little active to CDK7.
Targets(IC50)	Apoptosis,CDK,GSK-3
In vitro	AT7519 is an ATP competitive CDK inhibitor with a Ki value of 38 nM for CDK1. AT7519 is inactive against all non-CDK kinases with the exception of GSK3 β (IC50 = 89 nM). AT7519 shows potent antiproliferative activity in a variety of human tumor cell lines with IC50 values ranging from 40 nM for MCF-7 to 940 nM for SW620 consistent with the inhibition of CDK1 and CDK2. [1] AT7519 induces dose-dependent cytotoxicity in multiple myeloma (MM) cell lines with IC50 values ranging from 0.5 to 2 μ M at 48 hours, with the most sensitive cell lines being MM.1S (0.5 μ M) and U266 (0.5 μ M) and the most resistant MM. 1R (>2 μ M). It does not induce cytotoxicity in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMNC). AT7519 partially overcomes the proliferative advantage conferred by IL6 and IGF-1 as well as the protective effect of bone marrow stromal cells (BMSCs). AT7519 induces rapid dephosphorylation of RNA pol II CTD at serine 2 and serine 5 sites, and leads to the inhibition of transcription, partially contributing to AT7519 induced cytotoxicity of MM cells. AT7519 induces activation of GSK-3 β by down-regulating GSK-3 β phosphorylation, which also contributes to AT7519 induced apoptosis independent of the inhibition of transcription. [2]
In vivo	A twice daily dosing of AT7519 (9.1 mg/kg) causes tumor regression of both early-stage and advanced-stage s.c. tumors in the HCT116 and HT29 colon cancer xenograft models. [1] AT7519 treatment (15 mg/kg) inhibits tumor growth and prolongs the median overall survival of mice in the human MM xenograft mouse model in association with increased caspase 3 activation. [2]
Kinase Assay	In vitro Kinase Assays: Kinase assays for CDK1, CDK2 and GSK3-β are all carried out in a radiometric filter binding format. Assays for CDK5 are in DELFIA format and for CDKs 4 and 6 in ELISA format. For CDKs 1 and 2, the relevant CDK and 0.12 μg/mL Histone H1 are incubated in 20 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 25 mM β-glycerophosphate, 5 mM EDTA, 15 mM MgCl2, 1 mM sodium orthovanadate, 1 mM DTT, 0.1 mg/mL BSA, 45 μM ATP (0.78 Ci/mmol) and different concentrations of AT7519 for 2 or 4 hours respectively. For GSK3-β, the relevant enzyme and 5 μM glycogen synthase peptide 2 along with 10 mM MOPS pH 7.0, 0.1 mg/mL BSA, 0.001% Brij-35, 0.5% glycerol, 0.2 mM EDTA, 10 mM MgCl2, 0.01% β-mercaptoethanol, 15 μM ATP (2.31 Ci/mmol) and different concentrations of AT7519 are incubated for 3 hours. Assay reactions are stopped by adding an excess of

orthophosphoric acid and filtered using Millipore MAPH filter plates. The plates are then washed, scintillant added and radioactivity measured by scintillation counting on a Packard TopCount. For CDK5, CDK5/p35 and 1 μM of a biotinylated Histone H1 peptide (Biotin-PKTPKKAKKL) are incubated in 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 2.5 mM MgCl2, 0.025% Brij-35, 0.1 mg/mL BSA, 1 mM DTT, 15 μ M ATP and different concentrations of AT7519 for 30 minutes. Assay reactions are stopped using EDTA, transferred to Neutravidin-coated plates and phosphorylated peptide quantified by means of a rabbit phospho-cdk1 substrate polyclonal antibody and DELFIA europium-labelled anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody using time-resolved fluorescence at λex=335 nM, λem=620 nM. For CDK 4 and 6 assays, plates are coated with GST- pRb769-921 and blocked with Superblock. CDK4 or 6 is incubated with 15 mM MgCl2, 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM EGTA, pH 8.0, 0.02% Triton X-100, 2.5% DMSO and different concentrations of AT7519; the reaction is initiated by addition of ATP. After 30 minutes, reactions are stopped by the addition of 0.5 M EDTA pH 8.0. Plates are then washed and incubated for one hour with the primary antibody (anti- p-Rb Serine 780) diluted in Superblock followed by secondary antibody (alkaline phosphatase linked anti-rabbit) for a further hour. Plates are developed using the Attophos system and fluorescence read on a Spectramax Gemini plate reader at excitation 450 nm and emission 580 nm. In all cases, IC50 values are calculated from replicate curves, using GraphPad Prism software.

Cell Research

Cells are incubated with different concentrations of AT7519 for 24 or 48 hours at 37 °C. Cell viability is assessed by measuring 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5 diphenyl tetrasodium bromide (MTT) dye absorbance. DNA synthesis is measured by tritiated thymidine uptake (3H-TdR). Apoptosis is assessed by using Annexin V/PI staining. The percentage of cells undergoing apoptosis is defined as the sum of early apoptosis (Annexin V-positive cells) and late apoptosis (Annexin V-positive and PI-positive cells (Only for Reference)

Solubility Information

Solubility H20: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble),

Ethanol: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble),

DMSO: 16.67 mg/mL (43.61 mM), Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.6162 mL	13.0808 mL	26.1616 mL
5 mM	0.5232 mL	2.6162 mL	5.2323 mL
10 mM	0.2616 mL	1.3081 mL	2.6162 mL
50 mM	0.0523 mL	0.2616 mL	0.5232 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

Squires MS, et al. Mol Cancer Ther, 2009, 8(2), 324-332.

Kazi A, Chen L, Xiang S, et al. Global Phosphoproteomics reveal CDK suppression as a vulnerability to KRAS addiction in Pancreatic Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research. 2021 Jul 15;27(14):4012-4024. doi: 10.1158/1078-0432. CCR-20-4781. Epub 2021 Apr 20.

Zhao W, Zhang L, Zhang Y, et al. The CDK inhibitor AT7519 inhibits human glioblastoma cell growth by inducing apoptosis, pyroptosis and cell cycle arrest. Cell Death & Disease. 2023, 14(1): 11.

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