Data Sheet (Cat.No.T6712)



Tyrphostin AG 879

Chemical Properties

CAS No.: 148741-30-4

Formula: C18H24N2OS

Molecular Weight: 316.46

Appearance: no data available

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

Biological Description

| Description | Tyrphostin AG 879 (AG 879) effectively inhibits HER2/ErbB2 with an IC50 of 1 μ M, demonstrating 100- and 500-fold higher selectivity for ErbB2 over EGFR and PDGFR, respectively. | | | | |
|---------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Targets(IC50) | Apoptosis,EGFR,HER,PDGFR,Trk receptor | | | | |
| In vivo | AG879 inhibits growth of FET6αS26X cells in a concentration-dependent manner. [1] AG879(10 nM) blocks the activation of PAK1 and suppresses RAS-induced malignant transformation of NIH 3T3 cells. AG879(<1 μM) inhibits the Tyr-phosphorylation of ERK and its association with PAK1 in v-Ha-RAS-transformed NIH 3T3 fibroblasts. [2] AG 879 dose-dependently reduce MCF-7 cell numbers and show already a significant effect at 0.4 mM through inhibiting DNA synthesis and mitotic. AG 879(<20 μM) inhibits activation of ERK-1/2 in MCF-7 cell. AG 879(5 μM) decreases expression of Hsp90 client proteins RAF-1 and HER-2. [3] AG879(20 μM) dramatically decreases proliferation with a variable increase in apoptosis in Cell lines from human leiomyosarcoma (HTB-114, HTB-115, HTB-88), rhabdomyosarcoma (HTB-82, TE-671), prostatic adenocarcinoma (PC-3), acute promyelocytic leukemia (HL-60) and histiocytic lymphoma (U-937). [4] AG879(2 mg) induces a decrease in cancer growth in athymic NOD/SCID mice grafted with HTB-114 or HL-60. [4] AG 879(20 mg/kg) treatment keeps 50% of mice absolutely | | | | |
| | free of RAS-induced sarcomas, and dramatically reduces the size of the growing sarcomas in the nude mice carrying v-Ha-RAS transformed NIH 3T3 cells. [5] | | | | |
| Kinase Assay | AZD3759 is tested at a single 1 μM concentration across each of 124 kinases from Millipore kinase panel at an ATP concentration that is within 15 μM of their corresponding apparent Km values. In brief, recombinant kinases are incubated within an appropriate buffer containing peptide substrate and radiolabelled γ-33P-ATP together with presence or absence of required inhibitor concentration. The reaction is initiated by adding ATP/Mg2+ mix. After incubation for 40 minutes at room temperature, the reaction is stopped by adding 3% phosphoric acid solution. A portion of reaction mix is spotted onto P30 filter mat to trap peptide and washed three times for 5 minutes with phosphoric acid to remove non-specific γ-33P-ATP. The phosphorylated substrate is then measured by scintillation counting, which determined the level of kinase activity inhibition compared to control reactions[1]. | | | | |
| Cell Research | Cells are grown in 96-well plates containing 100 μ L medium per well. Ten microliters of MTT solution (5 mg/ml in PBS) is added to each well and incubation continued for 4 h at 37 °C. Subsequently, 100 μ L 10% SDS in 0.01 M HCl is added. After incubation at 37°C | | | | |

Page 1 of 2 www.targetmol.com

overnight, absorption is measured at 550 nm in an ELISA reader using a reference filter of 690 nm.(Only for Reference)

Solubility Information

| Solubility | DMSO: 31.7 mg/mL (100.17 mM),Sonication is recommended. |
|------------|---|
| | Ethanol: 7.9 mg/mL (24.96 mM), Sonication is recommended. |
| | (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble) |

Preparing Stock Solutions

| | 1mg | 5mg | 10mg | |
|-------|-----------|------------|------------|--|
| 1 mM | 3.160 mL | 15.7998 mL | 31.5996 mL | |
| 5 mM | 0.632 mL | 3.160 mL | 6.3199 mL | |
| 10 mM | 0.316 mL | 1.580 mL | 3.160 mL | |
| 50 mM | 0.0632 mL | 0.316 mL | 0.632 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

Zhou Y, et al. Cancer Res, 2005, 65(13), 5848-5856.

He H, et al. Cancer Biol Ther, 2004, 3(1), 96-101.

Larsson LI, et al. Cell Mol Life Sci, 2004, 61(19-20), 2624-2631.

Rende M, et al. Anticancer Drugs, 2006, 17(8), 929-941.

He H, et al. Cancer J, 2001, 7(3), 191-202.

Zhou Y et al. Blockade of EGFR and ErbB2 by the novel dual EGFR and ErbB2 tyrosine kinase inhibitor GW572016 sensitizes human colon carcinoma GEO cells to apoptosis. Cancer Res. 2006 Jan 1;66(1):404-11.

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Page 2 of 2 www.targetmol.com