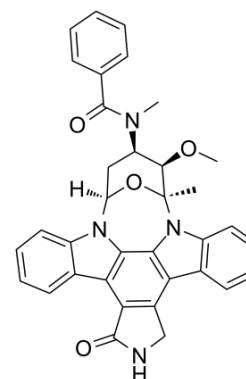


Midostaurin

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|----------|
| Cat. No.: | HY-10230 | | |
| CAS No.: | 120685-11-2 | | |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₃₅ H ₃₀ N ₄ O ₄ | | |
| Molecular Weight: | 570.64 | | |
| Target: | PKC | | |
| Pathway: | Epigenetics; TGF-beta/Smad | | |
| Storage: | Powder | -20°C | 3 years |
| | | 4°C | 2 years |
| | In solvent | -80°C | 6 months |
| | | -20°C | 1 month |



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 50 mg/mL (87.62 mM)
 H₂O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent Mass | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Concentration | | | |
| | 1 mM | 1.7524 mL | 8.7621 mL | 17.5242 mL |
| | 5 mM | 0.3505 mL | 1.7524 mL | 3.5048 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.1752 mL | 0.8762 mL | 1.7524 mL |

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: **10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline**
 Solubility: 2.08 mg/mL (3.65 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: **10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil**
 Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (3.65 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Midostaurin (PKC412; CGP 41251) is a multi-targeted protein kinase inhibitor which inhibits PKCα/β/γ, Syk, Flk-1, Akt, PKA, c-Kit, c-Fgr, c-Src, FLT3, PDGFRβ and VEGFR1/2 with IC₅₀s ranging from 22-500 nM^{[1][2]}.

IC₅₀ & Target

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| cPKC-α 22 nM (IC ₅₀) | cPKC-γ 24 nM (IC ₅₀) | cPKC-β1 30 nM (IC ₅₀) | cPKC-β2 31 nM (IC ₅₀) |
| nPKC-δ | nPKC-η | nPKC-ε | aPKC-ζ |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| | 33 nM (IC ₅₀) | 160 nM (IC ₅₀) | 1250 nM (IC ₅₀) | 465000 nM (IC ₅₀) |
| | PPK 38 nM (IC ₅₀) | KDR 86 nM (IC ₅₀) | c-Syk 95 nM (IC ₅₀) | cdk1/cycB 570 nM (IC ₅₀) |
| | Protein kinase A 570 nM (IC ₅₀) | c-Fgr 790 nM (IC ₅₀) | c-Src 800 nM (IC ₅₀) | Flt-1 912 nM (IC ₅₀) |
| | EGF-R 1100 nM (IC ₅₀) | Myosin-light chain kinase 1900 nM (IC ₅₀) | Flk-1 3900 nM (IC ₅₀) | c-Lyn 4300 nM (IC ₅₀) |
| | P70S6 kinase 5000 nM (IC ₅₀) | CSK 8000 nM (IC ₅₀) | | |
| In Vitro | <p>Midostaurin (PKC412) shows a broad antiproliferative activity against various tumor and normal cell lines in vitro, and is able to reverse the Pgp-mediated multidrug resistance of tumor cells in vitro. Exposure of cells to Midostaurin (PKC412) results in a dose-dependent increase in the G2/M phase of the cell cycle concomitant with increased polyploidy, apoptosis and enhanced sensitivity to ionizing radiation^[1]. Midostaurin (PKC412) induces substantial inhibition of KIT-, Lyn-, and STAT5 activity, but does not suppress Btk in HMC-1 cells and primary neoplastic mast cells^[3]. Midostaurin (PKC412) inhibits EN fusion tyrosine kinase in hematopoietic Ba/F3 cells. Midostaurin (PKC412) significantly inhibits EN phosphorylation in M0-91 and IMS-M2 cells in a dose-dependent manner^[4]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> | | | |
| In Vivo | <p>Midostaurin (PKC412) strongly inhibits retinal neovascularization as well as laser-induced choroidal neovascularization in murine models^[1]. Midostaurin (PKC412) (25 mg/kg, i.p.) protects mouse livers of the K18 Arg90Cys-overexpressing transgenic mice from Fas-induced apoptosis^[5]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> | | | |

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay ^[3]

Proliferation is determined by trypan blue dye exclusion test. Cells in suspension are seeded in six-well plates at a density of 1×10^5 cells/mL in the presence of different concentrations of PKC412 for 3 days. In control wells, DMSO instead of Midostaurin (PKC412) is added. After the treatment, 10 μ L of the cell suspension is mixed with 10 μ L of 0.4% trypan blue, and alive cells are counted manually using a hemacytometer. Results are calculated as the percentage of the values measured when cells are grown in the absence of the reagent. All experiments are performed in triplicate^[3].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Administration ^[4]

K8-deficient, K18-deficient, and human K18 R90C-overexpressing mice with age of 6-8 weeks are used in the assay. Age and sex matched mice are treated with Midostaurin (25 mg/kg), daily for 4 d or with an equal volume of DMSO as vehicle (both administered intraperitoneally). On day 5 post-treatment, apoptosis is induced by intraperitoneal injection of Fas ligand (Fas-L) (0.15 μ g/g body weight). Mice are fasted overnight before Fas Ab injection, and 18 mice are used per DMSO or Midostaurin (PKC412) group for the Fas-treated mice while 6 mice are used per DMSO or Midostaurin (PKC412) group for the control non-Fas-treated mice. Mice are sacrificed by CO₂ inhalation 6 h after Fas Ab injection. Blood is collected by intracardiac puncture, and livers are harvested for hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining (after fixation in 10% formalin) or frozen in optimum cutting temperature compound for immunofluorescence staining^[4].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

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