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Product Data Sheet

NVP-TAE 226

Cat. No.: HY-13203 CAS No.: 761437-28-9 Molecular Formula: $C_{23}H_{25}CIN_6O_3$ Molecular Weight: 468.94

Target: FAK; Pyk2; IGF-1R; Insulin Receptor; Apoptosis Pathway: Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK; Apoptosis

-20°C Storage: Powder 3 years

4°C 2 years

In solvent -80°C 2 years

> -20°C 1 year

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 11.11 mg/mL (23.69 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.1325 mL	10.6623 mL	21.3247 mL
	5 mM	0.4265 mL	2.1325 mL	4.2649 mL
	10 mM	0.2132 mL	1.0662 mL	2.1325 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: 1.11 mg/mL (2.37 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: 1.11 mg/mL (2.37 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) is a potent and ATP-competitive dual FAK and IGF-1R inhibitor with IC $_{50}$ s of 5.5 nM and 140 nM, respectively. NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) also effectively inhibits Pyk2 and insulin receptor (InsR) with IC50s of 3.5 nM and 44 nM, respectively[1][2].

IC₅₀ & Target

IC50: 5.5 nM (FAK), 3.5 nM (Pyk2), 140 nM (IGF-IR), 40 nM (InsR), 0.16 μ M (c-Met), 0.36 μ M (KDR), 0.48 μ M (Flt3)[1]

In Vitro

NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226), a potent ATP-competitive inhibitor of several tyrosine protein kinases, in particular FAK and IGF-IR kinases. In a cell-based kinase assays, FAK, IGF-IR kinase, and IR kinase are inhibited with an IC $_{50}$ range of 100 to 300 nM compared with the other kinases tested, which are >10-fold less sensitive. In culture, NVP-TAE 226 inhibits extracellular matrix-induced autophosphorylation of FAK (Tyr³⁹⁵). NVP-TAE 226 also inhibits IGF-I-induced phosphorylation of IGF-IR and activity of its downstream target genes such as MAPK and Akt. NVP-TAE 226 retards tumor cell growth as assessed by a cell viability assay and attenuates G_2 -M cell cycle progression associated with a decrease in cyclin B1 and phosphorylated cdc2 (Tyr¹⁵) protein expression. NVP-TAE 226 treatment inhibits tumor cell invasion by at least 50% compared with the control in an in vitro Matrigel invasion assay. Interestingly, TAE226 treatment of tumor cells containing wild-type p53 mainly exhibits G $_2$ -M arrest, whereas tumor cells bearing mutant p53 underwent apoptosis [1].

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

In Vivo

Treatment with NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) at 50 or 75 mg/kg extends the median survival of U87 xenograft animals by 6 and 7 days, respectively (P=0.084 and P=0.042, respectively, compared with vehicle-treated animals). However, NVP-TAE 226 treatment of LN229-engrafted animals significantly prolongs their median survival by 19 days (P<0.004 for both dosages, compared with vehicle-treated animals)^[1].

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

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay [1]

Glioma cell cultures are harvested with 0.05% trypsin and seeded in triplicate at 2×10^4 in 24-well culture plates for 24 h before drug treatment. Culture medium is used for mock treatment. Cells are harvested at the indicated day after treatment, and viable cells are counted using the Vi-cell viability analyzer. The antiproliferative activity of NVP-TAE 226 (ranging from 0.25 to 1 μ M) on cells growing in culture is determined using a tetrazolium-based colorimetric MTT assay^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal
Administration [1]

Mice^[1]

Male nude mice used for this study are 6 to 8 weeks old. In DMEM/F12 serum-free media (5 μ L), 5×10^5 of U87 cells and 1×10^6 of LN229 cells per mouse are implanted intracranially through a guide-screw system. Four days after injection of the tumor cells, mice are randomized into three groups for each cell line (n=6). Mice in group 1 are treated with 50 mg/kg NVP-TAE 226 in 200 μ L of 0.5% methylcellulose, via an oral gavage. The mice in group 2 receive 75 mg/kg NVP-TAE 226 in 200 μ L of 0.5% methylcellulose. The mice in group 3 the same vehicle used for administration of NVP-TAE 226 (control). Treatment frequency is once a day for 5 days and off for 2 days, for a duration of 4 weeks. Mice are monitored daily. Mice are euthanized when they are moribund, and the whole brain is extracted for rapid freezing in liquid nitrogen and storage at -70°C. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Gastric Cancer. 2023 Mar 23.
- iScience. 2023 Sep 7.
- PLoS One. 2014 Jun 10;9(6):e99083.
- DNA Cell Biol. 2016 Sep;35(9):480-8.
- Patent. US9719981B2.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Liu TJ, et al. Inhibition of both focal adhesion kinase and insulin-like growth factor-I receptor kinase suppresses glioma proliferation in vitro and in vivo. Mol Cancer Ther, 2007, 6(4), 1357-1367.

 $[2]. \ Delimont \ D, et al. \ Laminin \ \alpha 2-mediated \ focal \ adhesion \ kinase \ activation \ triggers \ Alport \ glomerular \ pathogenesis. \ PLoS \ One. \ 2014 \ Jun \ 10;9(6):e99083.$



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