

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

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- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Product Data Sheet

FIIN-2

Cat. No.: HY-18602 CAS No.: 1633044-56-0 Molecular Formula: $C_{35}H_{38}N_{8}O_{4} \\$ Molecular Weight: 634.73 Target: FGFR

Pathway: Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

4°C 2 years

In solvent -80°C 2 years

> -20°C 1 year

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: ≥ 30 mg/mL (47.26 mM)

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.5755 mL	7.8774 mL	15.7547 mL
	5 mM	0.3151 mL	1.5755 mL	3.1509 mL
	10 mM	0.1575 mL	0.7877 mL	1.5755 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.94 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.94 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.94 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

FGFR4,	

IC ₅₀ & Target	FGFR1	FGFR2	FGFR3	FGFR4
	3.1 nM (IC ₅₀)	4.3 nM (IC ₅₀)	27 nM (IC ₅₀)	45 nM (IC ₅₀)

In Vitro	FIIN-2 potently inhibits WT FGFRs (EC ₅₀ s in the 1- to 93-nM range) and the gatekeeper mutant of FGFR2 (EC ₅₀ of 58 nM). FIIN-2 also moderately inhibits EGFR, with an IC ₅₀ of 204 nM. FIIN-2 inhibits proliferation of FGFR1-4 Ba/F3 cells with EC ₅₀ s in the single- to double-digit nanomolar range and are especially potent against FGFR2, with EC ₅₀ s in the 1-nM range. FIIN-2 shows good potency against gatekeeper mutant V564F ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Treatment of fish in the embryonic state with either FIIN-2 causes defects to the posterior mesoderm similar to the phenotypes reported following genetic knockdown of FGFR or treatment with other reported FGFR inhibitors. FIIN-2 causes mild or severe phenotypes to the tail morphogenesis in all treated embryonic zebrafish ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay [1]

TEL-FGFR2-transformed Ba/F3 cells are seeded in a 96-well plate and are treated with each concentration of the compounds. After 72 h the cells are assessed by MTS tetrazolium assay $^{[1]}$.

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Tan L, et al. Development of covalent inhibitors that can overcome resistance to first-generation FGFR kinase inhibitors. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2014 Nov 11;111(45):E4869-4877.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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