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Product Data Sheet

G-5555

Cat. No.: HY-19635

CAS No.: 1648863-90-4 Molecular Formula: $C_{25}H_{25}ClN_6O_3$

Molecular Weight: 493
Target: PAK

Pathway: Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Cytoskeleton

Storage: 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture

* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 25 mg/mL (50.71 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 80°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.0284 mL	10.1420 mL	20.2840 mL
	5 mM	0.4057 mL	2.0284 mL	4.0568 mL
	10 mM	0.2028 mL	1.0142 mL	2.0284 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 (5.07 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.07 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.07 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	$ \text{G-5555 is a potent p21-activated kinase 1 (PAK1) inhibitor with } \textbf{K}_{i} \text{s of 3.7 nM and 11 nM for PAK1 and PAK2, respectively. } $		
IC ₅₀ & Target	PAK1 3.7 nM (Ki)	PAK2 11 nM (Ki)	
In Vitro	G-5555 is a potent PAK1 inhibitor with a K _i of 3.7 nM. G-5555 shows excellent kinase selectivity and inhibits only eight out of the 235 kinases tested other than PAK1 with inhibition >70%: PAK2, PAK3, KHS1, Lck, MST3, MST4, SIK2, and YSK1. The IC ₅₀ s		

of G-5555 against SIK2, PAK2, KHS1, MST4, YSK1, MST3 and Lck are 9, 11, 10, 20, 34, 43, 52 nM, respectively. In general, G-5555 demonstrates high selectivity for the group I PAKs. There is negligible activity for G-5555 against the hERG channel with

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 IC_{50} more than 10 μ M in a patch clamp assay^[1]. G-5555 potently inhibits PAK2, with a K_i of 11 nM. In an array of 23 breast cancer cell lines, G-5555 has significantly greater growth inhibitory activity in cell lines that are PAK-amplified compared to non-amplified lines^[2].

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

In Vivo

G-5555 exhibits low blood clearance and an acceptable half-life. Good oral exposure (AUC = 30 μ M h) and high oral bioavailability (F = 80%) are achieved^[1]. In an H292 non-small cell lunger cancer (NSCLC) xenograft study in mice, G-5555 inhibits phosphorylation of the PAK1/2 downstream substrate mitogen-activated protein kinase 1 (MEK1) S298 and, when administered at an oral dose of 25 mg/kg b.i.d., imparts 60% tumor growth inhibition in this model and a PAK1 amplified breast cancer xenograft model, MDAMB-175^[2].

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

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay [1]

The 10 μ L assay mixtures contain 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 0.01% Brij-35, 10 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM EGTA, 2 μ M FRET peptide substrate, and PAK enzyme (20 pM PAK1; 50 pM PAK2; 90 pM PAK4). Incubations are carried out at 22°C in black polypropylene 384-well plates. Prior to the assay, enzyme, FRET peptide substrate and serially diluted test compounds (G-5555, etc.) are preincubated together in assay buffer (7.5 μ L) for 10 minutes, and the assay is initiated by the addition of 2.5 μ L assay buffer containing 4× ATP (160 μ M PAK1; 480 μ M PAK2; 16 μ M PAK4). Following the 60-minute incubation, the assay mixtures are quenched by the addition of development reagent, and 1 hour later the emissions of Coumarin (445 nm) and Fluorescein (520 nm) are determined after excitation at 400 nm^[1].

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

Animal Administration [1]

Mice^[1]

Three mice in each of the two groups are administered 25 mg/kg oral suspension dose twice, with the second dose given 6 hours after the first dose. The dose volumes are 5 mL/kg for the IV group and 10 mL/kg for the PO groups. Following administration of G-5555, 15 μ L of blood is collected at each time point are stored at -70 to -80°C until analysis^[1].

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

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Acta Pharm Sin B. 2020 Apr;10(4):603-614.
- Elife. 2017 Mar 13;6:e22207.
- Endocr Relat Cancer. 2019 Aug;26(8):699-712.
- Exp Hematol. 2023 Sep 21;S0301-472X(23)01701-0.
- Research Square Preprint. 2021 Apr.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Ndubaku CO, et al. Design of Selective PAK1 Inhibitor G-5555: Improving Properties by Employing an Unorthodox Low-pK a Polar Moiety. ACS Med Chem Lett. 2015 Oct 31;6(12):1241-6.

[2]. Rudolph J, et al. Chemically Diverse Group I p21-Activated Kinase (PAK) Inhibitors Impart Acute Cardiovascular Toxicity with a Narrow Therapeutic Window. J Med Chem. 2016 Jun 9;59(11):5520-41.

 $\label{lem:caution:Product} \textbf{Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.}$

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