



# SZABO SCANDIC

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Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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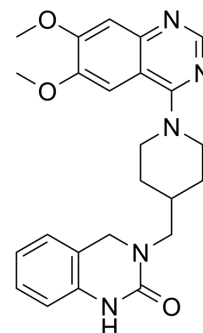
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## K-756

Cat. No.:	HY-U00422		
CAS No.:	130017-40-2		
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>27</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		
Molecular Weight:	433.5		
Target:	PARP		
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics		
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 : 4.55 mg/mL (10.50 mM; Need ultrasonic)					
	Preparing Stock Solutions	<div><div>Solvent</div><div>Concentration</div></div>	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		1 mM		2.3068 mL	11.5340 mL	23.0681 mL
		5 mM		0.4614 mL	2.3068 mL	4.6136 mL
		10 mM		0.2307 mL	1.1534 mL	2.3068 mL
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 0.46 mg/mL (1.06 mM); Clear solution					
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 0.46 mg/mL (1.06 mM); Clear solution					
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 0.45 mg/mL (1.04 mM); Clear solution					

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	K-756 is a direct and selective tankyrase (TNKS) inhibitor, which inhibits the ADP-ribosylation activity of TNKS1 and TNKS2 with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 31 and 36 nM, respectively.	
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	TNKS1 31 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	TNKS2 36 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )
In Vitro	K-756 is a novel and selective Wnt/β-catenin pathway inhibitor targeting tankyrase (TNKS). TNKS is one of the members of	

the PARP family (it is also known as PARP5). K-756 binds to the induced pocket of TNKS and inhibits its enzyme activity. To study the isoform selectivity of K-756, the PARP family enzyme inhibitory activity at 10  $\mu$ M is evaluated. K-756 inhibits TNKS1 and TNKS2 by 97% and 100%, respectively. In contrast, the inhibitory activity of K-756 against PARP1, PARP2, PARP3, PARP6, PARP7, and PARP11 is less than 13%. K-756 inhibits the cell growth of APC-mutant colorectal cancer COLO 320DM and SW403 cells by inhibiting the Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin pathway. K-756 strongly inhibits the reporter activity in DLD-1/TCF-Luc cells with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 110 nM, but does not inhibit DLD-1/mtTCF-Luc cells, even at 1,000 nM. APC-mutant colorectal cancer cell line COLO 320DM and SW403 cells are treated with K-756 and after 144 hours, cell growth inhibition is measured by an XTT assay. The application of K-756 inhibits the cell growth of COLO 320DM with a GI<sub>50</sub> of 780 nM. K-756 also inhibits SW403 with a GI<sub>50</sub> of 270 nM<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

#### In Vivo

DLD-1/TCF-Luc cell xenografts are created in SCID mice. Vehicle (0.5% MC400) or K-756 is administered orally once a day for 3 days at 100, 200, and 400 mg/kg. The Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin signal inhibition in the tumor is detected by measuring FGF20 and LGR5 and luciferase activity. The expression of FGF20 and reporter activity are significantly decreased at doses of 100 mg/kg and above at 3-day administration. The expression of LGR5 is significantly decreased at doses of 200 mg/kg and above at 3-day administration. The maximum inhibitory activity is reached with the administration of K-756 at a dose of 400 mg/kg at 3-day administration. The Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin signal inhibition at a dose of 400 mg/kg is observed from 1-day administration<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

## PROTOCOL

#### Kinase Assay <sup>[1]</sup>

The activity of each enzyme is measured using a PARP1, PARP2, PARP3, PARP6, PARP7, and PARP11 Chemiluminescent Assay Kit, and a TNKS1 and TNKS2 Histone Ribosylation Assay Kit. Enzymatic reactions are conducted in duplicate at 30°C for 1 hour in a 50  $\mu$ L mixture containing an assay buffer, an enzyme-coated plate, and a substrate. After the enzymatic reactions, 50  $\mu$ L of Streptavidin-HRP is added to each well and the plate is incubated at room temperature for an additional 30 minutes. 100  $\mu$ Ls of developer reagents are added to the wells and luminescence is measured using a Synergy2 microplate reader. The luminescence data are analyzed using the GraphPad Prism software program<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

#### Cell Assay <sup>[1]</sup>

For the cell viability assay, APC-mutant colorectal cancer cell line COLO 320DM and SW403 cells are seeded in 96-well white plates. siRNAs are reverse transfected by RNAiMax. After 144 hours, a cell viability assay is performed using a Cell Titer-Glo Luminescent Cell Viability Assay Kit. Luciferase activity is measured using a Top count NXT system. For the cell growth inhibition assay, cells are seeded in 96-well plates. The next day, the cells are treated with the compounds (e.g., K-756, 0.1 nM, 1 nM, 10 nM, 100 nM, 1  $\mu$ M and 10  $\mu$ M). After 0, 72, or 144 hours of incubation, XTT reagent is added to the cells. After 3 hours of incubation, the formation of formazan dye from tetrazolium salt XTT is measured using a SpectraMax 340PC system<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

#### Animal Administration <sup>[1]</sup>

Mice<sup>[1]</sup>

SCID mice (CB17/Icr-Prkdc<sup>scid</sup>/CrIcrlj, male, 5 weeks old) are subcutaneously implanted with  $5 \times 10^6$  cells of DLD-1/TCF-Luc cells. After 13 days, the mice with a tumor volume of 236.38 to 595.80 mm<sup>3</sup> are divided into groups of 5 animals. On the day after grouping, 0.5% MC 400 or K-756 (100, 200, and 400 mg/kg) is orally administered to the mice once a day for 3 days. Twenty-four hours after the last administration of first and second day and 25 hours after the last administration of the third day, the tumor tissues are collected from the mice and frozen in liquid nitrogen. Tumor total RNA is extracted using an RNeasy mini Kit and reverse-transcribed using VILO reagent. An RT-PCR is performed.

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

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Okada-Iwasaki R, et al. The Discovery and Characterization of K-756, a Novel Wnt/ $\beta$ -Catenin Pathway Inhibitor Targeting Tankyrase. Mol Cancer Ther. 2016

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

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