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Zuschläge

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- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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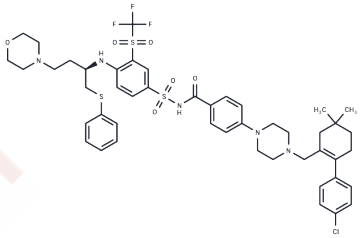
Data Sheet (Cat.No.T2101)

TargetMol

Navitoclax

Chemical Properties



CAS No. : 923564-51-6

Formula: C47H55ClF3N5O6S3

Molecular Weight: 974.61

Appearance: no data available

Storage: store at low temperature
Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year

Biological Description

Description	Navitoclax (ABT-263) is a Bcl-2 inhibitor that binds to Bcl-xL, Bcl-2, and Bcl-w proteins (Ki<1 nM) with potent and oral activity. Navitoclax has antitumor activity and induces apoptosis.
Targets(IC50)	BCL
In vitro	**METHODS**: Mouse primary B lymphocytes FL5.12/Bcl-xL and FL5.12/Bcl-2 were treated with Navitoclax (0.001-1000 nmol/L) for 48 h. Cell viability was measured using the CellTiter Glo. **RESULTS**: Navitoclax reversed the protection afforded by overexpression of Bcl-2 or Bcl-xL (EC50 of 60 and 20 nmol/L, respectively). In the presence of IL-3, Navitoclax was ineffective in inducing cell death in the absence of pro-apoptotic stimuli in FL5.12 cells. [1] **METHODS**: HCC cells PLC/PRF/5, Hep3B, HepG2, and Huh7 were treated with Navitoclax (5 μM) for 18 h, and the expression levels of target proteins were detected by Western Blot. **RESULTS**: After treatment with Navitoclax, Mcl-1 levels were significantly increased in all HCC cell lines, but Bcl-2 and B cl-xL levels did not change significantly. [2]
In vivo	**METHODS**: To detect anti-tumor activity in vivo, Navitoclax (100 mg/kg in 10% ethanol+30% polyethylene glycol 400+60% Phosal 50 PG) was administered orally to scid mice bearing human SCLC and ALL xenografts once a day for twenty-one days. **RESULTS**: Oral administration of Navitoclax resulted in tumor regression of SCLC and ALL xenografts in vivo. [1] **METHODS**: To assay antitumor activity in vivo, Navitoclax (50-100 mg/kg in 10% ethanol+30% polyethylene glycol 400+60% Phosal 50 PG) was administered orally as a single dose to scid mice bearing human SCLC tumor H146. **RESULTS**: Single-dose Navitoclax-treated H146 tumors showed a high number of dead and dying cells, including a well-vascularized tumor periphery. [3]
Kinase Assay	ABT-737 and ABT-263 were synthesized as previously described. The enantiomer and BH3-only peptides were synthesized at Abbott. Binding affinities (Ki or IC50) were determined with competitive fluorescence polarization assays. The following peptide probe/protein pairs were used: f-bad (1 nmol/L) and Bcl-xL (6 nmol/L), f-Bax (1 nmol/L) and Bcl-2 (10 nmol/L), f-Bax (1 nmol/L) and Bcl-w (40 nmol/L), f-Noxa (2 nmol/L) and Mcl-1 (40 nmol/L), and f-Bax (1 nmol/L) and Bcl-2-A1 (15 nmol/L). Binding affinities for Bcl-xL were also determined using a time-resolved fluorescence resonance energy

	transfer assay. Bcl-xL (1 nmol/L, His tagged) was mixed with 200 nmol/L f-Bak, 1 nmol/L Tb-labeled anti-His antibody, and compound at room temperature for 30 min. Fluorescence was measured on an Envision plate reader using a 340/35 nm excitation filter and 520/525 (f-Bak) and 495/510 nm (Tb-labeled anti-His antibody) emission filters. Dissociation constants (Ki) were determined using Wang's equation [1].
Cell Research	Human tumor cell lines were maintained at 37°C containing 5% CO2. SCLC cell lines were cultured in RPMI 1640 with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 1% sodium pyruvate, 25 mmol/L HEPES, 4.5 g/L glucose, and 1% penicillin/streptomycin. Leukemia and lymphoma cell lines were cultured in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% FBS and 1% penicillin/streptomycin. Cells (1 × 10^4–5 × 10^4) were treated for 48 h in 96-well culture plates in a final volume of 100 μL and cytotoxicity was assessed with the CellTiter Glo assay [1].
Animal Research	C.B.-17 scid-bg or C.B.-17 scid mice were implanted with 5 × 10^6 (1 × 10^6 for DoHH2) cells in 0.2 mL 50% Matrigel s.c. into the right flank. Tumor-bearing mice were size matched (~ 235 mm3; day 0) into treatment and control groups, ear tagged, and monitored individually. Tumor volume was measured two to three times weekly by electronic calipers (volume = length × width2 / 2). Tumor growth inhibition was calculated based on the difference in mean tumor volumes between treated and appropriate vehicle control groups. Partial response (PR) is defined as ≥50% tumor growth inhibition, and complete response (CR) is defined as nonpalpable tumor. All studies used 8 to 10 mice per group. ABT-263 was formulated in 10% ethanol, 30% polyethylene glycol 400, and 60% Phosal 50 PG and administered p.o. The other agents used [rituximab, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, bortezomib, and prednisone] were administered i.p., p.o., or i.v. and formulated according to the manufacturers' recommendations. For combination studies, ABT-263 was given ~ 2 h before the other agents, except bortezomib, which was given ~ 4 h before ABT-263 [1].

Solubility Information

Solubility	Ethanol: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble), DMSO: 50 mg/mL (51.3 mM), Sonication is recommended. H2O: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble), (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	1.0261 mL	5.1303 mL	10.2605 mL
5 mM	0.2052 mL	1.0261 mL	2.0521 mL
10 mM	0.1026 mL	0.513 mL	1.0261 mL
50 mM	0.0205 mL	0.1026 mL	0.2052 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Reference

Tse C, et al. ABT-263: a potent and orally bioavailable Bcl-2 family inhibitor. Cancer Res. 2008 May 1;68(9):3421-8.

Wang S, Wang Z, Wang X, et al. Humanized cerebral organoids-based ischemic stroke model for discovering

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