For Research Use Only Sotrastaurin



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Catalog Number: CM06023

产品信息

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CAS号: 425637-18-9

 $C_{25}H_{22}N_6O_2$

主要靶点: PKC

主要通路: 细胞骨架|表观遗传

分子量: 438.48

Ethanol:2 mg/mL (4.56 mM),DMSO:81 mg/mL (184.7 mM)

靶点活性

体内活性

动物实验

细胞实验

PKC ϵ :3.2 nM(Ki, cell free)|PKC β 1:0.64 nM(Ki, cell free)|PKC η :1.8 nM(Ki, cell free)|PKC α :0.95 nM(Ki, cell free)|PKC β :0.22 nM(Ki, cell free)|PKC δ :2.1 nM(Ki, cell free)

In cell-free kinase assays, Sotrastaurin (AEB071) inhibited PKC, with K(i) values in the subnanomolar to low nanomolar range. Upon T-cell stimulation, AEB071 markedly inhibited in situ PKC catalytic activity. In primary human and mouse T cells, AEB071 treatment effectively abrogated at low nanomolar concentration markers of early T-cell activation [1]. Growth inhibition was observed in GNAQ/GNA11-mutant cells with AEB071 versus no activity in wild-type cells. In the GNAQ-mutant cells, AEB071 decreased phosphorylation of myristoylated alanine-rich C-kinase substrate, a substrate of PKC, along with ERK1/2 and ribosomal S6, but persistent AKT activation was present [2].

Daily oral dosing of Sotrastaurin (80 mg/kg, tid) resulted in statistically significant inhibition of tumor growth compared with vehicle-treated animals, corresponding to 17% tumor volume change, treated over the control group [2]. The combination therapy resulted in a significantly enhanced reduction in tumor volume when compared to either AEB071 or BYL719 alone. There was even a greater effect when compared to vehicle control [3].

6–8 week nu/nu SCID female mice bearing subcutaneously injected 92.1 tumors (7 mice/group) of 100mm3 diameter were treated with vehicle, AEB071 (80mg/kg/d) TID and or BYL719 orally (50mg/kg/d) QD as single agents and in combination, 5 days/week for 2 weeks. After 2 weeks, two animals from each group were sacrificed and tumors were collected to analyze for Western blot. For Omm1 xenografts, 6–8 weeks athymic female mice bearing subcutaneously injected Omm1 tumors (7 mice/group) of 100 mm3 diameter were treated with vehicle, AEB071 (80mg/kg/d) TID and or BYL719 orally (50mg/kg/d) QD as single agents and in combination, 5 days/week for 3 weeks. Tumors were homogenized with grinding resins kits as per manufacturer's instructions. Tumors were collected to analyze for H&E and terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) staining. Tumors were measured every 2 to 3 days with calipers, and tumor volumes were calculated by the formula 4/3 × r3 [r = (larger diameter + smaller diameter)/4. Toxicity was monitored by weight loss [3]. Toxicity was monitored by weight loss [3].

Jurkat cells $(5\times10^6 \text{ cells})$ were pretreated for 4 h with 500 nM AEBO71 and loaded for 30 min at 37°C in the dark with 5 μ M fura-2 acetoxymethyl ester. Dye excess was removed by washing in Hanks' balanced salt solution. Samples were prewarmed to 37°C and baseline Ca2+ levels were determined for 100 s on a Spex Fluorolog 2 spectrofluorometer equipped with two excitation monochrometers and a Cooper system. At this point, anti-CD3 antibody was added to a final concentration of 10 μ g/ml, and data were collected over 6.5 min. The maximal and minimal Ca2 levels were determined by adding an excess of ionomycin and EGTA. Experiments were performed at least four times with similar outcomes [1].

Sotrastaurin is a potent pan-PKC inhibitor (Kis: 0.95/0.64/2.1/3.2/1.8/0.22 nM for PKC α / β I/ δ / ϵ / η / θ).

Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 2 years