

Data Sheet

Product Name: OTSSP167 (hydrochloride)

 Cat. No.:
 CS-1241

 CAS No.:
 1431698-10-0

 Molecular Formula:
 $C_{25}H_{29}Cl_3N_4O_2$

Molecular Weight: 523.88

Target: MELK

Pathway: PI3K/Akt/mTOR

Solubility: DMSO: 33.33 mg/mL (63.62 mM; Need ultrasonic); H2O: 7.14

mg/mL (13.63 mM; Need ultrasonic)

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

OTSSP167 (OTS167) hydrochloride is a highly potent and ATP-competitive **MELK** inhibitor with **IC**₅₀ value of 0.41 nM. IC50 & Target: IC50: 0.41 nM (MELK) **In Vitro:** OTSSP167 inhibits the growth of A549 (lung), T47D (breast), DU4475 (breast), 22Rv1 (prostate) and HT1197 (bladder) cancer cells with IC₅₀ values of 6.7, 4.3, 2.3, 6.0 and 97 nM, respectively^[1]. OTSSP167 can abrogate the mitotic checkpoint, disrupt MCC and MCC-APC/C interaction in MCF7 cells. OTSSP167 causes GFP-MELK localization to cell cortex in prometaphase cells^[2]. OTSSP167 is a MELK selective inhibitor, exhibits a strong in vitro activity, conferring an IC₅₀ of 0.41 nM^[3]. **In Vivo:** OTSSP167 (20 mg/kg, i.v.) results in tumor growth inhibition (TGI) of 73% in xenograft mouse model; OTSSP167 (1, 5, and 10 mg/kg, p.o.) reveals TGI of 51, 91, and 108%, respectively. OTSSP167 (20 mg/kg, p.o.) shows no tumor growth suppressive effect on PC-14 xenografts^[1].

PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

Kinase Assay: [1]For in vitro kinase assay, MELK recombinant protein (0.4 μg) is mixed with 5 μg of each substrate in 20 μL of kinase buffer containing 30 mM Tris-HCl (pH), 10 mM DTT, 40 mM NaF, 10 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mM EGTA with 50 µM cold-ATP and 10 Ci of [y-32P]ATP for 30 min at 30°C. The reaction Is terminated by addition of SDS sample buffer and boiled for 5 min prior to SDS-PAGE. The gel is dried and autoradiographed with intensifying screens at room temperature. OTSSP167 (final concentration of 10 nM) is dissolved in DMSO and added to kinase buffer before the incubation. Cell Assay: OTSSP167 is dissolved in DMSO. [1] In vitro cell viability is measured by the colorimetric assay using Cell Counting Kit-8. Cells are plated in 100 µL in 96-well plates at a density that generates continual linear growth (A549, 1×10³ cells; T47D, 3×10³ cells; DU4475, 4×10³ cells; 22Rv1, 6×10³ cells; and HT1197, 2×10³ cells, in 100 µL per well). The cells are allowed to adhere overnight before exposure to OTSSP167 for 72 hours at 37°C. Plates are read using a spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 450 nm. All assays are carried out in triplicate. Animal Administration: OTSSP167 is prepared in a vehicle of 0.5% methylcellulose for oral administration, or formulated in 5% glucose for intravenous administration.[1]MDA-MB-231 cells are injected into the mammary fat pads of NOD.CB17-Prkdcscid/J mice. A549, MIAPaCa-2 and PC-14 cells (1×10⁵ cells) are injected subcutaneously in the left flank of female BALB/cSLC-nu/nu mice. DU145 cells are injected subcutaneously in the left flank of male BALB/cSLC-nu/nu mice. When MDA-MB-231, A549, DU145, MIAPaCa-2, and PC-14 xenografts has reached an average volume of 100, 210, 110, 250, and 250 mm³, respectively, animals are randomized into groups of 6 mice (except for PC-14, for which groups of 3 mice are used). For oral administration, OTSSP167 and other compounds are prepared in a vehicle of 0.5% methylcellulose and given by oral garbage at the indicated dose and schedule. For intravenous administration, compounds are formulated in 5% glucose and injected into the tail vein. An administration volume of 10 mL per kg of body weight is used for both administration routes. Tumor volumes are determined every other day using a caliper.

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References:

- [1]. Chung S, Suzuki H, Miyamoto T, et al. Development of an orally-administrative MELK-targeting inhibitor that suppresses the growth of various types of human cancer. Oncotarget. 2012 Dec 21.
- [2]. Ji W, et al. OTSSP167 Abrogates Mitotic Checkpoint through Inhibiting Multiple Mitotic Kinases. PLoS One. 2016 Apr 15;11(4):e0153518.
- [3]. Cho YS, et al. The crystal structure of MPK38 in complex with OTSSP167, an orally administrative MELK selective inhibitor. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2014 Apr 25;447(1):7-11.
- [4]. Jurmeister S, et al. Identification of potential therapeutic targets in prostate cancer through a cross-species approach. EMBO Mol Med. 2018 Feb 5. pii: e8274.
- [5]. Meel MH, et al. MELK inhibition in Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma. Clin Cancer Res. 2018 Jul 30. pii: clincanres.0924.2018.

CAIndexNames:

1-(6-(3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-(((1r,4r)-4-((dimethylamino)methyl)cyclohexyl)amino)-1,5-naphthyridin-3-yl)ethanone hydrochloride

SMILES:

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

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