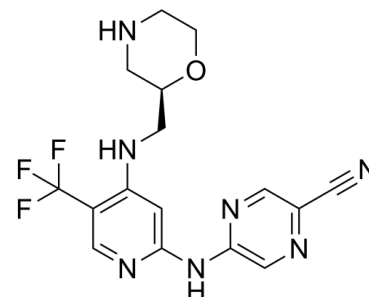


## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	CCT245737
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	CS-5863
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1489389-18-5
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>16</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>7</sub> O
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	379.34
<b>Target:</b>	Checkpoint Kinase (Chk)
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage
<b>Solubility:</b>	DMSO : ≥ 32 mg/mL (84.36 mM)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

CCT245737 is an orally active and selective **Chk1** inhibitor, with an **IC<sub>50</sub>** of 1.3 nM. IC<sub>50</sub> & Target: IC<sub>50</sub>: 1.3 nM (Chk1), 2440 nM (Chk2)<sup>[1]</sup> *In Vitro*: CCT245737 (10 μM) shows >80% inhibition of a panel of 124 kinases, including ERK8, PKD1, RSK2 and RSK1 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 130, 298, 361 and 362 nM<sup>[1]</sup>. CCT245737 abrogates an VP-16-induced G2 checkpoint in HT29, SW620, MiaPaCa-2, and Calu6 cell lines, with IC<sub>50</sub>s ranging from 30 to 220 nM<sup>[2]</sup>. *In Vivo*: CCT245737 (150 mg/kg p.o.) inhibits tumor growth in combination with LY 188011 (100 mg/kg iv) in HT29 colon cancer xenografts. CCT245737 (300 mg/kg, p.o.) also inhibits the LY 188011 (60 mg/kg iv) induced pSer296 CHK1 autophosphorylation at 24 h in SW620 human colon cancer xenografts<sup>[1]</sup>. CCT245737 (150 mg/kg, p.o.) alone significantly inhibits tumor growth in an Eμ-Myc mouse model of human B-cell lymphocytic leukemia<sup>[2]</sup>.

### PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

**Cell Assay:** <sup>[2]</sup>Cytotoxicity is determined as the drug concentration that gives 50% inhibition of tumor cell proliferation (GI<sub>50</sub>) using a 96 h Sulforhodamine B (SRB) assay. Inhibition of intracellular CHK1 activity is measured using a cell based ELISA for the abrogation of an VP-16 induced G2 checkpoint (mitosis induction assay, MIA). The IC<sub>50</sub> for G2 checkpoint abrogation (MIA) is determined in the presence of nocodazole using UCN01 as a positive control. The activity index (AI) is used as a measure of the compounds ability to induce mitosis relative to its toxicity (i.e., ratio of MIA IC<sub>50</sub>: 96 h SRB GI<sub>50</sub>). Routine potentiation studies are carried out using a fixed concentration (GI<sub>50</sub>) of either LY 188011 or SN38 in combination with a range of CCT245737 concentrations to determine the combination GI<sub>50</sub> of CCT245737. The ability of CCT245737 to enhance LY 188011 or SN38 cell killing is expressed as a potentiation index (PI) equal to the ratio of the GI<sub>50</sub> for CCT245737 alone versus the combination GI<sub>50</sub> for CCT245737. PI values > 1 indicate potentiation of the genotoxic activity. In addition, a series of experiments is carried out using fixed, non- or minimally toxic concentrations of CCT245737 (≤GI<sub>20</sub>) with a range of different concentrations of LY 188011 or SN38 to determine the extent to which CCT245737 enhances drug cytotoxicity compared with the genotoxic agent alone, i.e. conventional PI (ratio GI<sub>50</sub> genotoxic alone: GI<sub>50</sub> genotoxic combined with non-toxic CCT245737 concentration, Con PI)<sup>[2]</sup>. **Animal Administration:** CCT245737 is formulated in 10% DMSO 20% PEG 400, 5% Tween 80, 65% water.<sup>[1]</sup> Human HT29 colorectal carcinoma cells are injected s.c into the flanks of female NCr athymic mice 6-8 weeks of age. Dosing commenced 5 days after transplantation when tumors reach a mean diameter of 5.5 mm. LY 188011 (100 mg/kg i.v.) is dosed in saline on days 0, 7 and 14 and compounds 4 (CCT245737) and 41 (150 mg/kg p.o.) in 10% DMSO 20% PEG 400, 5% Tween 80, 65% water, 24 and 48 h after each dose of LY 188011. Tumors are measured and body weights recorded three times weekly. Animals are culled on an individual basis when tumors reach a predetermined humane endpoint (mean diameter <15 mm)<sup>[1]</sup>.

## References:

- [1]. Osborne JD, et al. Multiparameter Lead Optimization to Give an Oral Checkpoint Kinase 1 (CHK1) Inhibitor Clinical Candidate: (R)-5-((4-((Morpholin-2-ylmethyl)amino)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)amino)pyrazine-2-carbonitrile (CCT245737). J Med Chem. 2016 Jun 9;59(11):5221-37.
- [2]. Walton MI, et al. The clinical development candidate CCT245737 is an orally active CHK1 inhibitor with preclinical activity in RAS mutant NSCLC and E μ-MYC driven B-cell lymphoma.

## CAIndexNames:

2-Pyrazinecarbonitrile, 5-[[4-[[[(2R)-2-morpholinylmethyl]amino]-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]amino]-

## SMILES:

FC(F)(F)C(C=NC(NC1=CN=C(C#N)C=N1)=C2)=C2NC[C@H]3CNCCO3

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

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