

Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Merestinib dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: GC36585

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 1206801-37-7

SMILES [H]Cl.[H]Cl.O=C(C1=CC=C(C)N(C2=CC=C(F)C=C2)C1=O)NC3=CC=C(OC4=CC5=C(N(C)N=C5)C=C4C6=CN=C6)C(F)=C3

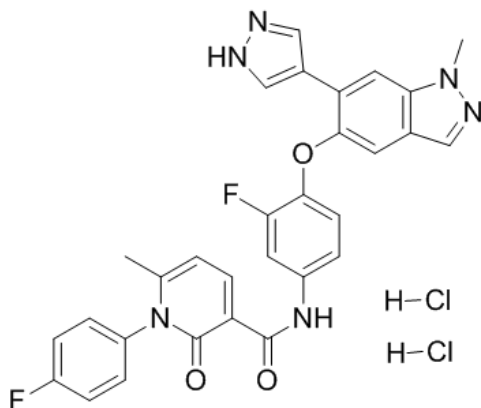
Formula $C_{30}H_{24}Cl_2F_2N_6O_3$ M.Wt 625.45

Solubility DMSO: ≥ 100 mg/mL (159.88 mM) Storage Store at -20°C , sealed storage, away from moisture

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility, please warm the tube at 37°C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution: ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT, or blue ice upon request.

Structure



Protocol

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

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**Kinase
experiment:**

The K_i value and mode of inhibition of LY2801653 for the MET kinase activity are determined using a radiometric filter-binding assay. Reactions are carried out in 96-well plates in Enzyme dilution buffer (EDB) composed of 50 mM Tris HCl pH 7.5, 2 mM DTT, 0.005% Triton X-100, 10 mM $MgCl_2$, and 250 μM EDTA. Serially diluted LY2801653 (final concentration 250 to 0 nM) are followed by the addition of a series of 8 concentrations of ^{33}P - γ -ATP (final concentration 400 to 10 μM ATP), and 5 nM enzyme (final concentration). After a 2-hour incubation, PolyGluTyr synthetic protein substrate (final 150 $\mu g/mL$) is added to initiate the 30-minute kinase reaction. Reactions are quenched with 10% H_3PO_4 , transfer to a pre-wetted Multiscreen anionic phosphocellulose 96-well filter plate, and washed; radioactivity is measured with a scintillation counter. The experimental data are fit to a global mix model inhibition equation using GraphPad Prism software to generate an alpha value to determine the modality of inhibition and to calculate the K_i value for LY2801653[1].

Cell experiment:

H460 cells are cultured in RPMI media supplemented with 10% FBS and plated (prior to becoming 70% confluent) in 96-well plates at 20,000 cells/well and are incubated overnight at 37°C. The next day, the cells are incubated with RPMI-1640 in low serum (0.5% FBS) for 2 hours prior to treatment with Merestinib. Thirty minutes after the addition of Merestinib (LY2801653), HGF at a final concentration of 100ng/mL is added. After a 10-minute incubation, cell lysates are prepared and pMET is quantified. Relative IC_{50} values are determined using MSD activity units by calculating the percentage of inhibition with respect to on-plate MIN (unstimulated) and MAX controls and then fitting the percentage-of-inhibition values and 10-point dose response data to a 4-parameter logistic equation using ActivityBase[1].

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Animal experiment:

S114 cells are implanted subcutaneously onto female athymic nude mice. For dose response evaluation, on day 8 after the implantation, Merestinib (LY2801653) is given at a range of 0.75 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg (n=8 per dose group). At 2 hours after dose, blood samples and tumors are collected and flash frozen. For time course study, Merestinib (LY2801653) is given at 12 mg/kg (n=10 per time point). Animals are sacrificed at 2, 8, 16, and 24 hours after dose, and blood samples and tumors are collected. pMET is measured in the S114 tumor lysates using the MSD ELISA assay. Lysates are prepared from pulverized frozen tumor tissue, and homogenized with Lysing Matrix D beads, with addition of RIPA lysis buffer containing phosphatase and protease inhibitors. Protein concentration is determined using the DC protein assay kit. The pMET MSD ELISA assay is performed.

References:

- [1]. Yan SB, et al. LY2801653 is an orally bioavailable multi-kinase inhibitor with potent activity against MET, MST1R, and other oncoproteins, and displays anti-tumor activities in mouse xenograft models. Invest New Drugs. 2013 Aug;31(4):833-44.
- [2]. Barat S, et al. Targeting c-MET by LY2801653 for treatment of cholangiocarcinoma. Mol Carcinog. 2016 Jan 12.

Background

Merestinib dihydrochloride (LY2801653 dihydrochloride) is a type-II ATP competitive, slow-off inhibitor of MET tyrosine kinase with a dissociation constant (K_i) of 2 nM. K_i : 2 nM (c-Met)[1]

Merestinib demonstrates effects on MET pathway-dependent cell scattering and cell proliferation. The mean IC_{50} value (n=6 determinations) of Merestinib for inhibition of MET auto-phosphorylation in HGF-stimulated H460 cells is 35.2 ± 6.9 nM and the IC_{50} for MET auto-phosphorylation in S114 cells is 59.2 nM. Transfection with the MET variants confers growth-factor independence and treatment with Merestinib inhibits growth of these MET variant clones with an IC_{50} ranging from 3-fold more potent (V1092I) to approximately 6-fold less potent (L1195V) compare with the growth inhibition of cells with the MET wild-type sequence[1]. Merestinib (2, 5, and 10 μ M) reduces the number of viable

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TFK-1 and SZ-1 cells in a dose and time dependent manner, and significant inhibits wound healing for TFK-1 and SZ-1 cell lines. Merestinib inhibits cell invasion in TFK-1 and SZ-1 cells in a concentration dependent manner[2].

Merestinib (LY2801653) demonstrates anti-tumor effects in MET amplified (MKN45), MET autocrine (U-87MG, and KP4) and MET over-expressed (H441) xenograft models; and in vivo vessel normalization effects. Merestinib (LY2801653) is a type-II ATP competitive, slow-off inhibitor of MET tyrosine kinase with a pharmacodynamic residence time (Koff) of 0.00132 min⁻¹ and t_{1/2} of 525 min. Merestinib (LY2801653) treatment inhibits MET phosphorylation with a composite TED50 (50 % target inhibition dose) of 1.2 mg/kg and a composite TED90 (90 % target inhibition dose) of 7.4 mg/kg[1]. Merestinib (LY2801653) (20 mg/kg) reduces TFK-1 tumor growth significantly relative to vehicle control. Merestinib (LY2801653) inhibits the growth of intra- and extrahepatic CCC xenograft tumors[2].

[1]. Yan SB, et al. LY2801653 is an orally bioavailable multi-kinase inhibitor with potent activity against MET, MST1R, and other oncoproteins, and displays anti-tumor activities in mouse xenograft models. Invest New Drugs. 2013 Aug;31(4):833-44. [2]. Barat S, et al. Targeting c-MET by LY2801653 for treatment of cholangiocarcinoma. Mol Carcinog. 2016 Jan 12.

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