

Product Data Sheet

Product Name: L-685,458

Cat. No.: GC15364

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 292632-98-5

Chemical Name tert-butyl N-[(2S,3R,5R)-6-[[[(2S)-1-[(2S)-1-amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl]amino]-4-methyl-1-oxopentan-2-yl]amino]-5-benzyl-3-hydroxy-6-oxo-1-phenylhexan-2-yl]carbamate

SMILES CC(C)CC(C(=O)NC(CC1=CC=CC=C1)C(=O)N)NC(=O)C(CC2=CC=CC=C2)CC(C(CC3=CC=CC=C3)NC(=O)OC(C)(C)C)O

Formula C₃₉H₅₂N₄O₆ M.Wt 672.85

Solubility ≥ 33.65mg/mL in DMSO Storage Store at -20°C

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.

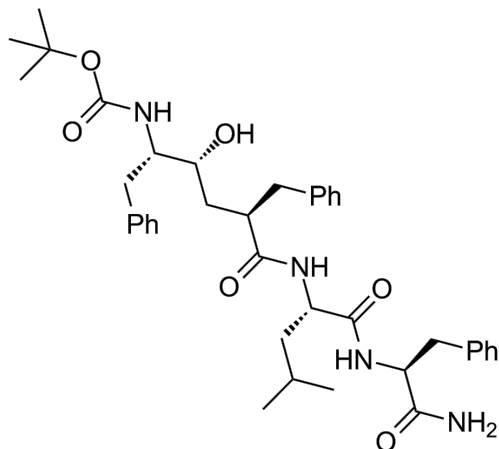
Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: (909) 407-4943 Fax: (626) 353-8530 E-mail: tech@glpbio.com

Address: 10292 Central Ave. #205, Montclair, CA, USA

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Structure



Protocol

Cell experiment [1-4]:

Cell lines HeLa and SiHa cells, SGHPL-5 cells

Preparation method The solubility of this compound in DMSO is > 10 mM. General tips for obtaining a higher concentration: Please warm the tube at 37 °C for 10 minutes and/or shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Reacting condition 48 hours

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Applications

In HeLa and SiHa cells, L-685,458 (8 μ M) blocked Notch activation. In L-685,458-treated cells, Hes1 nuclear translocation was largely blocked and about 6.63% of HeLa and 9.03% of SiHa cells were subjected to apoptosis. L-685,458 (10 μ M, 3 days) inhibited Notch pathways and caused accumulation of oocytes at the pachytene stages and decreased the number of oocytes that are able to reach diplotene. In SGHPL-5 cells, L-685,458 suppressed canonical notch activity. L-685,458 significantly increased the amount of BrdU-labeled primary CTB cells. L-685,458 increased migration of SGHPL-5 cells. L-685,458 (10 μ M, 48 hours) strongly increased motility of the nonproliferating EVTs. L-685,458 (0.5 μ M) attenuated the isoflurane-induced increase in Tau-PS262 levels in WT mice and AD Tg mice primary neurons.

Other notes

Please test the solubility of all compounds indoor, and the actual solubility may slightly differ with the theoretical value. This is caused by an experimental system error and it is normal.

References:

- [1]. Zhang P, Li H, Yang B, et al. Biological significance and therapeutic implication of resveratrol-inhibited Wnt, Notch and STAT3 signaling in cervical cancer cells[J]. Genes & cancer, 2014, 5(5-6): 154.
- [2]. Feng Y M, Liang G J, Pan B, et al. Notch pathway regulates female germ cell meiosis progression and early oogenesis events in fetal mouse[J]. Cell Cycle, 2014, 13(5): 782-791.
- [3]. Haider S, Meinhardt G, Velicky P, et al. Notch signaling plays a critical role in motility and differentiation of human first-trimester cytotrophoblasts[J]. Endocrinology, 2014, 155(1): 263-274.
- [4]. Dong Y, Wu X, Xu Z, et al. Anesthetic isoflurane increases phosphorylated tau levels mediated by caspase activation and A β generation[J]. PloS one, 2012, 7(6): e39386.

Background

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L-685,458 is a selective and Potent inhibitor of γ -secretase with IC₅₀ value of 17 nM[1].

γ -Secretase is one of intramembrane-cleaving aspartyl protease which cleaves many type-I membrane proteins and many of them have important biological functions. γ -Secretase is a multi-subunit protease and it contains presenilin, nicastrin, APH-1 (Anterior Pharynx- defective 1) and PEN-2. Presenilin contains Asp258 and Asp385 embedded in the sixth and seventh transmembrane domain and forms the active site. The feature of being a membrane integrated protease complex makes it difficult to be purified as well as studying its mechanism. γ -secretase is responsible for the generation A β from the amyloid precursor protein. γ -Secretase has been considered as an important drug target for Alzheimer's disease. γ -Secretase also is responsible for Notch processing which is related to cancer such as leukemia.

L-685,458 is a transition state analogue inhibitor.

It is a pan-inhibitor of γ -secretase which decrease the products of A β (42) and A β (40) peptides. It displays a selectivity of 50-fold or greater inhibition than a range of aspartyl, serine, and cysteine protease in vitro membrane assay. L-685,458 reduced the product both total A β and A β 42 in human primary neuronal cells with IC₅₀ value of 115 nM for A β and A β 42 for 200 nM[2]. L-685,458 also inhibited γ -secretase activity by characterizing the production of total secreted A β by ELISA with IC₅₀ value of about 5 nM in HEK 293 cells overexpressing human APP751.

L-685,458 reduced the cortical total A β with a 50% reduction occurring at 100 mg/kg in a dose-dependent manner in PDAPP, and similar reductions in cortical A β 42 were observed. L-685,458 decreased brain levels of A β when given orally to Tg2576 mice that are transgenic for human APPV717F mutation. [3] L-685,458 also inhibit the Notch signaling, then affects embryonic development in zebrafish embryos[4].

References:

1. Shearman MS, Behr D, Clarke EE, Lewis HD, Harrison T, Hunt P, Nadin A, Smith AL, Stevenson G, Castro JL: L-685,458, an aspartyl protease transition state mimic, is a potent inhibitor of amyloid beta-protein precursor gamma-secretase activity. *Biochemistry* 2000, 39(30):8698-8704.
2. Dovey HF, John V, Anderson JP, Chen LZ, de Saint Andrieu P, Fang LY, Freedman SB, Folmer B, Goldbach E, Holsztyńska EJ et al: Functional gamma-secretase inhibitors reduce beta-amyloid peptide levels in brain. *J Neurochem* 2001, 76(1):173-181.
3. Lanz TA, Himes CS, Pallante G, Adams L, Yamazaki S, Amore B, Merchant KM: The gamma-secretase inhibitor N-[N-(3,5-difluorophenacetyl)-L-alanyl]-S-phenylglycine t-butyl ester reduces A beta levels in vivo in plasma and cerebrospinal fluid in young (plaque-free) and aged (plaque-bearing) Tg2576 mice. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 2003, 305(3):864-871.

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4. Geling A, Steiner H, Willem M, Bally-Cuif L, Haass C: A gamma-secretase inhibitor blocks Notch signaling in vivo and causes a severe neurogenic phenotype in zebrafish. *EMBO Rep* 2002, 3(7):688-694.

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