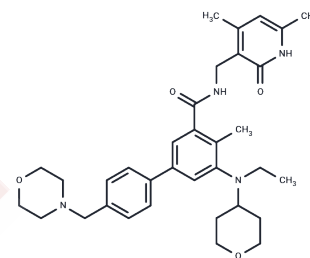


Tazemetostat

Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	1403254-99-8
Formula:	C34H44N4O4
Molecular Weight:	572.74
Storage:	Store at low temperature Powder: -20°C for 3 years In solvent: -80°C for 1 year <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>



Biological Description

Description	Tazemetostat (EPZ6438) is a histone methyltransferase EZH2 inhibitor (IC50=11 nM) that is orally active, selective, and SAM-competitive. Tazemetostat exhibits antitumor activity and may be used for the treatment of epithelioid sarcoma/follicular lymphoma.
Targets(IC50)	Apoptosis,Histone Methyltransferase
In vitro	<p>METHODS: Synovial sarcoma cells Fuji and HS-SY-II were treated with Tazemetostat (0.039-20 μmol/L) for 14 days, and cell viability was measured using the CellTiter-Glo Luminescent Cell Viability Assay.</p> <p>RESULTS: Concentration-dependent reduction of cell proliferation was observed in Tazemetostat-treated Fuji and HS-SY-II cells, with IC50 values of 0.15 μmol/L and 0.52 μmol/L, respectively. [1]</p> <p>METHODS: Human renal cancer cells G401 and human malignant embryonic rhabdomyosarcoma cells RD were treated with Tazemetostat (0.006-1100 nM) for 4 days, and the expression levels of the target proteins were detected by Western Blot.</p> <p>RESULTS: Tazemetostat treatment resulted in a concentration-dependent decrease in overall H3K27Me3 levels. [2]</p> <p>Translated with DeepL.com (free version)</p>
In vivo	<p>METHODS: To assay antitumor activity in vivo, Tazemetostat (125-500 mg/kg, 0.5% NaCMC plus 0.1% Tween 80 in water) was administered orally to SCID mice harboring human renal carcinoma tumor G401 twice a day for twenty-eight days.</p> <p>RESULTS: Tazemetostat caused complete and sustained regression of SMARCB1 mutant MRT xenografts. [1]</p> <p>METHODS: To investigate the role in subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH)-induced neuroinflammation, Tazemetostat (1-9 mg/kg) was administered intraperitoneally to a rat model of subarachnoid hemorrhage induced by endovascular perforation.</p> <p>RESULTS: Inhibition of EZH2 by Tazemetostat attenuated neuroinflammation after SAH in rats via the H3K27me3/SOCS3/TRAF6/NF-κB signaling pathway. [3]</p>
Kinase Assay	Biochemical Methods: EPZ-6438 is incubated for 30 min with 40 μL per well of 5 nM PRC2 (final assay concentration in 50 μL is 4 nM) in 1X assay buffer (20 mM Bicine [pH 7.6], 0.002% Tween-20, 0.005% Bovine Skin Gelatin and 0.5 mM DTT). 10 μL per well of substrate mix comprising assay buffer 3 H-SAM, unlabeled SAM, and peptide representing histone H3 residues 21-44 containing C-terminal biotin (appended to a C-

Kinase Assay	terminal amide-capped lysine) are added to initiate the reaction (both substrates are present in the final reaction mixture at their respective Km values, an assay format referred to as "balanced conditions". The final concentrations of substrates and methylation state of the substrate peptide are indicated for each enzyme Reactions are incubated for 90 min at room temperature and quenched with 10 µL per well of 600 µM unlabeled SAM, Then transferred to a 384-well flashplate and washed after 30 min.
Cell Research	For the adherent cell line proliferation assays, plating densities for each cell line are determined based on growth curves (measured by ATP content) and density over a 7-d time course. On the day before compound treatment, cells are plated in either 96-well plates in triplicate (for the day 0-7 time course) or 6-well plates (for replating on day 7 for the remainder of the time course). On day 0, cells are either untreated, DMSO-treated, or treated with EPZ-6438 starting at 10 µM and decreasing in either threefold or fourfold dilutions. Plates are read on day 0, day 4, and day 7 using Cell Titer Glo, with compound/media being replenished on day 4. On day 7, the six-well plates are trypsinized, centrifuged, and resuspended in fresh media for counting by Vi-Cell. Cells from each treatment are replated at the original density in 96-well plates in triplicate. Cells are allowed to adhere to the plate overnight, and cells are treated as on day 0. On days 7, 11, and 14, plates are read using Cell Titer Glo, with compound/media being replenished on day 11. Averages of triplicates are used to plot proliferation over the time course, and calculate IC50 values. For cell cycle and apoptosis, G401 and RD cells are plated in 15-cm dishes in duplicate at a density of 1 × 10 ⁶ cells per plate. Cells are incubated with EPZ-6438 at 1 µM, in a total of 25 mL, over a course of 14 d, with cells being split back to original plating density on day 4, 7, and 11. Cell cycle analysis and TUNEL assay are performed using a Guava flow cytometer, following the manufacturer's protocol.(Only for Reference)

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 32.19 mg/mL (56.2 mM),Sonication and heating are recommended. H2O: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble), Ethanol: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble), (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
In vivo Formulation	10% DMSO+40% PEG300+5% Tween 80+45% Saline: 3.3 mg/mL (5.76 mM),Solution. <i>Please add the solvents sequentially, clarifying the solution as much as possible before adding the next one. Dissolve by heating and/or sonication if necessary. Working solution is recommended to be prepared and used immediately. The formulation provided above is for reference purposes only. In vivo formulations may vary and should be modified based on specific experimental conditions.</i>

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	1.746 mL	8.730 mL	17.4599 mL
5 mM	0.3492 mL	1.746 mL	3.492 mL
10 mM	0.1746 mL	0.873 mL	1.746 mL
50 mM	0.0349 mL	0.1746 mL	0.3492 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

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