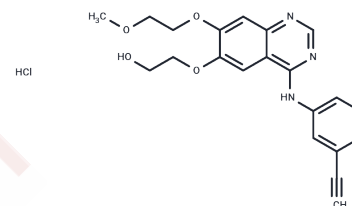


Desmethyl Erlotinib hydrochloride

Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	183320-51-6
Formula:	C ₂₁ H ₂₁ N ₃ O ₄ ·HCl
Molecular Weight:	415.87
Storage:	Powder: -20°C for 3 years In solvent: -80°C for 1 year Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.



Biological Description

Description	Desmethyl Erlotinib hydrochloride (OSI 420) is an active metabolite of erlotinib which is an orally active EGFR tyrosin kinase inhibitor with IC ₅₀ of 2 and 20 nM for human EGFR and EGFR autophosphorylation in tumor cells.
Targets(IC ₅₀)	EGFR, Drug Metabolite
In vitro	OSI-420 is the major metabolite of Erlotinib in human plasma. Erlotinib disappearance from plasma after a short IV infusion is biexponential with a mean terminal half-life of 5.2 h and a mean clearance of 128 ml/min per m ² . OSI-420 exposure (AUC) in plasma is 30% (range 12-59%) of erlotinib, and OSI-420 clearance is more than 5-fold higher than erlotinib. Erlotinib and OSI-420 are equipotent, and the combined concentrations of erlotinib + OSI-420 achieved in the CSF exceeded the IC ₅₀ (7.9 ng/ml or 20 nM) for the EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibition in intact tumor cells. [1] Erlotinib potently inhibits EGFR activation in intact cells including HNS human head and neck tumor cells (IC ₅₀ 20 nM), DiFi human colon cancer cells and MDA MB-468 human breast cancer cells. Erlotinib (1 μM) induces apoptosis in DiFi human colon cancer cells. [2] Erlotinib inhibits growth of a panel of NSCLC cell lines including A549, H322, H3255, H358 H661, H1650, H1975, H1299, H596 with IC ₅₀ ranging from 29 nM to >20 μM. [3] Erlotinib (2 μM) significantly inhibits growth of AsPC-1 and BxPC-3 pancreatic cells. [4] The effects of Erlotinib HCl in combination with gemcitabine are considered additive in KRAS-mutated pancreatic cancer cells. Ten micromolar of Erlotinib inhibits EGFR phospho-rylation at the Y845 (Src-dependent phosphorylation) and Y1068 (auto-phosphorylation) sites. [5] Combination with Erlotinib could down-modulate rapamycin-stimulated Akt activity and produces a synergistic effect on cell growth inhibition. [6]
In vivo	At doses of 100 mg/kg, Erlotinib completely prevents EGF-induced autophosphorylation of EGFR in human HN5 tumors growing as xenografts in athymic mice and of the hepatic EGFR of the treated mice. [1] Erlotinib reduces the growth of xenografted human AML cells. [4]
Kinase Assay	Kinase Assays: 96-well plates are coated by incubation overnight at 37 °C with 100 μL per well of 0.25 mg/mL PGT in PBS. Excess PGT is removed by aspiration, and the plate is washed 3 times with washing buffer (0.1% Tween 20 in PBS). The kinase reaction is performed in 50 μL of 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.3), containing 125 mM sodium chloride, 24 mM magnesium chloride, 0.1 mM sodium orthovanadate, 20 μM ATP, 1.6 μg/mL EGF, and 15 ng of EGFR, affinity purified from A431 cell membranes. Erlotinib HCl in DMSO is added to give a final DMSO concentration of 2.5%. Phosphorylation is initiated by

Kinase Assay	addition of ATP and proceeded for 8 minutes at room temperature, with constant shaking. The kinase reaction is terminated by aspiration of the reaction mixture and is washed 4 times with washing buffer. Phosphorylated PGT is measured by 25 minutes of incubation with 50 μ L per well HRP-conjugated PY54 antiphosphotyrosine antibody, diluted to 0.2 μ g/mL in blocking buffer (3% BSA and 0.05% Tween 20 in PBS). Antibody is removed by aspiration, and the plate is washed 4 times with washing buffer. The colorimetric signal is developed by addition of TMB Microwell Peroxidase Substrate, 50 μ L per well, and stopped by the addition of 0.09 M sulfuric acid, 50 μ L per well. Phosphotyrosine is estimated by measurement of absorbance at 450 nm. The signal for controls is typically 0.6-1.2 absorbance units, with essentially no back ground in wells without ALP, EGFR, or PGT and is proportional to the time of incubation for 10 minutes.
Cell Research	Exponentially growing cells are seeded in 96-well plastic plates and exposed to serial dilutions of erlotinib, pemetrexed, or the combination at a constant concentration ratio of 4:1 in triplicates for 72 h. Cell viability is assayed by cell count and the 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide assay. Growth inhibition is expressed as the percentage of surviving cells in drug-treated versus PBS-treated control cells (which is considered as 100% viability). The IC50 value is the concentration resulting in 50% cell growth inhibition by a 72-h exposure to drug(s) compared with untreated control cells and is calculated by the CalcuSyn software. (Only for Reference)

Solubility Information

Solubility	Ethanol: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble), DMSO: 77 mg/mL (185.15 mM),Sonication is recommended. H2O: < 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: 2 mg/mL (4.81 mM),Sonication is recommended. <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	2.4046 mL	12.023 mL	24.046 mL
5 mM	0.4809 mL	2.4046 mL	4.8092 mL
10 mM	0.2405 mL	1.2023 mL	2.4046 mL
50 mM	0.0481 mL	0.2405 mL	0.4809 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.

Reference

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