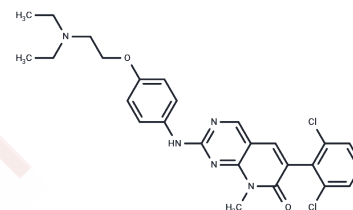


PD0166285

## Chemical Properties

CAS No. : 185039-89-8  
 Formula: C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>27</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
 Molecular Weight: 512.43  
 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	PD0166285 is a potent Wee1 and Chk1 inhibitor with activity at nanomolar concentrations. PD0166285 is a novel G2 checkpoint abrogator.
Targets(IC50)	Apoptosis, Chk, Wee1
In vitro	PD0166285 is identified to inhibit Wee1 activity at nanomolar concentrations. The inhibitor abrogates G2/M checkpoint inducing early cell division. At the cellular level, 0.5 $\mu$ M PD0166285 dramatically inhibits irradiation-induced Cdc2 phosphorylation at the Tyr-15 and Thr-14 in seven of seven cancer cell lines tested. This G2 checkpoint abrogation by PD0166285 is demonstrated to kill cancer cells. PD0166285 does not inhibit Cdc2/cyclin B but inhibits Chk1 kinase at a much higher concentration (3433 nM). the treatment of cells with the inhibitor is related to microtubule stabilization and decrease in cyclin D transcription. Thus, PD0166285 may be a potentially useful anti-cancer therapy[1][2].
In vivo	PD0166285 at 0.5 $\mu$ M concentration can inhibit Cdc2Y15 /T14 phosphorylation in all cell lines tested, regardless of their p53 status[1] and pharmacological targeting of WEE1 by PD0166285 sensitizes U251-FM GBM tumors to IR in vivo[3].
Kinase Assay	Wee1 Mass Screening: Wee1 mass screening is performed using Amersham's p34cdc2 kinase SPA kit with some modifications. Briefly, 45-60 nM full-length Wee1 kinase is incubated with 25 $\mu$ M compounds, 20 $\mu$ M ATP, and 122-441 nM Cdc2/cyclin B in a final volume of 50 $\mu$ l of enzyme dilution buffer [50 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 10 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgCl <sub>2</sub> , 1 mM DTT, and 0.1 mM Na <sub>3</sub> VO <sub>4</sub> ]. After 30 min incubation at 30°C, 30 $\mu$ l of [ <sup>33</sup> P]ATP containing kinase buffer [67 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 40 mM NaCl, 13 mM MgCl <sub>2</sub> , 1 mM DTT, and 0.13 mM Na <sub>3</sub> VO <sub>4</sub> ] containing 1 $\mu$ M biotinylated peptide, and 0.25 $\mu$ Ci of [ $\gamma$ - <sup>33</sup> P]ATP is added to the reaction and incubated for another 30 min at 30°C. The reaction is stopped by adding 200 $\mu$ l of stop buffer [50 $\mu$ M ATP, 5 mM EDTA, 0.1% Triton X-100, and 1.25 mg/ml SPA beads in PBS]. After centrifugation at 2400 rpm for 15 min, the plate is counted with Wallac's Microbeta counter.
Cell Research	B16 cells (1 $\times$ 10 <sup>5</sup> cells in 100 mm-dishes) are maintained in medium overnight. In addition, the cells are treated with (0, 0.5, 1.0, or 2.0 $\mu$ M) PD0166285 (including DMSO vehicle) for indicated times. The cells are washed twice with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Next, the cells are trypsinized, so the cell numbers in each dish are determined by using a computed cell-counter (Sysmex CDA-500) according to manufacturer's recommendation. (Only for Reference)

## A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

Animal Research	E98 tumor fragments (8 mm <sup>3</sup> ) were grafted subcutaneously in the flank of Balb/C nude mice (n = 10). For the experiments with the orthotopic tumors, U251 mg and E98 cells were transduced to express Fluc and mCherry, to generate U251-FM and E98-FM cells. One million cells were injected intracranially. Starting at 12 days after tumor inoculation, mice received the WEE1 inhibitor PD0166285 via intraperitoneal injections (500 µl of a 20 µM solution diluted in NaCl) or vehicle for 5 consecutive days. On days 10-15, mice were irradiated with a single dose of irradiation.
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### Solubility Information

Solubility	Ethanol: 93 mg/mL (181.49 mM), Sonication is recommended. DMSO: 93 mg/mL (181.49 mM), Sonication is recommended. H <sub>2</sub> O: < 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 (6.44 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	1.9515 mL	9.7574 mL	19.5149 mL
5 mM	0.3903 mL	1.9515 mL	3.903 mL
10 mM	0.1951 mL	0.9757 mL	1.9515 mL
50 mM	0.039 mL	0.1951 mL	0.3903 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

- Wang Y, et al. Cancer Res. 2001, 61(22):8211-8217.  
Hashimoto O, et al. BMC Cancer. 2006, 6:292.  
Mir SE, et al. Cancer Cell. 2010, 18(3):244-257.

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