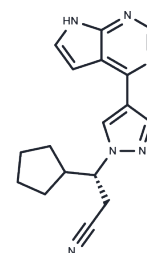


Ruxolitinib

Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	941678-49-5
Formula:	C ₁₇ H ₁₈ N ₆
Molecular Weight:	306.36
Appearance:	no data available
Storage:	Powder: -20°C for 3 years In solvent: -80°C for 1 year



Biological Description

Description	Ruxolitinib (INCB018424) is a JAK1/2 inhibitor (IC ₅₀ =3.3/2.8 nM) that is potent and selective. Ruxolitinib exhibits antitumor activity and induces autophagy and apoptosis.
Targets(IC ₅₀)	Apoptosis,Mitophagy,Tyrosine Kinases,JAK,Autophagy
In vitro	METHODS: Ba/F3-EpoR-JAK2V617F cells were treated with Ruxolitinib (0-10 μM) for 48 h. Cell viability was measured using Cell-Titer Glo. RESULTS: Ruxolitinib dose-dependently decreased cell viability with an IC₅₀ of 126 nM.[1] METHODS: Hodgkin's lymphoma cells HDLM-2 were treated with Ruxolitinib (10-100 nM) for 24 h, and the expression levels of target proteins were detected by Western Blot. RESULTS: Ruxolitinib significantly inhibited the downstream activities of p-STAT3 and p-STAT5 in a dose-dependent manner, while total STAT3 and STAT5 levels remained unchanged. [2]
In vivo	METHODS: To assay antitumor activity in vivo, Ruxolitinib (3-30 mg/kg, 5% dimethyl acetamide, 0.5% methocellulose) was administered by gavage to BALB/c mice harboring the tumor Ba/F3-JAK2V617F twice daily for three weeks. RESULTS: Ruxolitinib significantly reduced splenomegaly and circulating levels of inflammatory cytokines and preferentially eliminated tumor cells, resulting in significantly prolonged survival without myelosuppressive or immunosuppressive effects. [1] METHODS: To assay antitumor activity in vivo, Ruxolitinib (150 mg/kg) was orally administered to BALB/c nude mice bearing the human colorectal tumor LS411N every two days for two weeks. RESULTS: Oral administration of Ruxolitinib significantly inhibited the growth of human colorectal tumors in vivo without causing hepatotoxicity. [3]
Kinase Assay	The kinase domains of human JAK1 (837-1142), JAK2 (828-1132), JAK3 (781-1124), and Tyk2 (873-1187) were cloned by PCR with N-terminal epitope tags. Recombinant proteins were expressed using Sf21 cells and baculovirus vectors and purified with affinity chromatography. JAK kinase assays used a homogeneous time-resolved fluorescence assay with the peptide substrate (-EQEDEPEGDYFEWLE). Each enzyme reaction was carried out with test compound or control, JAK enzyme, 500nM peptide, adenosine triphosphate (ATP; 1mM), and 2.0% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) for 1 hour. The 50% inhibitory concentration (IC ₅₀) was calculated as the compound concentration required for inhibition of 50% of the fluorescent signal. Biochemical assays for CHK2 and

	c-MET enzymes were performed using standard conditions (Michaelis constant [Km] ATP) with recombinantly expressed catalytic domains from each protein and synthetic peptide substrates. An additional panel of kinase assays (Abl, Akt1, AurA, AurB, CDC2, CDK2, CDK4, CHK2, c-kit, c-Met, EGFR, EphB4, ERK1, ERK2, FLT-1, HER2, IGF1R, IKK α , IKK β , JAK2, JAK3, JNK1, Lck, MEK1, p38 α , p70S6K, PKA, PKC α , Src, and ZAP70) was performed using standard conditions using 200nM INCB018424. Significant inhibition was defined as more than or equal to 30% (average of duplicate assays) compared with control values [1].
Cell Research	Cells were seeded at 2000/well of white bottom 96-well plates, treated with compounds from DMSO stocks (0.2% final DMSO concentration), and incubated for 48 hours at 37°C with 5% CO ₂ . Viability was measured by cellular ATP determination using the Cell-Titer Glo luciferase reagent or viable cell counting. Values were transformed to percent inhibition relative to vehicle control, and IC ₅₀ curves were fitted according to nonlinear regression analysis of the data using PRISM GraphPad [1].
Animal Research	All of the procedures were conducted in accordance with the US Public Health Service Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. Mice were fed standard rodent chow and provided with water ad libitum. Ba/F3-JAK2V617F cells (10 ⁵ per mouse) were inoculated intravenously into 6- to 8-week-old female BALB/c mice. Survival was monitored daily, and moribund mice were humanely killed and considered deceased at time of death. Treatment with vehicle (5% dimethylacetamide, 0.5% methocellulose) or INCB018424 began within 24 hours of cell inoculation, twice daily by oral gavage. Hematologic parameters were measured using a Bayer Advia120 analyzed, and statistical significance was determined using Dunnett testing [1].

Solubility Information

Solubility	H ₂ O: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble), DMSO: 60 mg/mL (195.85 mM), Ethanol: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble), < 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
------------	---

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	3.2641 mL	16.3207 mL	32.6413 mL
5 mM	0.6528 mL	3.2641 mL	6.5283 mL
10 mM	0.3264 mL	1.6321 mL	3.2641 mL
50 mM	0.0653 mL	0.3264 mL	0.6528 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.

Reference

Datta J, Dai X, Bianchi A, et al. Combined MEK and STAT3 inhibition uncovers stromal plasticity by enriching for cancer-associated fibroblasts with mesenchymal stem cell-like features to overcome immunotherapy resistance in

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

This product is for Research Use Only · Not for Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use

Tel: 781-999-4286 E_mail: info@targetmol.com Address: 36 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, MA 02481