## Nilotinib

Cat. No.:	HY-10159		
CAS No.:	641571-10-0	0	
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>22</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>7</sub> O	)	
Molecular Weight:	529.52		
Target:	Bcr-Abl; Autophagy		
Pathway:	Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK; Autophagy		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month

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### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

Preparing Stock Solutions		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	
	1 mM	1.8885 mL	9.4425 mL	18.8850 mL		
	Stock Solutions	5 mM	0.3777 mL	1.8885 mL	3.7770 mL	
		10 mM	0.1889 mL	0.9443 mL	1.8885 mL	
	10 mM 0.1889 mL 0.9443 mL 1.8885   Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY			
Description	Nilotinib is an orally available Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase inhibitor with antineoplastic activity.		
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	Bcr-Abl <sup>[1]</sup>		
In Vitro	Nilotinib (AMN107), selective Abl inhibitor, is designed to interact with the ATP-binding site of BCR-ABL with a higher affinity than imatinib while being significantly more potent compared with imatinib (IC <sub>50</sub> <30 nM), also maintains activity against most of the BCR-ABL point mutants that confer Imatinib resistance <sup>[1]</sup> . Nilotinib demonstrates significant antitumor efficacy against GIST xenograft lines and imatinib-resistant GIST cell lines which parent cell lines GK1C and GK3C shows imatinib sensitivity with IC <sub>50</sub> of 4.59±0.97 μM and 11.15±1.48 μM, respectively, imatinib-resistant cell lines GK1C-IR and GK3C-IR shows Imatinib resistance with IC <sub>50</sub> values of 11.74±0.17 μM (P<0.001) and 41.37±1.07 μM (P<0.001), respectively <sup>[2]</sup> .		

# Product Data Sheet

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	MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
In Vivo	GIST xenograft <sup>[2]</sup> . Nilotinib has a significant h mucosal healing in the indo apoptotic scores in the colo	ng/kg, daily, 4 weeks) shows equivalent or higher antitumor effects in BALB/cSLc-nu/nu mice with healing effect on the macroscopic and microscopic pathologic scores and ensures considerable omethacin-induced enterocolitis rat model while decreases the PDGFR α and β levels and on <sup>[3]</sup> . y confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. BALB/cSLc-nu/nu mice with GIST xenograft (GK1X, GK2X and GK3X) <sup>[2]</sup> 40 mg/kg Oral gavage; daily; 4 weeks	
	Result:	Inhibited tumor growth by 69.6% in GK1X, 85.3% in GK2X and 47.5% in GK3X xenograft line.	

### **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

- Sci Transl Med. 2018 Jul 18;10(450):eaaq1093.
- Biomaterials. 16 September 2022.
- Cell Syst. 2018 Apr 25;6(4):424-443.e7.
- Cell Death Dis. 2021 Sep 25;12(10):875.
- Stem Cell Reports. 2019 May 14;12(5):996-1006.

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### REFERENCES

[1]. Weisberg E, et al. Beneficial effects of combining nilotinib and imatinib in preclinical models of BCR-ABL+ leukemias. Blood. 2007 Mar 1;109(5):2112-20.

[2]. Sako H, et al. Antitumor effect of the tyrosine kinase inhibitor Nilotinib on gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) and Imatinib-resistant GIST cells. PLoS One. 2014 Sep 15;9(9):e107613.

[3]. Dervis Hakim G, et al. Mucosal healing effect of nilotinib in indomethacin-induced enterocolitis: A rat model. World J Gastroenterol. 2015 Nov 28;21(44):12576-85.

[4]. Fujita KI, et al. Involvement of the Transporters P-Glycoprotein and Breast Cancer Resistance Protein in Dermal Distribution of the Multikinase Inhibitor Regorafenib and Its Active Metabolites. J Pharm Sci. 2017 Sep;106(9):2632-2641.

[5]. Meirson T, et al. Targeting invadopodia-mediated breast cancer metastasis by using ABL kinase inhibitors. Oncotarget. 2018 Apr 24;9(31):22158-22183.

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

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