Web: www.taiclone.com
Tel: +886-2-2735-9682
Email: order@taiclone.com

Motesanib

Catalog No: tcsc0028

Available Sizes

Size: 10mg

Size: 50mg

Size: 100mg

Size: 200mg

Size: 500mg

Specifications

CAS No:
453562-69-1

Formula:
$C_{22}H_{23}N_5O$

Pathway:
Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK;Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK

Target:
VEGFR;c-Kit

Purity / Grade:
>98%

Solubility:
DMSO : ≥ 30 mg/mL (80.33 mM)

Alternative Names:
AMG 706;

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Observed Molecular Weight:
373.45

Product Description

Motesanib is a potent ATP-competitive inhibitor of **VEGFR1/2/3** with **IC_{50}**s of 2 nM/3 nM/6 nM, respectively, and has similar activity against Kit, and is appr 10-fold more selective for VEGFR than PDGFR and Ret.

IC50 & Target: IC50: 2 nM (VEGFR1), 3 nM (VEGFR2), 6 nM (VEGFR3)

In Vitro: Motesanib has broad activity against the human VEGFR family, and displays > 1000 selectivity against EGFR, Src, and p38 kinase. Motesanib significantly inhibits VEGF-induced cellular proliferation of HUVECs with an IC_{50} of 10 nM, while displaying little effect at bFGF-induced proliferation with an IC_{50} of >3,000 nM. Motesanib also potently inhibits PDGF-induced proliferation and SCF-induced c-kit phosphorylation with IC_{50} of 207 nM and 37 nM, respectively, but not effective against the EGF-induced EGFR phosphorylation and cell viability of A431 cells[1]. Althouth displaying little antiproliferative activity on cell growth of HUVECs alone, Motesanib treatment significantly sensitizes the cells to fractionated radiation[2].

In Vivo: Motesanib (100 mg/kg) significantly inhibits VEGF-induced vascular permeability in a time-dependent manner. Oral administration of Motesanib twice daily or once daily potently inhibits, in a dose-dependent manner, VEGF-induced angiogenesis using the rat corneal model with ED_{50} of 2.1 mg/kg and 4.9 mg/kg, respectively. Motesanib induces a dose-dependent tumor regression of established A431 xenografts by selectively targeting neovascularization in tumor cells[1]. Motesanib in combination with radiation displays significant anti-tumor activity in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) xenograft models[2]
. Motesanib treatment also induces significant dose-dependent reductions in tumor growth and blood vessel density of MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, or Cal-51 xenografts, which can be markedly enhanced when combined with docetaxel or tamoxifen[3].