

# Saracatinib

Catalog No: tcsc0101



## Available Sizes

**Size:** 10mg

**Size:** 50mg

**Size:** 100mg

**Size:** 200mg

**Size:** 500mg

**Size:** 1g

**Size:** 2g



## Specifications

**CAS No:**

379231-04-6

**Formula:**

$C_{27}H_{32}ClN_5O_5$

**Pathway:**

Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK;Autophagy

**Target:**

Src;Autophagy

**Purity / Grade:**

>98%

**Solubility:**

DMSO :  $\geq 32$  mg/mL (59.04 mM)

#### Alternative Names:

AZD0530

#### Observed Molecular Weight:

542.03

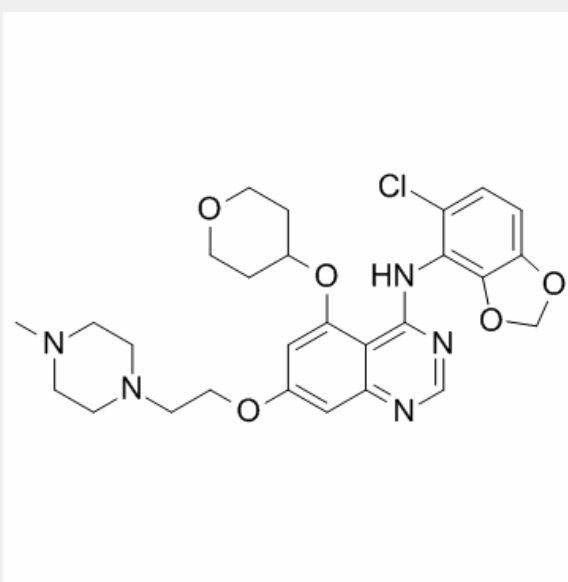
### Product Description

Saracatinib is a potent **Src** inhibitor with **IC<sub>50</sub>** of 2.7 nM, also inhibits **EGFR<sup>L861Q</sup>** (**IC<sub>50</sub>**=4nM), **EGFR<sup>L858R</sup>** (**IC<sub>50</sub>**= 5nM) and **v-Abl** (**IC<sub>50</sub>**=30 nM).

IC50 & Target: IC50: 2.7 nM (Src), 30 nM (v-Abl), 66 nM (EGFR), 200 nM (c-Kit)<sup>[1]</sup>

**In Vitro:** Saracatinib (AZD0530), an orally available Src inhibitor, demonstrates potent antimigratory and anti-invasive effects in vitro, and inhibits metastasis in a murine model of bladder cancer. Antiproliferative activity of Saracatinib varies between cell lines (**IC<sub>50</sub>** 0.2-10 μM). Saracatinib potently inhibits the proliferation of Src3T3 mouse fibroblasts and demonstrates variable antiproliferative activity in a range of human cancer cell lines containing endogenous Src. Sub micromolar growth inhibition of five of the human cancer cell lines tested with Saracatinib (tumor types: colon, prostate, lung, and leukemia) is observed with **IC<sub>50</sub>** values of 0.2-0.7 μM. In 3-day MTS cell proliferation assays, Saracatinib inhibits proliferation of the Bcr-Abl-driven human leukemia cell line K562 with an **IC<sub>50</sub>** of 0.22 μM. In the microdroplet migration assay, Saracatinib reduces the migration of human lung cancer A549 cells in a concentration-dependent manner (**IC<sub>50</sub>** 0.14 μM)<sup>[1]</sup>.

**In Vivo:** Saracatinib (AZD0530) treatment potently inhibits the proliferation of subcutaneously transplanted Src3T3 fibroblasts in mice and rats in a dose-dependent manner. In both models, significant inhibition of tumor growth is seen at doses ≥6 mg/kg/day (60% inhibition in mice and 98% inhibition in rats versus animals treated with vehicle) and, at the maximum doses investigated, complete tumor growth inhibition is observed (100% inhibition at 25 mg/kg/day in mice and 10 mg/kg/day in rats)<sup>[1]</sup>.



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