

Masitinib

Catalog No: tcsc0134



Available Sizes

Size: 10mg

Size: 50mg

Size: 100mg

Size: 200mg

Size: 500mg

Size: 1g

Size: 2g



Specifications

CAS No:

790299-79-5

Formula:

$C_{28}H_{30}N_6OS$

Pathway:

Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK;Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK

Target:

PDGFR;c-Kit

Purity / Grade:

>98%

Solubility:

DMSO : ≥ 26 mg/mL (52.14 mM)

Alternative Names:

AB1010

Observed Molecular Weight:

498.64

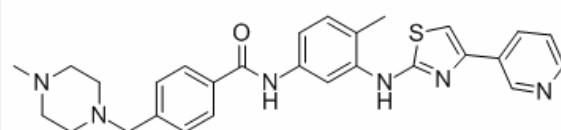
Product Description

Masitinib is a novel inhibitor for **Kit** and **PDGFR α / β** with **IC₅₀** of 200 nM and 540 nM/800 nM, and has weak inhibition to ABL and c-Fms.

IC50 & Target: IC50: 200 nM (Kit), 540 nM (PDGFR α), 800 nM (PDGFR β)

In Vitro: Masitinib is a competitive inhibitor against ATP at concentrations ≤ 500 nM. Masitinib also potently inhibits recombinant PDGFR and the intracellular kinase Lyn, and to a lesser extent, fibroblast growth factor receptor 3. In contrast, masitinib demonstrates weak inhibition of Abl and c-Fms. Masitinib more strongly inhibits degranulation, cytokine production, and bone marrow mast cell migration than imatinib. In Ba/F3 cells expressing human wild-type Kit, masitinib inhibits SCF (stem cell factor)-induced cell proliferation with an IC₅₀ of 150 nM, while the IC₅₀ for inhibition of IL-3-stimulated proliferation is at approximately >10 μ M. In Ba/F3 cells expressing PDGFR α , masitinib inhibits PDGF-BB-stimulated proliferation and PDGFR α tyrosine phosphorylation with IC₅₀ of 300 nM. Masitinib also causes inhibition of SCF-stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation of human Kit in mastocytoma cell-lines and BMMC. Masitinib inhibits Kit gain-of-function mutants, including V559D mutant and $\Delta 27$ mouse mutant with IC₅₀ of 3 and 5 nM in Ba/F3 cells. Masitinib inhibits the cell proliferation of mastocytoma cell lines including HMC-1 α 155 and FMA3 with IC₅₀ of 10 and 30 nM, respectively^[1]. Masitinib inhibits cell growth and PDGFR phosphorylation in two novel ISS cell lines, which suggest that Masitinib displays activity against both primary and metastatic ISS cell line and may aid in the clinical management of ISS^[2].

In Vivo: Masitinib inhibits tumour growth and increases the median survival time in $\Delta 27$ -expressing Ba/F3 tumor models at 30 mg/kg, without cardiotoxicity or genotoxicity^[1]. Masitinib (12.5 mg/kg/d, p.o.) increases overall TTP (time-to-tumor progression) compared with placebo in dogs^[3]. The combination of masitinib/gemcitabine shows synergy in vitro on proliferation of gemcitabine-refractory cell lines Mia Paca2 and Panc1, and to a lesser extent on Mia Paca-2 pancreatic tumours in mice^[4].



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