

# CHIR-124

Catalog No: tcsc0482

Available Sizes

Size: 5mg

Size: 10mg

Size: 50mg

**Size:** 100mg

**Specifications** 

#### CAS No:

405168-58-3

#### Formula:

C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>22</sub>CIN<sub>5</sub>O

#### Pathway:

Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK; Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage

#### **Target:**

FLT3;PDGFR;Checkpoint Kinase (Chk)

## Purity / Grade:

>98%

#### Solubility:

DMSO : 14 mg/mL (33.34 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)

### **Observed Molecular Weight:**

419.91

## **Product Description**

CHIR-124 is a potent and selective Chk1 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.3 nM, and also potently targets PDGFR and FLT3 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 6.6

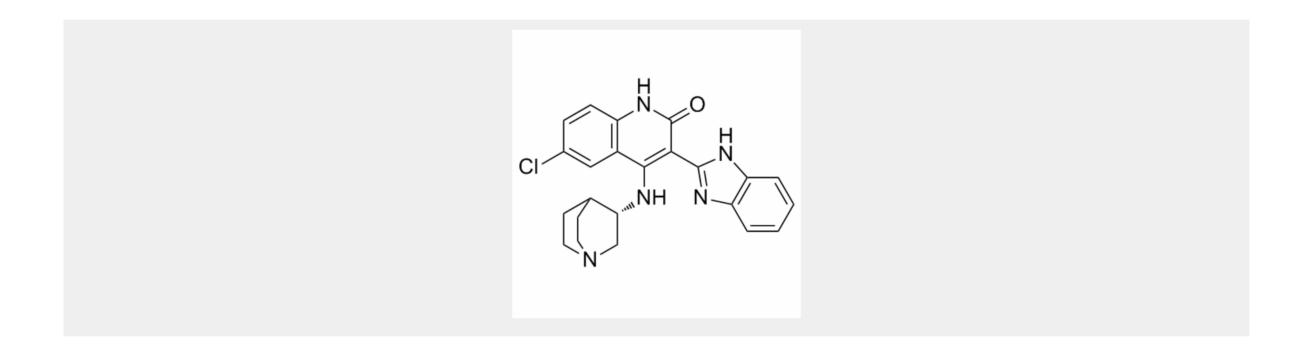


nM and 5.8 nM.

IC50 & Target: IC50: 0.3 nM (Chk1), 5.8 nM (FLT3), 6.6 nM (PDGFR)<sup>[1]</sup>

In Vitro: CHIR-124 is 500- to 5,000-fold less active against other cell cycle kinases, such as cyclin-dependent kinase 2/cyclin A (0.19  $\mu$ M), cdc2/cyclin B (0.51  $\mu$ M), and cyclin-dependent kinase 4/cyclin D (2.1  $\mu$ M). CHIR-124 ( $\geq$ 0.9 nM) in combination with SN-38 ( $\geq$ 0.42 nM) causes significant synergy or >10% deviation from additivity in human cancer cell lines expressing mutant p53, and these values overlap and fall below the IC<sub>50</sub>s for SN-38 ( $1.2 \times 10^{-7}$  M) and CHIR-124 ( $2.2 \times 10^{-7}$  M), respectively. Moreover, CHIR-124 (100 nM) abrogates the SN-38-induced S and G2-M phase cell cycle checkpoints. CHIR-124 (200 nM) leads to a 2.5-fold elevated level of cdc25A above that of the untreated HCT116 p53<sup>-/-</sup> cells. The down-regulation of cdc25A induced by SN-38 is completely restored by concurrent or sequential treatment with CHIR-124, proving that CHIR-124 inhibits the Chk1-mediated destruction of cdc25A in whole cells<sup>[1]</sup>. CHIR-124 occupies the ATP-binding site, inhibits Chk1 (IC<sub>50</sub>, 0.3 nM) 2,000-fold more potently than Chk2 (IC<sub>50</sub>, 0.7  $\mu$ M) [2].

*In Vivo:* CHIR-124 (10 or 20 mg/kg, p.o.) does not have a significant effect on tumor growth when compared with the vehicle-treated group, but it potentiates the growth inhibitory effect of CPT-11 in a human breast carcinoma xenograft model. The potentiation of the tumor growth inhibitory effect of CPT-11 by CHIR-124 is associated with an increase in apoptosis induction in the tumors. CHIR-124 reverses the suppression of phospho-H3 staining induced by CPT-11, indicating abrogation of the G2-M checkpoint by CHIR-124 [1].



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