# PRODUCT INFORMATION

## ABT-869

*Item No. 13653*

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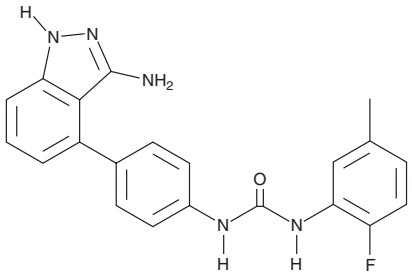
|---|---|
| **CAS Registry No.:** | 796967-16-3 |
| **Formal Name:** | N-[4-(3-amino-1H-indazol-4-yl)phenyl]-N'-(2-fluoro-5-methylphenyl)-urea |
| **Synonym:** | Linifanib |
| **MF:** | $C_{21}H_{18}FN_5O$ |
| **FW:** | 375.4 |
| **Purity:** | ≥98% |
| **UV/Vis.:** | $\lambda_{max}$: 271, 323 nm |
| **Supplied as:** | A crystalline solid |
| **Storage:** | -20°C |
| **Stability:** | ≥4 years |



*Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.*

### Laboratory Procedures

ABT-869 is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the ABT-869 in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. ABT-869 is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of ABT-869 in these solvents is approximately 25 and 20 mg/ml, respectively.

ABT-869 is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, ABT-869 should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. ABT-869 has a solubility of approximately 0.2 mg/ml in a 1:5 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

### Description

ABT-869 is a dual VEGFR and PDGFR family kinase inhibitor ($IC_{50}$s = 0.003, 0.004, 0.004, 0.19, 0.066, 0.003, and 0.014 µM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, FLT3, VEGFR3, PDGFRβ, CSF-1R, and KIT, respectively).[1] It is selective for these kinases over other tyrosine kinases, including RET, FGFR, Src, EGFR, and c-Met ($IC_{50}$s = 1.9, >12.5, >50, >50, and >50 µM, respectively), but also inhibits Tie2 ($IC_{50}$ = 0.17 µM). ABT-869 inhibits the proliferation of HT-29 colon and MDA-MB-435 breast cancer, 9L glioma, and MV4-11 acute myeloid leukemia cells ($IC_{50}$s = 1.3, 2.4, 0.27, and 0.004 µM, respectively). It induces apoptosis in MV4-11 cells ($IC_{50}$ = 0.03 µM) and inhibits VEGF-induced uterine edema in mice ($ED_{50}$ = 0.5 mg/kg).[1,2] ABT-869 (1, 3, and 10 mg/kg) improves survival in a MOLM-13 leukemia mouse xenograft model.[2]

### References


1. Albert, D.H., Tapang, P., Magoc, T.J., *et al.* Preclinical activity of ABT-869, a multitargeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor. *Mol. Cancer Ther.* **5(4)**, 995-1006 (2006).
2. Shankar, D.B., Li, J., Tapang, P., *et al.* ABT-869, a multitargeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor: Inhibition of FLT3 phosphorylation and signaling in acute myeloid leukemia. *Blood* **109(8)**, 3400-3408 (2007).





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