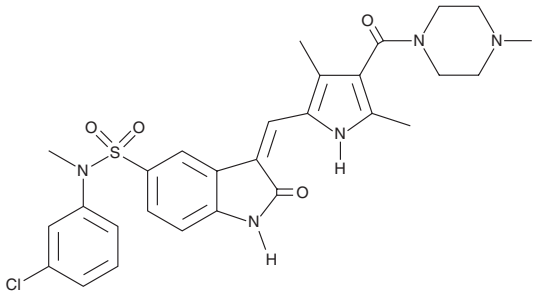
PRODUCT INFORMATION

SU11274

Item No. 14861

CAS Registry No.: 658084-23-2
Formal Name: (3Z)-N-(3-chlorophenyl)-3-[[3,5-dimethyl-4-[(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)carbonyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl]methylene]-2,3-dihydro-N-methyl-2-oxo-1H-indole-5-sulfonamide
Synonym: Met Kinase Inhibitor
MF: $C_{28}H_{30}ClN_5O_4S$
FW: 568.1
Purity: ≥95%
UV/Vis.: λ_{max}: 300, 439 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

SU11274 is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the SU11274 in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. SU11274 is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of SU11274 in these solvents is approximately 0.25, 11, and 20 mg/ml, respectively.

SU11274 is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, SU11274 should first be dissolved in DMF and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. SU11274 has a solubility of approximately 0.20 mg/ml in a 1:4 solution of DMF:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

MET is a proto-oncogene which encodes the hepatocyte growth factor receptor c-Met. It has normal roles in morphogenesis, migration, apoptosis, and angiogenesis.[1] Dysregulation of c-Met occurs in many types of cancer.[1] SU11274 is a potent, selective, ATP-competitive inhibitor of c-Met (IC_{50} = 20 nM).[2] It has much less or no activity against other receptor tyrosine kinases.[2] SU11274 induces apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in transformed Ba/F3 cells and cancer cell lines.[2,3]

References

1. Mughal, A., Aslam, H.M., Sheikh, A., *et al*. c-Met inhibitors. *Infect. Agent. Cancer* **8**, 13 (2013).
2. Sattler, M., Pride, Y.B., Ma, P., *et al*. A novel small molecule Met inhibitor induces apoptosis in cells transformed by the oncogenic TPR-MET tyrosine kinase. *Cancer Res.* **63(17)**, 5462-5469 (2003).
3. Seiwert, T.Y., Jagadeeswaran, R., Faoro, L., *et al*. The MET receptor tyrosine kinase is a potential novel therapeutic target for head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. *Cancer Res.* **69(7)**, 3021-3031 (2009).

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