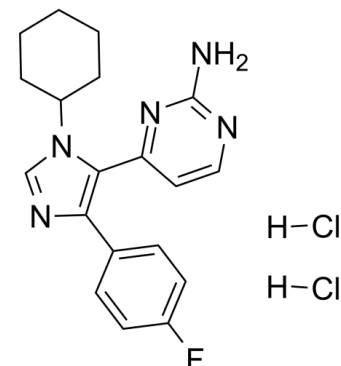


## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	PF-670462
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	CS-1015
<b>CAS No.:</b>	950912-80-8
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>22</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	410.32
<b>Target:</b>	Casein Kinase
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Stem Cell/Wnt
<b>Solubility:</b>	DMSO : ≥ 32 mg/mL (77.99 mM)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

PF-670462 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **casein kinase (CK1 $\epsilon$  and CK1 $\delta$ )**, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 7.7 nM and 14 nM, respectively. IC<sub>50</sub> & Target: IC<sub>50</sub>: 7.7 nM (CK1 $\epsilon$ ), 14 nM (CK1 $\delta$ ), 150 nM (EGFR), 190 nM (SAPK2A/p38)<sup>[1]</sup>, 17 nM (Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin)<sup>[2]</sup> **In Vitro:** PF-670462 is a potent and selective inhibitor of CK1 $\epsilon$  and CK1 $\delta$ , with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 7.7 nM and 14 nM, respectively. PF-670462 shows less than 30-fold selectivity for EGFR and SAPK2A/p38, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 150 nM and 190 nM, respectively. PF-670462 also causes a redistribution of the GFP signal to the cytoplasm in a concentration-dependent manner, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 290 ± 39 nM in CK1 $\epsilon$ -transfected COS7 cells<sup>[1]</sup>. PF-670462 is a potent inhibitor of Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin signaling, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 17 nM. PF-670462 (1  $\mu$ M) is a weak inhibitor of proliferation, and only modestly suppresses the growth of HEK293 and HT1080 cells. PF-670462 (100 nM) strongly inhibits CK1 $\epsilon$  and CK1 $\delta$ , consistent with its effect on Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin signaling<sup>[2]</sup>. **In Vivo:** PF-670462 (50 mg/kg, s.c.) produces robust phase delays, and the activity remains persistent, with no discernible correction in the absence of exogenous zeitgebers in rats. PF-670462 (25, 50, and 100 mg/kg, s.c.) induces dose-dependent phase shift<sup>[1]</sup>. PF-670462 (50 mg/kg; s.c.) significantly phase delays the rhythmic transcription of Bmal1, Per1, Per2 and Nr1d1 in both liver and pancreas by 4.5 ± 1.3 h and 4.5 ± 1.2 h, respectively, 1 day after administration. In the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN), the rhythm of Nr1d1 and Dbp mRNA expression is also delayed by 4.2 and 4 h, respectively<sup>[3]</sup>.

### PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

**Kinase Assay:** <sup>[1]</sup>The CK1 $\epsilon$  kinase assay is performed in a 40- $\mu$ L final volume in buffer containing 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 5 mM dithiothreitol with 5  $\mu$ M ATP, 3 nM CK1 $\epsilon$  $\Delta$ 319, and 15  $\mu$ M peptide substrate PLSRTLpSVASLPGL in the presence of 5  $\mu$ L of CK1 $\epsilon$  inhibitor (PF-670462) or 5% dimethyl sulfoxide. The reaction is incubated for 3 h at 27°C; detection is carried out as described for the Kinase-Glo Assay. Luminescent output is measured<sup>[1]</sup>. **Animal Administration:** PF-670462 is formulated in 40%  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin.<sup>[1]</sup> **Adult male CD rats (initial weight 175-225 g)** are released into constant darkness (DD) for 2 weeks, and their individual free-running periods and times of activity onset are determined from the 7 to 10 days at the end of the 2-week period. Dosing of 50 mg/kg PF-670462 or vehicle (40%  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin) takes place at circadian time (CT)9 or 3 h before the predicted onset of activity; night vision goggles facilitated the subcutaneous administration. CT9 is chosen based on preliminary data demonstrating robust responses to CK1 $\epsilon$  inhibition at this circadian time. Animals are maintained under DD for an additional 4 to 5 days postdose, and the data from that time period are used in the estimation of the magnitude and direction of the putative phase shifts<sup>[1]</sup>.

### References:

[1]. Badura L, et al. An inhibitor of casein kinase I epsilon induces phase delays in circadian rhythms under free-running and entrained conditions. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2007 Aug;322(2):730-8. Epub 2007 May 14.

[2]. Cheong JK, et al. IC261 induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis of human cancer cells via CK1 $\delta$ /?

 and Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin independent inhibition of mitotic spindle formation. *Oncogene*. 2011 Jun 2;30(22):2558-69.

[3]. Kennaway DJ, et al. Acute inhibition of casein kinase 1 $\delta$ / $\epsilon$  rapidly delays peripheral clock gene rhythms. *Mol Cell Biochem*. 2015 Jan;398(1-2):195-206.

**CAIndexNames:**

2-Pyrimidinamine, 4-[1-cyclohexyl-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-5-yl]-, hydrochloride (1:2)

**SMILES:**

NC1=NC=CC(C2=C(C3=CC=C(F)C=C3)N=CN2C4CCCCC4)=N1.[H]Cl.[H]Cl

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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