



Data Sheet

Product Name: Abemaciclib (methanesulfonate)

Cat. No.: CS-1229

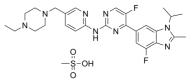
CAS No.: 1231930-82-7 **Molecular Formula**: C28H36F2N8O3S

Molecular Weight: 602.70 Target: CDK

Pathway: Cell Cycle/DNA Damage

Solubility: H2O: 125 mg/mL (207.40 mM; Need ultrasonic); DMSO: ≥ 25

mg/mL (41.48 mM)



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Abemaciclib methanesulfonate (LY2835219 methanesulfonate) is a selective CDK4/6 inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 2 nM and 10 nM for CDK4 and CDK6, respectively. IC50 & Target: IC50: 2 nM (CDK4), 10 nM (CDK6)^[3] In Vitro: Abemaciclib (LY2835219) reduces cell viability with the IC₅₀ values ranging from 0.5 μ M to 0.7 μ M, inhibits Akt and ERK signaling but not mTOR activation at head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) cells^[1]. Abemaciclib (LY2835219) shows inhibition on A375R1-4, M14R, and SH4R with EC₅₀ values ranging from 0.3 to 0.6 μ M; Abemaciclib inhibits the proliferation of the parental A375 and resistant A375RV1 and A375RV2 cells with similar potencies with IC₅₀ values of 395, 260, and 463 nM, respectively^[2]. Abemaciclib (LY2835219) inhibits CDK4 and CDK6 with low nanomolar potency, inhibits Rb phosphorylation resulting in a G1 arrest and inhibition of proliferation, and its activity is specific for Rb-proficient cells^[3]. In Vivo: Abemaciclib (LY2835219) (45 mg/kg, p.o.) in combination with RAD001 causes a cooperative antitumor effect in HNSCC xenograft tumor^[1]. Abemaciclib (LY2835219) (45 or 90 mg/kg, p.o.) shows significant tumor growth inhibition in an A375 xenograft model^[2].

PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

Cell Assay: LY2835219 is dissolved in DMSO to a 10 mM concentration.^[1]Cells are seeded in a 96-well plate, allowed to adhere overnight, and treated with DMSO control (0.1% v/v) or the indicated compounds for 72 h. Cell viability and proliferation are determined using a Cell Counting Kit according to the manufacturer's instructions. The interaction between Abemaciclib (LY2835219) and mTOR inhibitor is determined using CompuSyn. Combination index (CI) values of 1 indicates and additive drug interaction, whereas a CI of < 1 is synergistic and a CI of > 1 is antagonistic. Animal Administration: LY2835219 is dissolved in 1% HEC in 20 mM phosphate buffer.^[1]Six-week-old BALB/c female nude mice are injected subcutaneously with OSC-19 (1×10⁶) cells. When tumor sizes reach approximately 100 mm³, mice are randomized by tumor size and subjected to each treatment. At least 5 mice per treatment group are included. Each group of mice is dosed via daily oral gavage with vehicle, Abemaciclib (LY2835219) (45 mg/kg/d or 90 mg/kg/d), RAD001 (5 mg/kg/d), or a combination of both. The Abemaciclib (LY2835219) is dissolved in 1% HEC in 20 mM phosphate buffer (pH2.0). Tumor size and body weight are measured twice weekly. Tumor volumes are calculated using the following formula: V=(L × W²)/2 (L, Length; W, width). Mice are gavaged a final time on day 14 and sacrificed the following day. The tumors are removed for Western blot and immunohistochemistry.

References:

[1]. Ku BM, et al. The CDK4/6 inhibitor LY2835219 has potent activity in combination with mTOR inhibitor in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. Oncotarget. 2016 Mar 22;7(12):14803-13.

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- [2]. Yadav V, et al. The CDK4/6 inhibitor LY2835219 overcomes PLX4032 resistance resulting from MAPK reactivation and cyclin D1 upregulation. Mol Cancer Ther. 2014 Oct;13(10):2253-63.
- [3]. Gelbert LM, et al. Preclinical characterization of the CDK4/6 inhibitor LY2835219: in-vivo cell cycle-dependent/independent anti-tumor activities alone/in combination with NSC 613327. Invest New Drugs. 2014 Oct;32(5):825-37.
- [4]. Wu T, et al. Effect of abemaciclib (LY2835219) on enhancement of chemotherapeutic agents in ABCB1 and ABCG2 overexpressing cells in vitro and in vivo. Biochem Pharmacol. 2017 Jan 15;124:29-42.

CAIndexNames:

2-Pyrimidinamine, N-[5-[(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)methyl]-2-pyridinyl]-5-fluoro-4-[4-fluoro-2-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-benzimidazol-6-yl]-, methanesulfonate (1:1)

SMILES:

CC(N1C2 = CC(C3 = NC(NC4 = NC = C(CN5CCN(CC)CC5)C = C4) = NC = C3F) = CC(F) = C2N = C1C)C.CS(=O)(O) = O(CN5CCN(CC)CC5)C = C4) = NC = C3F

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

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