

产品名称: **INK 128 (MLN0128)**  
 产品别名: **Sapanisertib; 沙帕色替**

生物活性:

Description	Sapanisertib (INK-128; MLN0128; TAK-228) is an orally available, ATP-dependent <b>mTOR1/2</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 1 nM for mTOR kinase.					
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	mTOR	mTORC1	mTORC2	PI3Kα	PI3Kγ	PI3Kδ
	1 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )			219 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	221 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	230 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )
	PI3Kβ	Autophagy				
	5.293 μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )					
In Vitro	Sapanisertib (INK-128) exhibits an enzymatic inhibition activity against mTOR and more than 100-fold selectivity to PI3K kinases[1]. Sapanisertib (INK-128) selectively decreases the expression of YB1, MTA1, vimentin and CD44 at the protein but not transcript level in PC3 cells. Sapanisertib (INK-128) decreases the invasive potential of PC3 prostate cancer cells. Furthermore, Sapanisertib (INK-128) inhibits cancer cell migration starting at 6 h of treatment, precisely correlating with when decreases in the expression of pro-invasion genes are evident, but preceding any changes in the cell cycle or overall global protein synthesis[2].					
In Vivo	In a ZR-75-1 breast cancer xenograft model, Sapanisertib (INK-128) shows tumor growth inhibition efficacy at a dose of 0.3 mg/kg/day[1]. 4EBP1 and p70S6K1/2 phosphorylation is completely restored to wild-type levels after treatment with INK128 in PtenL/L mice. Sapanisertib (INK-128) treatment results in a 50% decrease in prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PIN) lesions in PtenL/L mice and induces programmed cell death in multiple cancer cell lines in mice[2].					
Solvent&Solubility	<b>In Vitro:</b> <b>DMSO : ≥ 83.3 mg/mL (269.29 mM)</b>  * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.					
	Preparing Stock Solutions	<div>Solvent / Mass / Concentration</div>	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	
		1 mM	3.2328 mL	16.1640 mL	32.3279 mL	
		5 mM	0.6466 mL	3.2328 mL	6.4656 mL	
		10 mM	0.3233 mL	1.6164 mL	3.2328 mL	
	*请根据产品在不同溶剂中的溶解度选择合适的溶剂配制储备液。一旦配成溶液，请分装保存，避免反复冻融造成的产品失效。  储备液的保存方式和期限: -80℃, 6 months; -20℃, 1 month。-80℃ 储存时，请在 6 个月内使用，-20℃ 储存时，请在 1 个月内使用。  <b>In Vivo:</b>  请根据您的实验动物和给药方式选择适当的溶解方案。以下溶解方案都请先按照 <b>In Vitro</b> 方式配制澄清的储备液，再依次添加助溶剂：  ——为保证实验结果的可靠性，澄清的储备液可以根据储存条件，适当保存；体内实验的工作液，建议您现用现配，当天使用； 以下溶剂前显示的百分比是指该溶剂在您配制终溶液中的体积占比；如在配制过程中出现沉淀、析出现象，可以通过加热和/或超声的方式助溶					
	1.请依序添加每种溶剂： 10% DMSO→40% PEG300 →5% Tween-80 → 45% saline					
	Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.08 mM); Clear solution					
	此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.08 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。					

	<p>以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 <math>\mu</math>L 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 400 <math>\mu</math>L PEG300 中，混合均匀向上述体系中加入 50 <math>\mu</math>L Tween-80，混合均匀；然后继续加入 450 <math>\mu</math>L 生理盐水定容至 1 mL。</p> <p>2.请依序添加每种溶剂：10% DMSO→ 90% (20% SBE-<math>\beta</math>-CD in saline)</p> <p>Solubility: <math>\geq</math> 2.5 mg/mL (8.08 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 <math>\geq</math> 2.5 mg/mL (8.08 mM，饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 <math>\mu</math>L 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 <math>\mu</math>L 20% 的 SBE-<math>\beta</math>-CD 生理盐水水溶液中，混合均匀。</p>
References	<p>[1]. Liu A, et al. mTOR Mediated Anti-Cancer Drug Discovery. Drug Discovery Today: Therapeutic Strategies. 2009, 6(2), 47-55.</p> <p>[2]. Hsieh AC, et al. The translational landscape of mTOR signalling steers cancer initiation and metastasis. Nature. 2012 Feb 22;485(7396):55-61.</p>
实验参考：	
Cell Assay	<p>PC3 cells are treated with the appropriate drug for 48 h, and proliferation is measured using CellTiter-Glo Luminescent reagent. The concentration of Sapanisertib (INK-128) necessary to achieve inhibition of cell growth by 50% (IC<sub>50</sub>) is calculated using concentrations ranging from 20.0 <math>\mu</math>M to 0.1 nM (12-point curve). [2]</p>
Animal Administration	<p>Nude mice are inoculated subcutaneously in the right subscapular region with <math>5 \times 10^6</math> MDA-MB-361 cells. After tumours reach a size of 150-200 mm<sup>3</sup>, mice are randomly assigned into vehicle control or treatment groups. Sapanisertib (INK-128) is formulated in 5% polyvinylpyrrolidone, 15% NMP, 80% water and administered by oral gavage at 0.3 mg/kg and 1 mg/kg daily. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1]. Liu A, et al. mTOR Mediated Anti-Cancer Drug Discovery. Drug Discovery Today: Therapeutic Strategies. 2009, 6(2), 47-55.</p> <p>[2]. Hsieh AC, et al. The translational landscape of mTOR signalling steers cancer initiation and metastasis. Nature. 2012 Feb 22;485(7396):55-61.</p>

源叶生物