

产品名称: OTX-015
产品别名: Birabresib

生物活性:																																							
Description	Birabresib (OTX-015) is a potent bromodomain (BRD2/3/4) inhibitor with IC ₅₀ s ranging from 92 to 112 nM.																																						
IC₅₀ & Target	IC50: 92-112 nM (BRD2, BRD3, BRD4)[1]																																						
In Vitro	Birabresib (OTX-015) (500 nM) exposure induces a strong decrease of BRD2, BRD4 and c-MYC and increase of HEXIM1 proteins, while BRD3 expression is unchanged. c-MYC, BRD2, BRD3, BRD4 and HEXIM1 mRNA levels do correlate however with viability following exposure to Birabresib (OTX-015)[2]. Birabresib (OTX-015) (0.1, 1, 5 μM) treatment induces HIV-1 full-length transcripts and viral outgrowth in resting CD4+ T cells from infected individuals receiving suppressive antiretroviral therapy (ART), while exerting minimal toxicity and effects on T cell activation. Birabresib-mediated activation of HIV-1 involves an increase in CDK9 occupancy and RNAP II C-terminal domain (CTD) phosphorylation[3].																																						
In Vivo	In MDA-MB-231 murine xenografts, tumor mass is significantly ($p < 0.05$) reduced by Birabresib (OTX-015) (50 mg/kg) with respect to vehicle-treated animals. Birabresib (OTX-015) in combination with 2 mg/kg RAD001 shows more effective activity than Birabresib alone[4].																																						
Solvent&Solubility	<p>In Vitro:</p> <p>DMSO : \geq 49 mg/mL (99.60 mM)</p> <p>H₂O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)</p> <p>* "\geq" means soluble, but saturation unknown.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Preparing Stock Solutions</th> <th>Solvent</th> <th>Mass</th> <th>Concentration</th> <th>1 mg</th> <th>5 mg</th> <th>10 mg</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 mM</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2.0326 mL</td> <td>10.1628 mL</td> <td>20.3256 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 mM</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.4065 mL</td> <td>2.0326 mL</td> <td>4.0651 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 mM</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.2033 mL</td> <td>1.0163 mL</td> <td>2.0326 mL</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*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。</p> <p>储备液的保存方式和期限 -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month。 -80°C 储存时，请在 6 个月内使用，-20°C 储存时，请在 1 个月内使用。</p> <p>In Vivo:</p> <p>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 In Vitro 方式配制澄清的储备液，再依次添加助溶剂：</p> <p>——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</p> <p>1. 请依序添加每种溶剂： 10% DMSO → 40% PEG300 → 5% Tween-80 → 45% saline Solubility: \geq 2.5 mg/mL (5.08 mM); Clear solution 此方案可获得 \geq 2.5 mg/mL (5.08 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。 以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 400 μL PEG300 中，混合均匀；向上述体系中加入 50 μL Tween-80，混合均匀；然后继续加入 450 μL 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-β-CD in saline) Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (5.08 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic</p>					Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent	Mass	Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg							1 mM				2.0326 mL	10.1628 mL	20.3256 mL	5 mM				0.4065 mL	2.0326 mL	4.0651 mL	10 mM				0.2033 mL	1.0163 mL	2.0326 mL
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	<p>此方案可获得 2.5 mg/mL (5.08 mM)的均匀悬浊液，悬浊液可用于口服和腹腔注射。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 μL 20% 的 SBE-β-CD 生理盐水溶液中，混合均匀。</p> <p>3.请依序添加每种溶剂： 10% DMSO →90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.08 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.08 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液，此方案不适用于实验周期在半个月以上的实验。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 μL 玉米油中，混合均匀。</p>
References	<p>[1]. J. Kay Noel, et al. Abstract C244: Development of the BET bromodomain inhibitor OTX015. <i>Mol Cancer Ther</i> November 2013; 12: C244.</p> <p>[2]. Marie-Magdalaine Coudé, et al. BET inhibitor OTX015 targets BRD2 and BRD4 and decreases c-MYC in acute leukemia cells. <i>Oncotarget</i>. 2015 Jul 10; 6(19): 17698–17712.</p> <p>[3]. Lu P, et al. The BET inhibitor OTX015 reactivates latent HIV-1 through P-TEFb. <i>Sci Rep</i>. 2016 Apr 12;6:24100</p> <p>[4]. Vázquez R, et al. The bromodomain inhibitor OTX015 (MK-8628) exerts anti-tumor activity in triple-negative breast cancer models as single agent and in combination with RAD001. <i>Oncotarget</i>. 2017 Jan 31;8(5):7598-7613.</p>
实验参考：	
Cell Assay	For the MTT assay, cells are seeded in 24-well plates at 1×10^6 per well and treated with Birabresib (OTX-015) (0.01 nM-10 μ M) for 72 h. Cells are transferred to 96-well plates and incubated with 0.5 mg/mL 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) in the dark at 37°C for 4 h. Cells are then lysed with 25% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) lysis buffer and absorbance is read at 570 nm using a Microplate Reader. Three independent experiments are run for each cell line and untreated cells are used as negative controls. [2]
Animal Administration	Mice are subcutaneously injected in the right flank with 10×10^6 MDA-MB-231 cells. When average tumor weight is appr 130 mg, mice are randomized (nine animals/group) to one of the following experimental groups: vehicle (for Birabresib (OTX-015), water, twice daily, oral; for RAD001 vehicle, 5% Tween-80/5% polyethylene glycol 400, thrice weekly, intraperitoneal); 50 mg/kg Birabresib (OTX-015), twice daily, oral; 2 mg/kg RAD001, thrice weekly, intraperitoneal; 50 mg/kg Birabresib (OTX-015) + 2 mg/kg RAD001, according to the single agent dosing schedules. [4]
References	<p>[1]. J. Kay Noel, et al. Abstract C244: Development of the BET bromodomain inhibitor OTX015. <i>Mol Cancer Ther</i> November 2013; 12: C244.</p> <p>[2]. Marie-Magdalaine Coudé, et al. BET inhibitor OTX015 targets BRD2 and BRD4 and decreases c-MYC in acute leukemia cells. <i>Oncotarget</i>. 2015 Jul 10; 6(19): 17698–17712.</p> <p>[3]. Lu P, et al. The BET inhibitor OTX015 reactivates latent HIV-1 through P-TEFb. <i>Sci Rep</i>. 2016 Apr 12;6:24100</p> <p>[4]. Vázquez R, et al. The bromodomain inhibitor OTX015 (MK-8628) exerts anti-tumor activity in triple-negative breast cancer models as single agent and in combination with RAD001. <i>Oncotarget</i>. 2017 Jan 31;8(5):7598-7613.</p>