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产品名称：G-5555
产品别名：G-5555

生物活性：

Description	G-5555 is a potent p21-activated kinase 1 (PAK1) inhibitor with K_is of 3.7 nM and 11 nM for PAK1 and PAK2, respectively.	
IC_{50} & Target	PAK1	PAK2
	3.7 nM (Ki)	11 nM (Ki)
In Vitro	G-5555 is a potent PAK1 inhibitor with a K_i of 3.7 nM. G-5555 shows excellent kinase selectivity and inhibits only eight out of the 235 kinases tested other than PAK1 with inhibition >70%: PAK2, PAK3, KHS1, Lck, MST3, MST4, SIK2, and YSK1. The IC_{50}s of G-5555 against SIK2, PAK2, KHS1, MST4, YSK1, MST3 and Lck are 9, 11, 10, 20, 34, 43, 52 nM, respectively. In general, G-5555 demonstrates high selectivity for the group I PAKs. There is negligible activity for G-5555 against the hERG channel with IC_{50} more than 10 μM in a patch clamp assay[1]. G-5555 potently inhibits PAK2, with a K_i of 11 nM. In an array of 23 breast cancer cell lines, G-5555 has significantly greater growth inhibitory activity in cell lines that are PAK-amplified compared to non-amplified lines[2].	
In Vivo	G-5555 exhibits low blood clearance and an acceptable half-life. Good oral exposure (AUC = 30 μM•h) and high oral bioavailability (F = 80%) are achieved[1]. In an H292 non-small cell lunger cancer (NSCLC) xenograft study in mice, G-5555 inhibits phosphorylation of the PAK1/2 downstream substrate mitogen-activated protein kinase 1 (MEK1) S298 and, when administered at an oral dose of 25 mg/kg b.i.d., imparts 60% tumor growth inhibition in this model13 and a PAK1 amplified breast cancer xenograft model, MDAMB-175[2].	

Solvent&Solubility

In Vitro:

DMSO : ≥ 27 mg/mL (54.77 mM)

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.0286 mL	10.1428 mL	20.2856 mL
	5 mM	0.4057 mL	2.0286 mL	4.0571 mL
	10 mM	0.2029 mL	1.0143 mL	2.0286 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°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。

In Vivo:

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：

——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 (5.07 mM); Clear solution 此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.07 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。 2.请依序添加每种溶剂： 10% DMSO→ 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.07 mM); Clear solution 此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.07 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 900 μL 20% 的 SBE-β-CD 生理盐水水溶液中，混合均匀。 3.请依序添加每种溶剂： 10% DMSO →90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.07 mM); Clear solution 此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.07 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。 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。
References	[1]. Ndubaku CO, et al. Design of Selective PAK1 Inhibitor G-5555: Improving Properties by Employing an Unorthodox Low-pK a Polar Moiety. ACS Med Chem Lett. 2015 Oct 31;6(12):1241-6. [2]. Rudolph J, et al. Chemically Diverse Group I p21-Activated Kinase (PAK) Inhibitors Impart Acute Cardiovascular Toxicity with a Narrow Therapeutic Window. J Med Chem. 2016 Jun 9;59(11):5520-41.

实验参考：

Animal Administration	Mice[1] Three mice in each of the two groups are administered 25 mg/kg oral suspension dose twice, with the second dose given 6 hours after the first dose. The dose volumes are 5 mL/kg for the IV group and 10 mL/kg for the POgroups. Following administration of G-5555, 15 μL of blood is collected at each time point are stored at -70 to -80°C until analysis[1].
Kinase Assay	The 10 μL assay mixtures contain 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 0.01% Brij-35, 10 mM $MgCl_2$, 1 mM EGTA, 2 μM FRET peptide substrate, and PAK enzyme (20 pM PAK1; 50 pM PAK2; 90 pM PAK4). Incubations are carried out at 22°C in black polypropylene 384-well plates. Prior to the assay, enzyme, FRET peptide substrate and serially diluted test compounds (G-5555, etc.) are preincubated together in assay buffer (7.5 μL) for 10 minutes, and the assay is initiated by the addition of 2.5 μL assay buffer containing 4× ATP (160 μM PAK1; 480 μM PAK2; 16 μM PAK4). Following the 60-minute incubation, the assay mixtures are quenched by the addition of development reagent, and 1 hour later the emissions of Coumarin (445 nm) and Fluorescein (520 nm) are determined after excitation at 400 nm[1].
References	[1]. Ndubaku CO, et al. Design of Selective PAK1 Inhibitor G-5555: Improving Properties by Employing an Unorthodox Low-pK a Polar Moiety. ACS Med Chem Lett. 2015 Oct 31;6(12):1241-6. [2]. Rudolph J, et al. Chemically Diverse Group I p21-Activated Kinase (PAK) Inhibitors Impart Acute Cardiovascular Toxicity with a Narrow Therapeutic Window. J Med Chem. 2016 Jun 9;59(11):5520-41.