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产品名称: **KU-60019**  
 产品别名: **KU-60019**

生物活性:																									
<b>Description</b>	KU-60019 is an improved ATM kinase-specific inhibitor with IC50 of 6.3 nM.																								
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	ATM                      DNA-PKcs																								
	6.3 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )              1.7 μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )																								
<b>In Vitro</b>	KU-60019 is an improved analogue of KU-55933. KU-55933 has an IC50 of 13 nM and Ki of 2.2 nM in vitro and is highly specific for the ATM kinase using a panel of 60 protein kinases. KU-60019 is an improved inhibitor of the ATM kinase with an IC50 of 6.3 nM, approximately half that of KU-55933. The IC50 values for DNA-PKcs and ATR are 1.7 and >10 μM, respectively, almost 270-and 1600-fold higher than for ATM. KU-60019 is 10-fold more effective than KU-55933 at blocking radiation-induced phosphorylation of key ATM targets in human glioma cells. In human U87 glioma cells, KU-55933 completely inhibits phosphorylation of p53 (S15) at 10 μM but not at 3 μM, whereas γ-H2AX levels are only partly reduced with 10 μM 1 h after irradiation. By comparison, 3 μM KU-60019 completely inhibits p53 phosphorylation and partial inhibits at 1 μM[1].																								
<b>In Vivo</b>	Despite PTEN-deficient control tumors reaching a 4-fold increase in size before PTEN wild-type controls, KU-60019-treated PTEN-deficient tumors display a statistically significant slowing in growth. This growth inhibition is especially evident at the start of the experiment (days 5-12) just after KU-60019 is administered (days 1-5)[2].																								
<b>Solvent&amp;Solubility</b>	<p><b>In Vitro:</b></p> <p><b>DMSO : ≥ 30 mg/mL (54.78 mM)</b></p> <p>* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Preparing</th> <th>Solvent</th> <th>Mass</th> <th rowspan="2">1 mg</th> <th rowspan="2">5 mg</th> <th rowspan="2">10 mg</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Concentration</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3"><b>Stock Solutions</b></td> <td>1 mM</td> <td></td> <td>1.8259 mL</td> <td>9.1296 mL</td> <td>18.2592 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 mM</td> <td></td> <td>0.3652 mL</td> <td>1.8259 mL</td> <td>3.6518 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 mM</td> <td></td> <td>0.1826 mL</td> <td>0.9130 mL</td> <td>1.8259 mL</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Preparing	Solvent	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	Concentration		<b>Stock Solutions</b>	1 mM		1.8259 mL	9.1296 mL	18.2592 mL	5 mM		0.3652 mL	1.8259 mL	3.6518 mL	10 mM		0.1826 mL	0.9130 mL	1.8259 mL
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<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><b>In Vivo:</b></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</p>																									
<p>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.56 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.56 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。</p>																									



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	<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 <math>\rightarrow</math> 90% (20% SBE-<math>\beta</math>-CD in saline)</p> <p>Solubility: <math>\geq</math> 2.5 mg/mL (4.56 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 <math>\geq</math> 2.5 mg/mL (4.56 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 生理盐水平溶液中, 混合均匀。</p>
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>[1]. Golding SE, et al. Improved ATM kinase inhibitor KU-60019 radiosensitizes glioma cells, compromises insulin, AKT and ERK prosurvival signaling, and inhibits migration and invasion. Mol Cancer Ther. 2009 Oct;8(10):2894-902.</p> <p>[2]. McCabe N, et al. Mechanistic Rationale to Target PTEN-Deficient Tumor Cells with Inhibitors of the DNA Damage Response Kinase ATM. Cancer Res. 2015 Jun 1;75(11):2159-65.</p>
<p><b>实验参考:</b></p>	
<p><b>Cell Assay</b></p>	<p>Cell growth is determined by AlamarBlue. U1242 cells are serially diluted, allowed to attach for 6 h and then exposed to KU-60019 at 3 <math>\mu</math>M. At days 1, 3 and 5 after seeding, AlamarBlue is added to the medium to the recommended final concentration. Plates are incubated for 1 h at 37°C and fluorescence determined on a FluoroCount plate reader (excitation 530 nm, emission 590 nm) and values taken as a measure of cell growth[1].</p>
<p><b>Animal Administration</b></p>	<p>Mice[2]</p> <p>Cells (<math>3 \times 10^7</math>) are implanted into male Fox Chase Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID) mice. Administration of Doxycycline is started when tumors reach 100 mm<sup>3</sup> in volume and is performed every 48 hours up to removal of the animal from the experiment. Forty-eight hours after PTEN induction, animals are administered KU-60019 (100 mg/kg) for 5 consecutive days and measured until they reach a target 400 mm<sup>3</sup> volume. Measurements of tumor volume and body weight took place every 3 days using calipers.</p>
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>[1]. Golding SE, et al. Improved ATM kinase inhibitor KU-60019 radiosensitizes glioma cells, compromises insulin, AKT and ERK prosurvival signaling, and inhibits migration and invasion. Mol Cancer Ther. 2009 Oct;8(10):2894-902.</p> <p>[2]. McCabe N, et al. Mechanistic Rationale to Target PTEN-Deficient Tumor Cells with Inhibitors of the DNA Damage Response Kinase ATM. Cancer Res. 2015 Jun 1;75(11):2159-65.</p>