

CX-4945 sodium salt

Silmitasertib sodium salt is an orally bioavailable, highly selective and potent CK2 inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 1 nM against $CK2\alpha$ and $CK2\alpha$.

Product Description

Catalog #: XMA830, 5mg

XMA831, 10mg XMA832, 50mg

Name: CX-4945 (sodium salt)

Silmitasertib sodium salt

CAS [1309357-15-0]

Properties: MW: 371.75

C₁₉H₁₁ClN₃NaO₂

Solubility:

DMSO 50 mg/mL (134.50 mM; Need ultrasonic) H₂O: 16.67 mg/mL (44.84 mM; Need ultrasonic)

IC₅₀: $CK2\alpha$: 1 nM $CK2\alpha$ ': 1 nM

Other: CAS 1309357-15-0

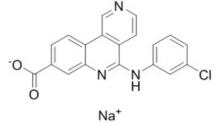
Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

4°C 2 years

In solvent -80°C 6 months

-20°C 1 month

For Research Use Only



Technical and Scientific Information

Silmitasertib sodium salt is an orally bioavailable, highly selective and potent CK2 inhibitor, with IC 50 values of 1 nM against $CK2\alpha$ and $CK2\alpha$ '.

Preparing Stock Solutions

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.6900 mL	13.4499 mL	26.8998 mL
	5 mM	0.5380 mL	2.6900 mL	5.3800 mL
	10 mM	0.2690 mL	1.3450 mL	2.6900 mL

FT-XMA830

In Vitro

Silmitasertib (CX-4945) causes cell-cycle arrest and selectively induces apoptosis in cancer cells relative to normal cells, attenuates PI3K/Akt signalingand, and the antiproliferative activity of Silmitasertib (CX-4945) is correlated with expression levels of the CK2α catalytic subunit, Attenuation of PI3K/Akt signaling ^[1]. Silmitasertib (CX-4945) with bortezomib treatment prevents leukemic cells from engaging a functional UPR in order to buffer the bortezomib-mediated proteotoxic stress in ER lumen, and decreases pro-survival ER chaperon BIP/Grp78 expression ^[2]. Silmitasertib (CX-4945) induces cytotoxicity and apoptosis, and exerts anti-proliferative effects in hematological tumors by downregulating CK2 expression and suppressing activation of CK2-mediated PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathways ^[3].

In Vivo

Silmitasertib (CX-4945) (25 or 75 mg/kg, p.o.) is well tolerated and demonstrated robust antitumor activity with concomitant reductions of the mechanism-based biomarker phospho-p21 (T145) in murine xenograft models [1].

Cell Assay

Various cell lines are seeded at a density of 3,000 cells per well 24 hours prior to treatment, in appropriate media, and then treated with indicated concentrations of Silmitasertib (CX-4945). Suspensions cells are seeded and treated on the same day. Following 4 days of incubation, Alamar Blue (20 μ L, 10% of volume per well) is added and the cells are further incubated at 37°C for 4-5 hours. Fluorescence with excitation wavelength at 530-560 nm and emission wavelength at 590 nm is measured [1].

Animal Administration

Xenografts are initiated by subcutaneous injection of BxPC-3 cells into the right hind flank region of each mouse or BT-474 cells are injected into the mammary fat pad of mice implanted with estrogen pellets. When tumors reach a designated volume of 150-200 mm³, animals are randomized and divided into groups of 9 to 10 mice per group. Silmitasertib (CX-4945) is administered by oral gavage twice daily at 25 or 75 mg/kg for 31 and 35 consecutive days for the BT-474 and BxPC-3 models, respectively. Tumor volumes and body weights are measured twice weekly. The length and width of the tumor are measured with calipers and the volume calculated using the following formula: tumor volume=(length × width²)/2.

References

- [1]. Siddiqui-Jain A, et al. CX-4945, an orally bioavailable selective inhibitor of protein kinase CK2, inhibits prosurvival and angiogenic signaling and exhibits antitumor efficacy. Cancer Res. 2010 Dec 15:70(24):10288-98.
- [2]. Buontempo F, et al. Synergistic cytotoxic effects of bortezomib and CK2 inhibitor CX-4945 in acute lymphoblastic leukemia: turning off the prosurvival
- ER chaperone BIP/Grp78 and turning on the pro-apoptotic NF-κB. Oncotarget. 2016 Jan 12;7(2):1323-40.
- [3]. Chon HJ, et al. The casein kinase 2 inhibitor, CX-4945, as an anti-cancer drug in treatment of human hematological malignancies. Front Pharmacol. 2015 Mar 31;6:70.
- [4]. Kendall JJ, et al. CK2 blockade causes MPNST cell apoptosis and promotes degradation of β -catenin. Oncotarget. 2016 Aug 16;7(33):53191-53203.

Ordering information

Catalog size quantities and prices may be found at http://www.interchim.com. Please inquire for higher quantities (availability, shipment conditions).

Please contact InterBioTech – Interchim for any other information Hotline: +33(0)4 70 03 73 06 – Interbiotech@interchim.com

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