

Product Introduction

BGJ398 (NVP-BGJ398)

BGJ398 (NVP-BGJ398) is a potent and selective **FGFR** inhibitor for FGFR1/2/3 with **IC50** of 0.9 nM/1.4 nM/1 nM, >40-fold selective for FGFR versus FGFR4 and VEGFR2, and little activity to AbI, Fyn, Kit, Lck, Lyn and Yes. Phase 2.

Technical Data:

Molecular Weight (MW):	560.48	
Formula:	C ₂₆ H ₃₁ Cl ₂ N ₇ O ₃	
Solubility (25°C)	DMSO 1 mg/mL	
* <1 mg/ml means slightly	Water <1 mg/mL	
soluble or insoluble:	Ethanol <1 mg/mL	
Purity:	>98%	
Storage:	3 years -20°C Powder	
	6 months-80°Cin DMSO	
CAS No.:	872511-34-7	

Biological Activity

BGJ398 also prevents VEGFR2 with low potency. The IC50 of BGJ398 for inhibiting VEGFR2 is 0.18 μ M. BGJ398 suppresses other kinases including ABL, FYN, KIT, LCK, LYN and YES with IC50 of 2.3 μ M, 1.9 μ M, 0.75 μ M, 0.3 μ M and 1.1 μ M, respectively. At the cellular level, BGJ398 inhibits the proliferation of the FGFR1-, FGFR2-Q, and FGFR3-dependent BaF3 cells with IC50 of 2.9 μ M, 2.0 μ M and 2 μ M, respectively. BGJ398 interferes with autophosphorylation on specific tyrosine residues including FGFR-WT,

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FGFR2-WT, FGFR3-K650E, FGFR3-S249C and FGFR4-WT with IC50 of 4.6 nM, 4.9 nM, 5 nM, 5 nM and 168 nM, respectively. BGJ398 suppresses proliferation of the cancer cells with wild-type (WT) FGFR3 overexpression such as RT112, RT4, SW780 and JMSU1 with IC50 of 5 nM, 30 nM, 32 nM and 15 nM, respectively. [1]

In this orthotopic xenograft bladder cancer model, BGJ398 induces tumor growth inhibition and stasis after oral administration for 12 consecutive days at the doses of 10 and 30 mg/kg, respectively. Interestingly, the animals that received BGJ398 exhibits either no body weight loss (10 mg/kg) or 10% body weight gain (30 mg/kg), a further indication of efficacy. RT112 tumor-bearing and female Rowett rats receive a single oral administration of the monophosphate salt of BGJ398 at the doses of 4.25 and 8.51 mg/kg. BGJ398 significantly decreases the levels of pFRS2 and pMAPK in a dose-dependent manner.

BGJ398 inhibits significantly bFGF-stimulated angiogenesis in a dose-dependent manner. However, BGJ398 does not impair VEGF-induced blood vessel formatior



References

[1] Guagnano V, et al. J Med Chem. 2011, 54(20), 7066-7083.

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