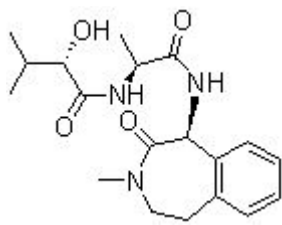


## Product Introduction

### Semagacestat (LY450139)

Semagacestat (LY450139) is a  $\gamma$ -secretase blocker for  $A\beta_{42}$ ,  $A\beta_{40}$  and  $A\beta_{38}$  with  $IC_{50}$  of 10.9 nM, 12.1 nM and 12.0 nM, also inhibits Notch signaling with  $IC_{50}$  of 14.1 nM. Phase 3.

#### Technical Data:

<b>Molecular Weight (MW):</b>	361.44	
<b>Formula:</b>	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>27</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	
<b>Solubility (25°C)</b>	DMSO 72 mg/mL	
<b>* &lt;1 mg/ml means slightly soluble or insoluble:</b>	Water <1 mg/mL	
	Ethanol 41 mg/mL	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%	
<b>Storage:</b>	3 years -20°C Powder 6 months-80°C in DMSO	
<b>CAS No.:</b>	425386-60-3	

#### Biological Activity

Semagacestat reduces the secretion of  $A\beta_{42}$ ,  $A\beta_{40}$  and  $A\beta_{38}$  from H4 human glioma cells stably overexpressing human wild-type APP into the culture medium, with  $IC_{50}$  of 10.9 nM, 12.1 nM and 12.0 nM, respectively, without affecting cell viability. Semagacestat also increases  $\beta$ -CTF in cell lysates with  $EC_{max}$  of 16.0 nM, and the increase can be unexpectedly attenuated at high concentrations. Semagacestat inhibits Notch signaling with  $IC_{50}$  of 14.1 nM, and shows minimal Notch-sparing selectivity with Notch  $IC_{50}/A\beta_{42}$   $IC_{50}$  only 1.3. [1] Semagacestat causes a concentration-dependent decrease in  $A\beta_{40}$  secreted into the

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medium with IC50 of 111 nM from murine CTX expressing endogenous murine APP, but murine A $\beta$ 42 formation in CTX is roughly 12-fold less than A $\beta$ 40 in accordance with data for neurons from wild type mice. [2]

Oral administration of Semagacestat (1 mg/kg) to 5.5-month old APP-transgenic Tg2576 mice significantly ameliorates memory deficits on spatial working memory using the Y-maze task, which disappears after 8 days subchronic dosing. LY450139 decreases hippocampal levels of both A $\beta$ 42 and A $\beta$ 40 at 10 mg/kg (22-23% reduction) and 30 mg/kg (36-41% reduction) and increases  $\beta$ -CTF at 0.3-10 mg/kg in a dose dependent manner with no inhibition on the processing of other  $\gamma$ -secretase substrates, such as Notch, N-cadherin or EphA4, in the brain, but impairs normal cognition in wild-type mice and 3-month-old Tg2576 mice failing to restore cognitive deficits in the Y-maze test. [1]

The best characterized  $\gamma$ -secretase inhibitor that has reached the clinic.

## References

[1] Mitani Y, et al. J Neurosci, 2012, 32(6), 2037-2050.

[2] Elvang AB, et al. J Neurochem, 2009, 110(5), 1377-1387.



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