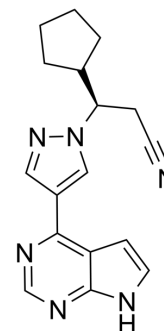


Ruxolitinib

Cat. No.:	HY-50856		
CAS No.:	941678-49-5		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₇ H ₁₈ N ₆		
Molecular Weight:	306.37		
Target:	JAK; Autophagy; Mitophagy; Apoptosis		
Pathway:	Epigenetics; JAK/STAT Signaling; Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK; Stem Cell/Wnt; Autophagy; Apoptosis		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (326.40 mM)
 H₂O : < 0.1 mg/mL (ultrasonic;warming;heat to 60°C) (insoluble)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.2640 mL	16.3201 mL	32.6403 mL
	5 mM	0.6528 mL	3.2640 mL	6.5281 mL
	10 mM	0.3264 mL	1.6320 mL	3.2640 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 0.5% Methylcellulose/saline water
Solubility: 5 mg/mL (16.32 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 5% DMAC in 0.5% methylcellulose aqueous solution
Solubility: 5 mg/mL (16.32 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.79 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.79 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.79 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.79 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Ruxolitinib (INCB18424) is a potent and selective JAK1/2 inhibitor with IC ₅₀ s of 3.3 nM and 2.8 nM in cell-free assays, and has 130-fold selectivity for JAK1/2 over JAK3 ^[1] . Ruxolitinib induces autophagy and kills tumor cells through toxic mitophagy ^[3] .			
IC₅₀ & Target	JAK2 2.8 nM (IC ₅₀)	JAK1 3.3 nM (IC ₅₀)	Tyk2 19 nM (IC ₅₀)	JAK3 428 nM (IC ₅₀)
In Vitro	Ruxolitinib potently and selectively inhibits JAK2V617F-mediated signaling and proliferation, markedly increases apoptosis in a dose dependent manner, and at 64 nM results in a doubling of cells with depolarized mitochondria in Ba/F3 cells. Ruxolitinib demonstrates remarkable potency against erythroid colony formation with IC ₅₀ of 67 nM, and inhibits proliferating of erythroid progenitors from normal donors and polycythemia vera patients with IC ₅₀ values of 407 nM and 223 nM, respectively ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.			
In Vivo	Ruxolitinib (180 mg/kg, orally, twice a day) results in survive rate of greater than 90% by day 22 and markedly reduces splenomegaly and circulating levels of inflammatory cytokines, and preferentially eliminated neoplastic cells, resulting in significantly prolonged survival without myelosuppressive or immunosuppressive effects in a JAK2V617F-driven mouse model ^[1] . In the Ruxolitinib group, the primary end point is reached in 41.9% of patients, as compared with 0.7% in the placebo group in the double-blind trial of myelofibrosis. Ruxolitinib results in maintaining of reduction in spleen volume and improvement of 50% or more in the total symptom score ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.			

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay ^[1]	Recombinant proteins are expressed using Sf21 cells and baculovirus vectors and purified with affinity chromatography. JAK kinase assays use a homogeneous time-resolved fluorescence assay with the peptide substrate (-EQEDEPEGDYFEWLE). Each enzyme reaction is carried out with Ruxolitinib or control, JAK enzyme, 500 nM peptide, adenosine triphosphate (ATP; 1mM), and 2% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) for 1 hour. The 50% inhibitory concentration (IC ₅₀) is calculated as INCB018424 concentration required for inhibition of 50% of the fluorescent signal. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
Cell Assay ^[1]	Cells are seeded at 2×10 ³ /well of white bottom 96-well plates, treated with Ruxolitinib (INCB018424) from DMSO stocks (0.2% final DMSO concentration), and incubated for 48 hours at 37°C with 5% CO ₂ . Viability is measured by cellular ATP determination using the Cell-Titer Glo luciferase reagent or viable cell counting. Values are transformed to percent inhibition relative to vehicle control, and IC ₅₀ curves are fitted according to nonlinear regression analysis of the data using PRISM GraphPad. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
Animal Administration ^[1]	Mice are fed standard rodent chow and provided with water ad libitum. Ba/F3-JAK2V617F cells (10 ⁵ per mouse) are inoculated intravenously into 6- to 8-week-old female BALB/c mice. Survival is monitored daily, and moribund mice are humanely killed and considered deceased at time of death. Treatment with vehicle (5% dimethyl acetamide, 0.5% methocellulose) or Ruxolitinib (INCB018424) begin within 24 hours of cell inoculation, twice daily by oral gavage. Hematologic parameters are measured using a Bayer Advia120 analyzed, and statistical significance is determined using Dunnett testing. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Med. 2018 Aug;24(8):1143-1150.
- Nature. 2023 Mar;615(7950):158-167.
- Nature. 2022 Sep;609(7928):785-792.
- Cell. 2021 Apr 15;184(8):2167-2182.e22.
- Cancer Discov. 2018 May;8(5):616-631.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Quintas-Cardama A, et al. Preclinical characterization of the selective JAK1/2 inhibitor INCB018424: therapeutic implications for the treatment of myeloproliferative neoplasms. Blood, 2010, 115(15), 3109-3117.
- [2]. Verstovsek S, et al. A double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of ruxolitinib for myelofibrosis. N Engl J Med, 2012, 366(9), 799-807.
- [3]. Tavallai M, et al. Rationally Repurposing Ruxolitinib (Jakafi (®)) as a Solid Tumor Therapeutic. Front Oncol. 2016 Jun 13;6:142.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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