Semagacestat

Cat. No.: HY-10009

CAS No.: 425386-60-3

Molecular Formula: $C_{19}H_{27}N_3O_4$

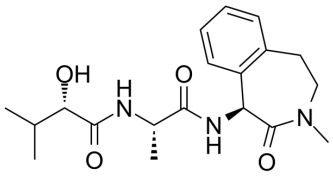
Molecular Weight: 361.44

Target: γ-secretase; Amyloid-β; Notch

Pathway: Neuronal Signaling; Stem Cell/Wnt

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	2 years
	-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (276.67 mM)

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.7667 mL	13.8336 mL	27.6671 mL
	5 mM	0.5533 mL	2.7667 mL	5.5334 mL
	10 mM	0.2767 mL	1.3834 mL	2.7667 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 3 mg/mL (8.30 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 3 mg/mL (8.30 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 3 mg/mL (8.30 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Semagacestat is a γ-secretase inhibitor, inhibits β-amyloid (Aβ42), Aβ38 and Aβ40 with IC_{50}s of 10.9, 12 and 12.1 nM, respectively; also inhibits Notch signaling with IC_{50} of 14.1 nM. Semagacestat can be used for the research of alzheimer's disease[1].

IC_{50} & Target

IC50: 10.9 nM (Aβ42), 12 nM (Aβ38), 12.1 nM (Aβ40), 14.1 nM (Notch)[1]

In Vitro	Semagacestat (LY450139) reduces the secretion of Aβ42, Aβ40, and Aβ38 in 96-well-cultured media and increases β-CTF in cell lysates as expected, although this increase is unexpectedly attenuated at high concentrations[1]. In cortical neurons (CTX), Semagacestat (LY450139) causes a concentration-dependent decrease in Aβ40 secreted into the medium with IC_{50} value 111 nM for Semagacestat. Semagacestat causes a concentration-dependent decrease in Aβ40 and A β42 secreted into the medium with an IC_{50} value of 126 and 130 nM, respectively[2]. Semagacestat (3 Mm; for 4 days) exhibits no significant cell toxicity in Huh7 cells[5]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Semagacestat (LY450139) is found to decrease both Aβ42 and Aβ40 at 10 mg/kg (22-23% reduction;p<0.01) and increase β-CTF at 0.3-10 mg/kg in a dose-dependent manner (15-162% elevation; p<0.01 at 1-10 mg/kg)[1]. The γ-secretase inhibitor, Semagacestat (LY450139), a highly potent low molecular weight compound, significantly reduces β-amyloid (Aβ) levels in cell cultures permanently over-expressing APP and in both wildtype and transgenic APP-expressing mice. Three hours following p.o. dosing of 30 mg/kg Semagacestat levels of Aβ40 are reduced by 43% (unpaired t-test, p=0.002) in the brains of wildtype C57BL/6 mice compare with vehicle treated controls. Subcutaneous administration of Semagacestat (30 mg/kg) transiently decreases the amounts of Aβ40 in the dialysate with a maximum reduction in Aβ40 levels of 80% at 3 h post-dosing (p<0.001)[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay [1]	H4 human glioma cells stably overexpressing human wild-type APP695 are maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and penicillin/streptomycin. Cells are cultured in 96- or 6-well plates overnight, and then treated with each drug (e.g., Semagacestat) at various concentrations for 24 h. Levels of Aβ1-42, Aβ1-40, and Aβ1-38 in the media are measured using separate ELISA kits. To quantify β-CTF, cells are lysed with RIPA buffer (25 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40, 1% sodium deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS; pH 7.6) containing Complete protease inhibitor mixture and applied to a human β-CTF ELISA kit at 1:20 dilution. Aliquots of the cell lysate are also used for CellTiter-Glo Luminescent Cell Viability Assay. The cell lysate from the six-well plate is subjected to Western blot analysis[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
Cell Assay [2]	Murine cortical neurons (CTX) are isolated from day 14 to 16 foetal C57BL/6 mice. Briefly, dissociated neurons are plated on 100 μg/mL poly-L-lysine coated dishes at a density of 0.25×10^6 cells/cm^2 (800000 cells/mL; 100 μL/well, 96-well plate) and cultured in Neurobasal medium supplemented with 2% B-27 supplement without antioxidants, 0.5 mM L-glutamine and 100 U/mL penicillin and 0.1 mg/mL streptomycin. Neurons are fed every third day by replacing half of the medium. The proportion of glia cells in the cultures is less than 10%, as assessed by an antibody against glia-fibrillary acidic protein. CTX are used at 6 days in vitro (DIV) after complete medium change and incubated with secretase inhibitors (e.g., Semagacestat) for 24 h. Neurons and cell medium are used at DIV 7. For detection of cell viability, the percentage of viable cells is quantified by their capacity to reduce MTT following incubation with 0.5 mg/mL MTT for 60 min. Viability is routinely measured after all in vitro pharmacological experiments[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
Animal Administration [1]	Mice[1] Female Tg2576 mice expressing human APP695 with the Swedish mutation (K670N/M671L) are used. Male transgenic mice are procured and crossbred with female B6SJLF1/J mice. To identify drug effects on cognitive function, four different experiments are conducted. The objective of Experiment 1 is to elucidate acute and subchronic drug effects on cognitive deficits in Tg2576 mice. Each drug (Semagacestat, BMS-708163, and GSM-2) is orally administered to 5.5-month-old Tg2576 mice for 8 d. Y-maze tests are conducted to evaluate spatial working memory 3 h after administration on days 1 and 8. Vehicle-treated Tg2576 mice demonstrates significantly lower spontaneous alternation rates than WT mice in the Y-maze test, suggesting deficits in spatial working memory. On day 1, 1 mg/kg Semagacestat, 1 mg/kg BMS-708163, and 0.1-0.3 mg/kg GSM-2 significantly ameliorates these cognitive deficits (acute effects). On day 8, however, the GSI effects disappear, whereas GSM-2 retained its significant effects (subchronic effects). Mice are killed immediately after the Y-maze test on day 8, when hippocampal levels of Aβ42, Aβ40, and β-CTF are determined by ELISA. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- EMBO J. 2012 May 16;31(10):2261-74.
- EMBO Mol Med. 2017 Jul;9(7):950-966.
- Cell Syst. 2018 Apr 25;6(4):424-443.e7.
- J Neurosci. 2015 Feb 11;35(6):2612-23.
- J Biol Chem. 2019 Jul 19;294(29):11276-11285.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Mitani Y, et al. Differential effects between γ-secretase inhibitors and modulators on cognitive function in amyloid precursor protein-transgenic and nontransgenic mice. J Neurosci. 2012 Feb 8;32(6):2037-50.

[2]. Elvang AB, et al. Differential effects of gamma-secretase and BACE1 inhibition on brain Abeta levels in vitro and in vivo. J Neurochem. 2009 Sep;110(5):1377-87.

[3]. Justice NJ, et al. Posttraumatic stress disorder-like induction elevates β-amyloid levels, which directly activates corticotropin-releasing factor neurons to exacerbate stress responses. J Neurosci. 2015 Feb 11;35(6):2612-23.

[4]. Portelius E, et al. Acute effect on the Aβ isoform pattern in CSF in response to γ-secretase modulator and inhibitor treatment in dogs. J Alzheimers Dis. 2010;21(3):1005-12.

[5]. Junki Hirano, et al. Characterization of SPP inhibitors suppressing propagation of HCV and protozoa. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2017 Dec12;114(50):E10782-E10791.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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