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## Product Data Sheet

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Product Name: DDR1-IN-3

Cat. No.: GC33297

**Chemical Properties**

Cas. No. 1934246-19-1

SMILES O=C(NC1=CC(C(F)(F)F)=CC(N2C=C(C)N=C2)=C1)C(C=C3)=CC4=C3[C@@H](C)CN(C4)C5=CN=CN=C5

Formula  $C_{26}H_{23}F_3N_6O$  M.Wt 492.5

Solubility Soluble in DMSO Storage Store at  $-20^{\circ}C$

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at  $37^{\circ}C$  and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below  $-20^{\circ}C$  for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.

Structure **Protocol****Cell experiment:**

Panc-1 cells are plated at low density in media in the presence or absence of controls or the indicated concentration of DDR-TRK-1 (0.016, 0.0625, 0.25, 1  $\mu M$ ). Colony formation is evaluated after 1.5-2 weeks by fixing and staining with crystal violet. The effect of DDR1-IN-3 on cell migration is determined through a 'scratch' assay. Panc-1 cells are grown to confluence in a 6 well dish. A scratch is made using a p20 pipette tip and cell migration into the wound is determined at 12, 24, 48, 60, and 72 hrs. The effect of control compounds or DDR-TRK-1 at the indicated concentrations is determined at each time point[1].

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

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### Animal experiment:

Mice[1]To induce pulmonary damage, 6- to 8-week-old sex- and age-matched wild type or slie mice (at least five animals per group) are intranasally dropped with bleomycin at 5mg/kg BW. The inhibitors (e.g., DDR-TRK-1) are dissolved in water at a concentration of 5 mg/mL and given to the mice orally by gavage twice a day. Hydroxyproline accounts for 13.4% of the total amino acids of collagen; thus its content can be used to reflect the severity of fibrosis. A commercial hydroxyproline kit is used. Briefly, fresh lung tissues are weighted and hydrolyzed to release hydroxyproline. After a series of chemical reactions, a pink color solution is formed and then subjected to measurement of absorbance at 560 nm. The hydroxyproline content of each sample is calculated by comparing with the standards[1].

### References:

[1]. Zhen Wang, et al.  
Structure-Based Design  
of  
Tetrahydroisoquinoline-  
7-carboxamides as  
Selective Discoidin  
Domain Receptor 1  
(DDR1) Inhibitors. J  
Med Chem. 2016 Jun  
23; 59(12): 5911-5916.

### Background

DDR1-IN-3 is a selective Discoidin Domain Receptor 1 (DDR1) inhibitor, with an IC50 value of 9.4 nM.

DDR1-IN-3 is a promising candidate, with an IC50 value of 9.4 nM against DDR1. DDR1-

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IN-3 also exhibits reasonable pharmacokinetic (PK) properties, with an oral bioavailability of 66.8% and a T<sub>1/2</sub> value of 1.25 h at an oral dose of 20 mg/kg in rats. However, the area under concentration-time curve (AUC) value of DDR1-IN-3 in mice is obviously higher than that in rats, suggesting its good absorption property in mice. The DDR1 inhibition of DDR1-IN-3 is further validated by determining its binding affinity with the DDR1 protein. It is shown that DDR1-IN-3 binds tightly to DDR1, with a binding constant (K<sub>d</sub>) value of 4.7 nM[1].

DDR1-IN-3 prevents these BLM-induced pathological changes in a dose-dependent manner. These results agree with the expression levels of fibrotic markers in lung tissue lysates, including fibronectin and  $\alpha$ -smooth muscle actin (SMA). Further analyses also reveal that the administration of DDR1-IN-3 cause a dose-dependent suppression in the content of hydroxyproline, a unique amino acid found in collagen. The above data collectively indicate the promising therapeutic potential of DDR1-IN-3 against the BLM-induced pulmonary fibrosis[1].

[1]. Zhen Wang, et al. Structure-Based Design of Tetrahydroisoquinoline-7-carboxamides as Selective Discoidin Domain Receptor 1 (DDR1) Inhibitors. *J Med Chem.* 2016 Jun 23; 59(12): 5911-5916.

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