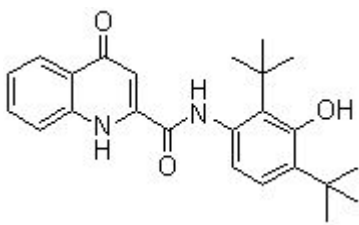


## Product Introduction

### Ivacaftor (VX-770)

Ivacaftor (VX-770) is a potentiator of CFTR targeting **G551D-CFTR** and **F508del-CFTR** with **EC50** of 100 nM and 25 nM, respectively.

#### Technical Data:

<b>Molecular Weight (MW):</b>	392.49	
<b>Formula:</b>	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>28</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
<b>Solubility (25°C)</b>	DMSO 78 mg/mL	
<b>* &lt;1 mg/ml means slightly soluble or insoluble:</b>	Water <1 mg/mL	
	Ethanol <1 mg/mL	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%	
<b>Storage:</b>	3 years -20°C Powder	
	6 months -80°C in DMSO	
<b>CAS No.:</b>	873054-44-5	

#### Biological Activity

Ivacaftor (10 μM) significantly increases the forskolin-stimulated Cl<sup>-</sup> secretion (I<sub>T</sub>) by ~4-fold with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 100 nM in the recombinant Fisher rat thyroid (FRT) cells expressing G551D gating mutation of CFTR, and by ~6-fold with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 25 nM in the recombinant cells expressing temperature-corrected F508del processing mutation of CFTR. Consistent with the increases in the forskolin-stimulated I<sub>T</sub>, Ivacaftor (10 μM) increases the open probability (P<sub>o</sub>) of G551D-, F508del-, and wild-type CFTR by ~6-fold, ~5-fold and ~2-fold, respectively, indicating that Ivacaftor acts directly on CFTR to increase its gating activity. In

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primary cultured human CF bronchial epithelia (HBE) carrying the G551D and F508del CFTR mutations, Ivacaftor (10  $\mu$ M) potently increases the forskolin-stimulated  $I_T$  by  $\sim$ 10-fold from 5% to a maximum level of 48% of that measured in non-CF HBE, with an EC50 of 236 nM displaying  $\sim$ 70-fold more potency compared with the commonly used CFTR potentiator genistein, which has an EC50 of 16  $\mu$ M. In HBE with F508del homozygous CFTR, Ivacaftor causes a significant increase in the forskolin-stimulated  $I_T$  with an EC50 of 22 nM, to a less extent from 4% to 16% of non-CF HBE compared with the effect in G551D/F508del HBE. Due to CFTR potentiation, Ivacaftor inhibits excessive ENaC-mediated  $\text{Na}^+$  and fluid absorption with an IC50 of 43 nM, and decreases the amiloride response, resulting in an increase in the surface fluid and cilia beat frequency (CBF) in G551D/F508del HBE. <sup>[1]</sup>

The first potent and orally available CFTR potentiator to enter human clinical trials.

## References

[1] Van Goor F, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2009, 106(44), 18825-18830.



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