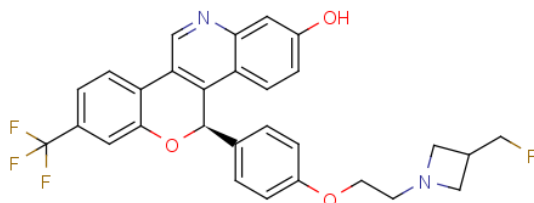


Name: Imlunestrant **Cat#:** EX-A6123

Chemical Structure:



Chemical Name	5H-[1]Benzopyrano[4,3-c]quinolin-2-ol, 5-[4-[2-[3-(fluoromethyl)-1-azetidinyl]ethoxy]phenyl]-8-(trifluoromethyl)-, (5R)-
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Molecular Weight	524.51	Storage	3 years -20°C powder
Formula	C ₂₉ H ₂₄ F ₄ N ₂ O ₃		8 months -80°C in solvent
CAS No.	2408840-26-4	Synonyms	LY3484356; LY-3484356

Solubility (25°C) *	In vitro	DMSO	Soluble
		Ethanol	N/A
		Water	N/A
	In vivo (should be freshly prepared each time)		

* <1 mg/ml means slightly soluble or insoluble.

* Please note that Selleck tests the solubility of all compounds in-house, and the actual solubility may differ slightly from published values. This is normal and is due to slight batch-to-batch variations.

Preparing Stock Solutions:

Concentration \ Mass / Volume	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Volume			
1 mM		1.9065 mL	9.5327 mL	19.0654 mL
5 mM		0.3813 mL	1.9065 mL	3.8131 mL
10 mM		0.1907 mL	0.9533 mL	1.9065 mL

*The above data is based on the product molecular weight 524.51.

Biological Activities:

Description	Imlunestrant (LY-3484356) is an orally active, potent and selective estrogen receptor degrader (SERD) with pure antagonistic properties. Imlunestrant results in sustained inhibition of ER-dependent gene transcription and cell growth. Imlunestrant can be used for the research of ER-positive (ER+) advanced breast cancer (aBC) and endometrial endometrioid cancer (EEC) ^{[1][2]} .
In Vitro	In Vitro LY3484356 shows favorable pharmacokinetic (PK) properties, including antitumor activity in ESR1 mutants ^[1] .

Target:	Estrogen Receptor/ERR
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References	<p>[1]. Komal L. Jhaveri, et al. A first-in-human phase 1a/b trial of LY3484356, an oral selective estrogen receptor (ER) degrader (SERD) in ER+ advanced breast cancer (aBC) and endometrial endometrioid cancer (EEC): Results from the EMBER study. 2021 ASCO Annual Meeting I.</p> <p>[2]. Cristina Hernando, et al. Oral Selective Estrogen Receptor Degraders (SERDs) as a Novel Breast Cancer Therapy: Present and Future from a Clinical Perspective. Int. J. Mol. Sci. 2021, 22(15), 7812.</p>
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