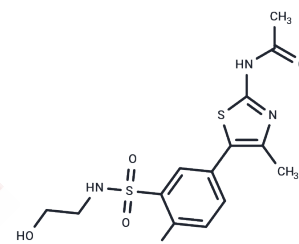


## PIK-93

## Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	593960-11-3
Formula:	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>16</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S <sub>2</sub>
Molecular Weight:	389.88
Storage:	Powder: -20°C for 3 years   In solvent: -80°C for 1 year Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.



## Biological Description

Description	PIK-93, the first potent synthetic PI4K inhibitor, exhibits an IC <sub>50</sub> of 19 nM and also inhibits PI3K $\alpha$ with an IC <sub>50</sub> of 39 nM.
Targets(IC <sub>50</sub> )	ATM/ATR, Carbonic Anhydrase, HSV, DNA-PK, mTOR, PI3K, PI4K, Virus Protease
In vivo	At concentrations ranging from 0.5 $\mu$ M to 1 $\mu$ M, PIK-93 impairs the stability of aggregates formed in differentiated HL60 cells treated with f-Met-Leu-Phe. In COS-7 cells, 250 nM of PIK-93 effectively eliminates the accumulation of the CERT-PH domain and FL-Cer in the Golgi apparatus. Additionally, in T6.11 cells, 300 nM of PIK-93 reduces Carbachol-induced translocation of TRPC6 to the plasma membrane and subsequent Ca <sup>2+</sup> entry. The same concentration of PIK-93 also significantly inhibits the conversion of [3H]-labeled serine to endogenous sphingomyelin, indicating the critical role of PI4KIII $\beta$ in the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus for ceramide transfer and sphingomyelin synthesis regulation. Research demonstrates that PIK-93 possesses antiviral capabilities, inhibiting replication of the poliovirus and hepatitis C virus with EC <sub>50</sub> values of 0.14 $\mu$ M and 1.9 $\mu$ M, respectively. PIK-93 effectively inhibits PI3K $\gamma$ and PI4KIII $\beta$ , with IC <sub>50</sub> values of 16 nM and 19 nM, respectively, and other PI3K members, including PI3K $\alpha$ , $\beta$ , and $\delta$ , with IC <sub>50</sub> values of 39 nM, 0.59 $\mu$ M, and 0.12 $\mu$ M, while showing negligible inhibition effects on other kinases at concentrations up to 10 $\mu$ M.
Kinase Assay	Assay of PI3Ks: IC <sub>50</sub> values are measured using a standard TLC assay for lipid kinase activity. Kinase reactions are performed by preparing a reaction mixture containing kinase, PIK-93 (2% DMSO final concentration), buffer (25 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 10 mM MgCl <sub>2</sub> ), and freshly sonicated phosphatidylinositol (100 $\mu$ g/ml). Reactions are initiated by the addition of ATP containing 10 $\mu$ Ci of $\gamma$ - <sup>32</sup> P-ATP to a final concentration 10 or 100 $\mu$ M, and allowed to proceed for 20 min at room temperature. For TLC analysis, reactions are then terminated by the addition of 105 $\mu$ L 1N HCl followed by 160 $\mu$ L CHCl <sub>3</sub> :MeOH (1:1). The biphasic mixture is vortexed, briefly centrifuged, and the organic phase transferred to a new tube using a gel loading pipette tip precoated with CHCl <sub>3</sub> . This extract is spotted on TLC plates and developed for 3 hours–4 hours in a 65:35 solution of n-propanol:1M acetic acid. The TLC plates are then dried, exposed to a phosphorimager screen, and quantitated. Kinase activity is typically measured at 10–12 concentrations of PIK-93 representing two-fold dilutions from the highest concentration of 100 $\mu$ M.
Cell Research	For actin staining, dHL60 cells are preincubated in suspension with PIK-93 or vehicle for 40 min, centrifuged for 5 min at 2000 rpm at room temperature in a J6-B centrifuge,

## A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

Cell Research	resuspended in mHBSS containing the respective agent at the same concentration, allowed to stick to fibronectin-covered coverslips, and subjected to stimulation with a uniform concentration of 100 nM f-Met-Leu-Phe (fMLP) for 3 min. Cells are fixed in 3.7% PFA and stained with 10 units/mL rhodamine-phalloidin for 15 min. (Only for Reference)
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### Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 39 mg/mL (100.03 mM), Sonication is recommended. ( $< 1$ mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
In vivo Formulation	10% DMSO+90% Saline: 10 mg/mL (25.65 mM), Solution. 10% DMSO+40% PEG300+5% Tween 80+45% Saline: 4 mg/mL (10.26 mM), Sonication is recommended. <i>Please add the solvents sequentially, clarifying the solution as much as possible before adding the next one. Dissolve by heating and/or sonication if necessary. Working solution is recommended to be prepared and used immediately. The formulation provided above is for reference purposes only. In vivo formulations may vary and should be modified based on specific experimental conditions.</i>

### Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.5649 mL	12.8245 mL	25.6489 mL
5 mM	0.513 mL	2.5649 mL	5.1298 mL
10 mM	0.2565 mL	1.2824 mL	2.5649 mL
50 mM	0.0513 mL	0.2565 mL	0.513 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

### Reference

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Arita M, et al. J Virol, 2011, 85(5), 2364-2372.

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