

MKC3946

Chemical Properties

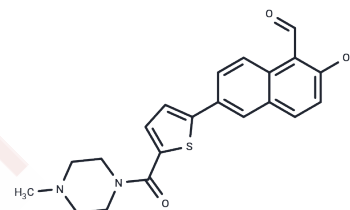
CAS No. : 1093119-54-0

Formula: C₂₁H₂₀N₂O₃S

Molecular Weight: 380.46

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	MKC3946 is an effective and soluble IRE1 α inhibitor which triggered modest growth inhibition in multiple myeloma cell lines.
Targets(IC50)	IRE1
In vitro	MKC-3946 is an IRE1 α endoribonuclease domain inhibitor that effectively obstructs the splicing of XBP1 mRNA, demonstrating cytotoxic effects against AML cells and a modest inhibition of growth in MM cells. The compound suppresses XBP1S expression induced by tunicamycin (TM) in NB4 cells and AML samples from patients, without affecting the phosphorylation of IRE1 α . Additionally, it prevents the splicing of XBP1 mRNA in response to ER stress from mutant proinsulin production and enhances the cytotoxicity of therapies like bortezomib or 17-AAG by blocking XBP1 splicing. MKC-3946 at a concentration of 10 μ M amplifies ER stress-mediated apoptosis triggered by these agents and bolsters the cytotoxic effects of ER stressors, even in the presence of bone marrow stromal cells (BMSCs) or external IL-6.
In vivo	MKC-3946 (100 mg/kg, i.p.) inhibits XBP1 splicing in an in vivo ER stress model, significantly inhibiting MM cell growth alone or with bortezomib. This compound markedly reduces MM tumor growth compared to the control group, indicating that its inhibition of XBP1 splicing is associated with decreased MM growth in vivo, both alone and in combination with bortezomib [3].
Cell Research	For each assay, the various numbers of cells (1,000 for cell proliferation and 10,000 for cell viability assays) are seeded in 96-well plates, followed by either vehicle (DMSO) or increasing concentrations of the drug. For detection of relative numbers of living cells, 10 μ L of MTT (5 mg/mL) is added to each well, placed in an incubator for four hours, followed by centrifugation (1,000 rpm, 5 min); 100 μ L of supernatant media from each well are carefully removed and 100 μ L of SDS buffer (20% in water) is added to dissolve the crystals. Results are further read on the spectrophotometer machine at 570 nm wavelength. Half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC50) is calculated using the GraphPad Prism 5. A synergy of combination of two drugs is determined using the CalcuSyn software. The extent of drug interaction between the two drugs is determined using the combination index (CI) for mutually exclusive drugs. Different CI values are obtained when solving the equation for different concentrations of drugs. A CI of 1 indicates an additive effect, whereas a CI of <1 denotes synergy. All experiments are repeated at least three times [1].

Animal Research	CB17 SCID mice (48-54 days old) are injected subcutaneously with 1×10^7 RPMI 8226 cells mixed with Matrigel on day 0, and receive treatment for 21 days starting on day 1. Mice are assigned into 4 groups (n=8): daily intraperitoneal injections of 100 mg/kg MKC-3946; intravenous injections of 0.15 mg/kg bortezomib twice a week; a combination of MKC-3946 intraperitoneally with bortezomib intravenously; and 10% HPBCD intraperitoneally with normal saline intravenously as vehicle control. Tumor volume is calculated from caliper measurements every 3 to 4 days; mice are killed when tumors reached 1.5 cm in length. Survival is evaluated from the first day of treatment until death [3].
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Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 30 mg/mL (78.85 mM), Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
In vivo Formulation	10% DMSO+90% Saline: 2 mg/mL (5.26 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	2.6284 mL	13.142 mL	26.284 mL
5 mM	0.5257 mL	2.6284 mL	5.2568 mL
10 mM	0.2628 mL	1.3142 mL	2.6284 mL
50 mM	0.0526 mL	0.2628 mL	0.5257 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

- Sun H, et al. Inhibition of IRE1 α -driven pro-survival pathways is a promising therapeutic application in acute myeloid leukemia. *Oncotarget*. 2016 Apr 5;7(14):18736-49.
- Zhang L, et al. IRE1 inhibition perturbs the unfolded protein response in a pancreatic β -cell line expressing mutant proinsulin, but does not sensitize the cells to apoptosis. *BMC Cell Biol*. 2014 Jul 10;15:29.
- Mimura N, et al. Blockade of XBP1 splicing by inhibition of IRE1 α is a promising therapeutic option in multiple myeloma. *Blood*. 2012 Jun 14;119(24):5772-81.

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