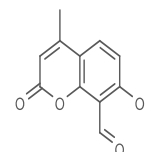


4 $\mu$ 8C

## Chemical Properties

CAS No.:	14003-96-4
Formula:	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
Molecular Weight:	204.18
Appearance:	N/A
Storage:	0-4°C for short term (days to weeks), or -20°C for long term (months).



## Biological Description

Description	4 $\mu$ 8C(IC <sub>50</sub> =76 nM) is an effective and specific IRE1 Rnase inhibitor.
Targets(IC <sub>50</sub> )	IRE1 Rnase: 76nM
In vitro	4 $\mu$ 8C blocks substrate(RIDD) access to the active site of IRE1 and selectively inactivates both Xbp1 splicing and IRE1-mediated mRNA degradation. IRE1 inhibition subsequently induces ER stress without measurable acute toxicity. [1] 4 $\mu$ 8C, as an IRE1 inhibitor, blocks IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13 production from CD4+ T cells. [2]
In vivo	4 $\mu$ 8C reverses the ER stress-dependent loss of several known RIDD targets, with an EC <sub>50</sub> of approximately 4 $\mu$ M, approximating that of inhibition of XBP1 target gene activation[1].
Kinase Assay	In Vitro IRE1 RNase and RIDD Assays: Analysis of radiolabeled Xbp1 substrate cleavage is performed as previously except that mammalian IRE1 reaction buffer is used. In vitro RIDD substrates are synthesized by in vitro transcription using the T7-MAXIscript Kit in the presence of 32P ATP or Cy5-UTP on templates isolated by RT-PCR from mouse Min6 cells (Ins2) or PCR from cloned XBP1 cDNA. The resulting products are gel purified to obtain full-length substrate. Reactions are then separated by 15% UREA-PAGE for analysis by phosphorimaging or by near-infrared imaging using the LI-COR Odyssey scanner.
Cell Research	Cells are seeded in phenol red-free cell culture medium in 96 or 24 well dishes at a density of 5 $\times$ 10 <sup>3</sup> or 5 $\times$ 10 <sup>4</sup> cells per well, respectively. Cultures are incubated for 16 h before treatment with 4 $\mu$ 8C for 24 h. Cultures are then analyzed by the addition of 200 $\mu$ M WST1 and 10 $\mu$ M phenazine metho-sulfate. After development of the reagent for 2 h at 37 $\text{deg}$ C, the hydrolyzed dye is detected by absorbance at 450 nm, after subtracting background and absorbance at 595 nm. Alternatively, cell viability is determined by staining of the adherent culture with crystal violet. Quantitation of the dye uptake is analyzed by extensive washing of the stained cells with water and solubilization of the crystal violet in methanol followed by absorbance measurements at 595 nm. (Only for Reference) Cell lines: Wild-type MEFs
Animal Research	

## Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 20.4 mg/mL (100 mM) (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
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## Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	4.898 mL	24.488 mL	48.976 mL
5 mM	0.98 mL	4.898 mL	9.795 mL
10 mM	0.49 mL	2.449 mL	4.898 mL
50 mM	0.098 mL	0.49 mL	0.98 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. The storage conditions and period of the stock solution: - 80 °C for 6 months; - 20 °C for 1 month. Please use it as soon as possible.

## Reference

1. Cross BC, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2012, 109(15), E869-878.
2. Kemp KL, et al. J Biol Chem. 2013, 288(46), 33272-33282.
3. Tufanli O, et al. Targeting IRE1 with small molecules counteracts progression of atherosclerosis. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2017 Feb 21;114(8):E1395-E1404.
4. Nam ST, et al. Suppression of IgE-mediated mast cell activation and mouse anaphylaxis via inhibition of Sykactivation by 8-formyl-7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin, 4 $\mu$ 8C. Toxicol Appl Pharmacol. 2017 Oct 1;332:25-31.

## Inhibitors · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries

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