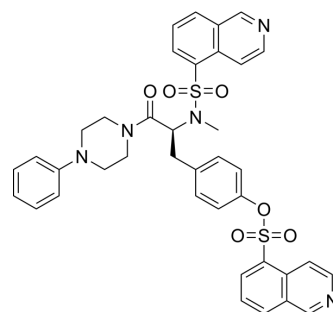


KN-62

Cat. No.:	HY-13290		
CAS No.:	127191-97-3		
Molecular Formula:	C ₃₈ H ₃₅ N ₅ O ₆ S ₂		
Molecular Weight:	721.84		
Target:	CaMK; P2X Receptor		
Pathway:	Neuronal Signaling; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	1 year
		-20°C	6 months



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (138.53 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

	Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM		1.3853 mL	6.9267 mL	13.8535 mL
	5 mM		0.2771 mL	1.3853 mL	2.7707 mL
	10 mM		0.1385 mL	0.6927 mL	1.3853 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.46 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.46 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

KN-62 is a selective and reversible inhibitor of calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (CaMK-II) with a K_i of 0.9 μM for rat brain CaMK-II. KN-62 directly binds to the calmodulin binding site of CaMK-II. KN-62 displays noncompetitive antagonism at P2X₇ receptors in HEK293 cells, with an IC₅₀ value of approximately 15 nM.

IC₅₀ & Target

P2X₇ Receptor

CaMK II
 0.9 μM (K_i)

In Vitro

KN-62 potently antagonizes ATP-stimulated Ba²⁺ influx into fura-2 loaded human lymphocytes with an IC₅₀ of 12.7 nM and complete inhibition of the flux at a concentration of 500 nM^[1].

	<p>KN-62 does not inhibit the activity of autophosphorylated Ca²⁺/CaM kinase II. KN-62 inhibits the Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent autophosphorylation of both alpha (50 kDa) and beta (60 kDa) subunits of Ca²⁺/CaM kinase II dose dependently in the presence or absence of exogenous substrate^[2].</p> <p>In human leukemic B lymphocytes, KN-62 reduces the rate of permeability increase to larger permeant cations, like ethidium, induced by Bz-ATP with an IC₅₀ of 13.1 nM^[4].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
In Vivo	<p>KN62 (5 mg/kg/day; ip; three times a week for 6 weeks) significantly reduces the liver metastatic tumor burden in five weeks old BALB/c athymic nude mice inoculated with TAMR-MCF-7 cells^[3].</p> <p>KN-62 (1 µg/site, i.c.v.) prevents the antidepressant-like behavior and antidepressant-like behaviors of ZnCl₂ (10 mg/kg, p.o.)^[5].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay ^[1]	<p>Lymphocytes (1×10⁷/mL) are cultured with [³H]-oleic acid (2-5 µCi/mL, specific activity 10 Ci/mmol) for 20-24 h in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with Gentamicin (40 µg/mL), 10% heat inactivated foetal calf serum (FCS) at 37°C to label membrane phospholipids. Labelled cells are washed twice in HEPES buffered saline followed by a final wash in either HEPES buffered saline or 150 mM KCl medium containing HEPES 10 mM, pH 7.4, bovine serum albumin (BSA) 1 g/L and D-glucose 5 mM and CaCl₂ 1 mM. Three mL aliquots containing 1.1×10⁶ lymphocytes are warmed to 37°C and incubated with or without KN-62 or KN-04 (1 nM-500 nM) for 5 min, then 900 µL aliquots are added to 100 µL butanol (final concentration 30 mM) for a further 5 min, and stimulated with 1 mM ATP for 15 min with gentle mixing in the continued presence of inhibitor or diluent. The phospholipase D reaction is terminated by addition of 1 mL of 20 mM MgCl₂ followed by centrifugation and addition of 1 mL ice cold methanol. Membrane lipids are extracted into chloroform/HCl at 4°C under N₂, and separated by silica gel thin layer chromatography (t.l.c.) with the solvent system, ethyl acetate/iso-octane/acetic acid/water (13:2:3:10, v/v) under saturating conditions. Sample spots are located by autoradiography and [³H]-phosphatidylbutanol ([³H]-PBut) spots identified by an authentic standard. [³H]-PBut and [³H]-phospholipid spots are scraped into scintillant fluid (PPO in toluene, 4 g/L) and counted in a liquid scintillation counter. The quantity of [³H]-PBut is presented as a percentage of total ³H labelled-cellular phospholipids. Phospholipase D assays are performed in triplicate^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
Cell Assay ^[4]	<p>All experiments are performed using adherent HEK293 cells stably transfected with cDNA encoding the human P2X₇ receptor. Adherent cells on 12-well polylysine-coated plates are incubated at 37°C in 1 mL physiological salt solution (125 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 1.5 mM CaCl₂, 25 mM NaHEPES (pH 7.5), 10 mM D-glucose, 1 mg/mL BSA). Antagonists (e.g., KN-62) are added from 1,000× stock solutions dissolved in DMSO. Cells are preincubated with antagonists (e.g., KN-62) for 15 min prior to stimulation for 10 min with 3 mM ATP (final concentration). Reactions are terminated by rapid aspiration of the extracellular medium in each well. The adherent cells in each well are then extracted overnight with 1 mL 10% HNO₃. K⁺ content in these nitric acid extracts is assayed by atomic absorbance spectrophotometry. Duplicate or triplicate wells are run for all test conditions in each separate experiment^[4].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
Animal Administration ^[5]	<p>Mice^[3]</p> <p>Female Swiss mice (45-55 days old, weighing 30-45 g) are used. The following drugs are used: ZnCl₂ (1 or 10 mg/kg), H-89 (1 µg/site, PKA inhibitor), KN-62 (1 µg/site, CAMKII inhibitor), chelerythrine (1 µg/site, PKC inhibitor), PD98059 (5 µg/site, MAPKK/MEK 1/2 inhibitor), U0126 (5 µg/site, MEK1/2 inhibitor), LY294002 (10 nmol/site, PI3K inhibitor), AR-A014418 (0.001 µg/site, selective GSK-3β inhibitor). ZnCl₂ is dissolved in distilled water and administered orally (p.o.). H-89, KN-62, chelerythrine, PD98059, U0126, LY294002, AR-A014418 are dissolved in saline (0.9% NaCl) at a final concentration of 1% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and administered by intracerebroventricular (i.c.v.) route. The drugs are freshly prepared before treatment and administered in a volume of 10 mL/kg body weight (p.o. route) or 5 µL/site (i.c.v. route). Control animals receive the appropriate vehicle.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Clin Transl Med. 2022 May;12(5):e849.
- Cell Syst. 2018 Apr 25;6(4):424-443.e7.
- Cell Commun Signal. 2021 Oct 11;19(1):103.
- Cell Biol Toxicol. 2021 Jul 20.
- Mol Neurobiol. 2023 Jan 30.

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- [1]. Gargett CE, et al. The isoquinoline derivative KN-62 a potent antagonist of the P2Z-receptor of human lymphocytes. Br J Pharmacol. 1997 Apr;120(8):1483-90.
- [2]. Ravi RG, et al. Potent P2X7 Receptor Antagonists: Tyrosyl Derivatives Synthesized Using a Sequential Parallel Synthetic Approach. Drug Dev Res. 2001 Oct;54(2):75-87.
- [3]. Manosso LM, et al. Antidepressant-like effect of zinc is dependent on signaling pathways implicated in BDNF modulation. Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2015 Jun 3;59:59-67.
- [4]. H Hidaka, et al. Pharmacology of protein kinase inhibitors. Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol. 1992;32:377-97.
- [5]. Miso Park, et al. Involvement of the P2X7 receptor in the migration and metastasis of tamoxifen-resistant breast cancer: effects on small extracellular vesicles production. Sci Rep. 2019 Aug 12;9(1):11587.
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