XAV-939

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-15147				
CAS No.:	284028-89-3				
Molecular Formula:	$C_{14}H_{11}F_{3}N_{2}OS$				
Molecular Weight:	312.31				
Target:	β-catenin; PARP				
Pathway:	Stem Cell/Wnt; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics				
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 : 15.62 mg/mL (50.01 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C) H ₂ O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)						
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
		1 mM	3.2019 mL	16.0097 mL	32.0195 mL		
		5 mM	0.6404 mL	3.2019 mL	6.4039 mL		
		10 mM	0.3202 mL	1.6010 mL	3.2019 mL		
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 50% PEG300 >> 50% saline Solubility: 5 mg/mL (16.01 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic						
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: 1.56 mg/mL (5.00 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic						
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: 1.56 mg/mL (5.00 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic						
	4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: 1.56 mg/mL (5.00 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic						

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

XAV-939 is a Tankyrase inhibitor. XAV-939 has inhibitory activity for TNKS1 and TNKS2 with IC₅₀ values of 5 nM and 2 nM, respectively. XAV-939 also is an enhancer of osteoblastic differentiation of hMSCs. XAV-939 can be used for the research of conditions associated with activated Wnt signaling, such as cancer, fibrotic diseases and conditions associated with low bone formation^{[1][2][3]}.

Product Data Sheet

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IC₅₀ & Target	TNKS2 2 nM (IC ₅₀)	TNKS1 5 nM (IC ₅₀)	ARTD2 479 nM (IC ₅₀)	ARTD1 5500 nM (IC ₅₀)			
In Vitro	XAV-939 has activity against TNKS1 and TNKS2 with IC ₅₀ values of 5 nM and 2 nM, respectively ^[1] . XAV-939 (0.3-30 μM; 3 or 10 days) enhances osteoblast differentiation of hBMSCs ^[2] . XAV-939 (3 μM) promotes osteoblast differentiation of hMSCs via accumulation of SH3BP2 ^[2] . XAV-939 (3 μM; 10 days) upregulates the expression of OPG and downregulates the expression of RANKL in hBMSCs during osteoblast differentiation ^[2] . XAV-939 suppresses Wnt/β-catenin signaling and promotes SFRP3 and SFRP4 expression ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Viability Assay ^[2]						
	Cell Line:	hMSC-TERT cell line					
	Concentration:	0.3, 3, and 30 μM					
	Incubation Time:	3 days					
	Result:	Showed no significant effect on proliferation at day 1, 2, and 3 at dose of 0.3 and 3 μM but inhibited hMSCs cell proliferation on day 3 at dose of 30 $\mu M.$					
	Apoptosis Analysis ^[2]						
	Cell Line:	hMSC-TERT cell line					
	Concentration:	3 μΜ					
	Incubation Time:	3 days					
	Result:	Showed a minute percentage of cell death (apoptosis and necrosis) in the XAV-939-treated hBMSC					
	RT-PCR ^[2]						
	Cell Line:	hMSC-TERT cell line					
	Concentration:	3 μΜ					
	Incubation Time:	10 days					
	Result:	Upregulated gene expression of osteoblast-associated gene markers including: ALP, COL1A1, RUNX2, and OC.					
In Vivo	XAV-939 rescues mechanical stress-induced cartilage degeneration in vivo ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.						

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nature. 2022 Jan;601(7894):600-605.
- Signal Transduct Target Ther. 2023 Feb 17;8(1):66.
- Cell Discov. 2020 Jun 9;6:35.
- Nat Metab. 2023 Jun;5(6):1014-1028.
- Sci Bull. 64 (2019) 986-997.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Mohit Narwal, et al. Discovery of tankyrase inhibiting flavones with increased potency and isoenzyme selectivity. J Med Chem. 2013 Oct 24;56(20):7880-9.

[2]. Nuha Almasoud, et al. Tankyrase inhibitor XAV-939 enhances osteoblastogenesis and mineralization of human skeletal (mesenchymal) stem cells. Sci Rep. 2020 Oct 7;10(1):16746.

[3]. Senxin Cai, et al. Mechanical stress reduces secreted frizzled-related protein expression and promotes temporomandibular joint osteoarthritis via Wnt/β-catenin signaling. Bone. 2022 Aug;161:116445.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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