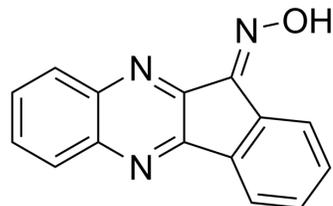


## IQ-1S free acid

Cat. No.:	HY-100233		
CAS No.:	23146-22-7		
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O		
Molecular Weight:	247.25		
Target:	JNK		
Pathway:	MAPK/ERK Pathway		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 16.67 mg/mL (67.42 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	4.0445 mL	20.2224 mL	40.4449 mL
		5 mM	0.8089 mL	4.0445 mL	8.0890 mL
10 mM		0.4044 mL	2.0222 mL	4.0445 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 1.67 mg/mL (6.75 mM); Clear solution				
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: 1.67 mg/mL (6.75 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic				
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 1.67 mg/mL (6.75 mM); Clear solution				

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	IQ-1S free acid is a prospective inhibitor of NF-κB/activating protein 1 (AP-1) activity with an IC <sub>50</sub> of 2.3±0.41 μM. IQ-1S free acid has binding affinity (K <sub>d</sub> values) in the nanomolar range for all three JNKs with K <sub>d</sub> s of 100 nM, 240 nM, and 360 nM for JNK3, JNK1, and JNK2, respectively.			
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	JNK3 100 nM (K <sub>d</sub> )	JNK1 240 nM (K <sub>d</sub> )	JNK2 360 nM (K <sub>d</sub> )	CK1δ 0.38 μM (K <sub>d</sub> )
	PI3Ky	MKNK2		

	0.47 $\mu$ M (Kd)	0.92 $\mu$ M (Kd)
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Compound IQ-1S is a potent, noncytotoxic inhibitor of pro-inflammatory cytokine [interleukin (IL)-1<math>\alpha</math>, IL-1<math>\beta</math>, IL-6, IL-10, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-<math>\alpha</math>, interferon-<math>\gamma</math>, and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor] and nitric oxide production by human and murine monocyte/macrophages. The effect of IQ-1S is evaluated on LPS-induced cytokine production in human PBMCs. Among the 12 cytokines analyzed, LPS (200 ng/mL) consistently induces five (IL-1<math>\alpha</math>, IL-1<math>\beta</math>, IL-6, IL-10, and TNF-<math>\alpha</math>) in PBMCs compared with DMSO-treated control cells. Production of all of these cytokines is significantly inhibited by 20 <math>\mu</math>M IQ-1S. Among them, TNF-<math>\alpha</math> production is inhibited completely by IQ-1 (&gt;99%), the levels of IL-1<math>\alpha</math>, IL-1<math>\beta</math>, and IL-10 are decreased by 85%, and IL-6 production is decreased by 33%<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>	
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>When mice are dosed with 12.5 and 30 mg/kg IQ-1S (The sodium salt of IQ-1S) i.p., the serum exposure of the compound is also good, with AUC<sub>0-12h</sub> values of 2.9 and 7.4 <math>\mu</math>M/h, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>	

## PROTOCOL

### Cell Assay <sup>[1]</sup>

Human PBMCs are plated in 96-well plates at a density of  $2 \times 10^5$  cells/well in culture medium supplemented with 3% (v/v) endotoxin-free FBS. PBMCs are pretreated with 20  $\mu$ M IQ-1S or DMSO for 30 min, followed by addition of 200 ng/ml LPS for 24 h. A human cytokine MultiAnalyte ELISArray Kit is used to evaluate various cytokines (IL-1 $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-2, IL-4, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-12, IL-17A, interferon (IFN)- $\gamma$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor) in supernatants of PBMCs<sup>[1]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### Animal Administration <sup>[1]</sup>

Mice<sup>[1]</sup>

For in vivo analysis, 12.5 or 30 mg/kg i.p. doses of IQ-1S (The sodium salt of IQ-1) are administered to BALB/c mice (15-20 animals/group), and the mice are sacrificed at various time points after compound administration. For quantification, a calibration curve is established using mouse serum samples spiked with known concentrations of IQ-1S (0.1-20  $\mu$ M), and a linear dependence of the peak area with IQ-1S concentration is obtained (correlation coefficient  $r=0.997$ ). The area under the serum concentration-time curve (AUC<sub>0-12h</sub>) is calculated using the linear trapezoidal method up to the last measured concentration<sup>[1]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Patent. US20180263995A1.

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## REFERENCES

[1]. Schepetkin IA, et al. Identification and characterization of a novel class of c-Jun N-terminal kinase inhibitors. Mol Pharmacol. 2012 Jun;81(6):832-45.

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

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