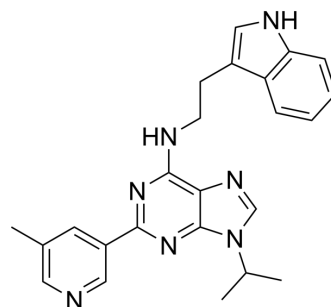


GNF351

Cat. No.:	HY-102023		
CAS No.:	1227634-69-6		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₄ H ₂₅ N ₇		
Molecular Weight:	411.5		
Target:	Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor		
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation		
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 : ≥ 125 mg/mL (303.77 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.4301 mL	12.1507 mL	24.3013 mL
	5 mM	0.4860 mL	2.4301 mL	4.8603 mL
	10 mM	0.2430 mL	1.2151 mL	2.4301 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: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.05 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
 Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.05 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

GNF351 is a full aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR) antagonist. GNF351 competes with a photoaffinity AHR ligand for binding to the AHR with an IC₅₀ of 62 nM. GNF351 is minimal toxicity in mouse or human keratinocytes^[1].

IC₅₀ & Target

IC₅₀: 62 nM (aryl hydrocarbon receptor)^[1]

In Vitro

GNF351 (500 nM, 48 hours) significantly reduces the percentage of Ki67-positive cells and cell number after treating proliferating monolayer cultures of human keratinocytes^[1].
 MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
 Cell Proliferation Assay^[1]

Cell Line:	Human primary keratinocytes
Concentration:	500 nM
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	Showed a significant reduction in the percentage of Ki67-positive cells and cell number after treating proliferating monolayer cultures of human keratinocytes for 48 hours.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2023 Mar 1;42(1):53.
- Int J Biol Macromol. 2022 Oct 1;222(Pt A):1127-1136.
- J Nutr Biochem. 2023 Oct 1:109456.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

[1]. van den Bogaard EH, et al. Genetic and pharmacological analysis identifies a physiological role for the AHR in epidermal differentiation. J Invest Dermatol. 2015 May;135(5):1320-1328.

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

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