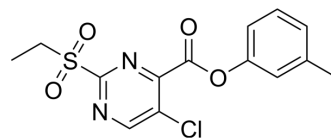


SBI-115

Cat. No.:	HY-111534		
CAS No.:	882366-16-7		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ ClN ₂ O ₄ S		
Molecular Weight:	340.78		
Target:	G protein-coupled Bile Acid Receptor 1		
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 150 mg/mL (440.17 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Concentration	Mass		
	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	2.9344 mL	14.6722 mL	29.3444 mL
5 mM	0.5869 mL	2.9344 mL	5.8689 mL
10 mM	0.2934 mL	1.4672 mL	2.9344 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: corn oil
Solubility: 5 mg/mL (14.67 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 2% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 53% saline
Solubility: 3 mg/mL (8.80 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.34 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.34 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

SBI-115 is a TGR5 (GPCR19) antagonist. SBI-115 decreases hepatic cystogenesis with polycystic liver diseases via inhibiting TGR5^[1].

In Vitro

SBI-115 (100-200 μM, 24 hours) inhibits proliferation triggered by pre-treatment of cystic cholangiocytes with Tauro lithocholic acid (TLCA) in shRNA-transfected ADPKD cholangiocytes^[1].

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

Cell Proliferation Assay^[1]

Cell Line:	shRNA-transfected ADPKD cholangiocytes
Concentration:	100, 200 μ M
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	Inhibited proliferation (by 32-48%) triggered by pre-treatment of cystic cholangiocytes with TLCA.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Commun. 2022 Oct 14;13(1):6081.
- Microbiome. 2024 Feb 5;12(1):20.
- Acta Pharm Sin B. 21 July 2021.
- Pharmacol Res. 2022 Sep 21;106459.
- NPJ Biofilms Microbiomes. 2023 Feb 8;9(1):8.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Masyuk TV, et al. TGR5 contributes to hepatic cystogenesis in rodents with polycystic liver diseases through cyclic adenosine monophosphate/Gas signaling. Hepatology. 2017 Oct; 66(4):1197-1218.

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

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