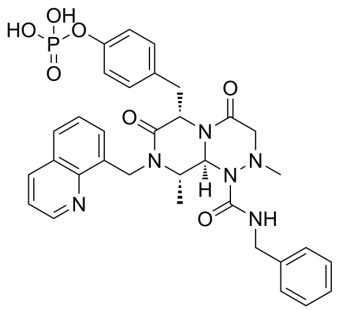
Foscenvivint

Cat. No.:	HY-112045
CAS No.:	1422253-38-0
Molecular Formula:	$C_{33}H_{35}N_6O_7P$
Molecular Weight:	658.64
Target:	Wnt
Pathway:	Stem Cell/Wnt
Storage:	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (151.83 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.5183 mL	7.5914 mL	15.1828 mL
	5 mM	0.3037 mL	1.5183 mL	3.0366 mL
	10 mM	0.1518 mL	0.7591 mL	1.5183 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.80 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.80 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.80 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

PRI-724 is a selective inhibitor of the CBP/β-catenin interaction.

IC_{50} & Target

CBP/β-catenin[1]

In Vivo

PRI-724 is phosphorylated-C-82 and is rapidly hydrolyzed to its active form C-82 in vivo. PRI-724 treatment reduces the fibrosis induced by CCl4 or BDL. C-82, an active form of PRI-724, inhibits the activation of isolated primary mouse quiescent hepatic stellate cells (HSCs) and promotes cell death in culture-activated HSCs[1].

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

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration [1]	Mice[1] Male wild-type (C57BL/6 and Balb/c) mice aged 8 to 11 weeks or 6 to 9 months are used. CCl4 administration or BDL induced liver fibrosis model is used for this study. The animals are intraperitoneally injected with or without 0.4 mg/mouse[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Syst. 2018 Apr 25;6(4):424-443.e7.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Osawa Y, et al. Inhibition of Cyclic Adenosine Monophosphate (cAMP)-response Element-binding Protein (CREB)-binding Protein (CBP)/β-Catenin Reduces Liver Fibrosis in Mice. EBioMedicine. 2015 Oct 8;2(11):1751-8.

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