OH.

6-CEPN

Cat. No.: HY-114569 CAS No.: 1054549-73-3

Molecular Formula: $C_{23}H_{18}O_{5}$ Molecular Weight: 374.39

Target: Ras; Cyclin G-associated Kinase (GAK); Autophagy

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; MAPK/ERK Pathway; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Autophagy

-20°C Storage: Powder 3 years

In solvent

4°C 2 years -80°C 6 months

-20°C 1 month

Product Data Sheet

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (267.10 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.6710 mL	13.3551 mL	26.7101 mL
	5 mM	0.5342 mL	2.6710 mL	5.3420 mL
	10 mM	0.2671 mL	1.3355 mL	2.6710 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 (6.68 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (6.68 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description 6-CEPN is a RAS inhibitor. 6-CEPN can inhibit RAS activation by binding to Icmt binding sites. 6-CEPN has anticancer activity. 6-CEPN can block cancer cells in the G1 phase. 6-CEPN can induce autophagy and necrosis of Cancer cells (Icmt:

isovalerylcysteine carboxymethyltransferase)[1].

P21^[1]. IC₅₀ & Target

In Vitro 6-CEPN (10-100 μM, 24 h) decreases cell activity in a dose-dependent manner in SW620, SW480, HCT116 and HT29 cells, and a

can resist cell proliferation^[1].

6-CEPN (10 μ M, 24 h) can block the cell cycle in G1 phase in SW620 and HCT116 cells^[1].

6-CEPN (10 μ M, 24 h) induces cell necrosis in SW620 and HCT116 cells [1].

6-CEPN (2.5-10 μ M, 24 h) induces autophagy and cell death of colon cancer cells by inhibiting RAS activation in SW620 and HCT116 cancer cells^[1].

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

Cell Cycle Analysis^[1]

Cell Cycle Analysis ^[+]			
Cell Line:	SW620, HCT116		
Concentration:	10 μΜ		
Incubation Time:	24 h		
Result:	Increased protein levels of p21 and decreased protein levels of p-Rb and cyclin D1 (P21, p-Rb, cyclin D1are cell cycle regulator associated with G1 phase).		
Cell Autophagy Assay ^[1]			
Cell Line:	SW620, HCT116		
Concentration:	2.5 μΜ, 5 μΜ, 10 μΜ		
Incubation Time:	24 h		
Result:	Resulted in the formation of red fluorescent acidic vesicular organelles and MDC-labelled particles (Key features of autophagy). Increased the level of LC3 protein expression in cells and autophagy occurred.		
Western Blot Analysis ^[1]			
Cell Line:	SW620, HCT116		
Concentration:	2.5 μΜ, 5 μΜ, 10 μΜ		
ncubation Time:	24 h		
Result:	Significantly inhibited the phosphorylation of C-raf, ERK, AKT and mTOR, while had no significant effect on the levels of total C-raf, ERK, AKT and mTOR. Inhibited RAS activation. Strongly inhibited the activity of Icmt.		
Cell Viability Assay ^[1]			
Cell Line:	SW620, HCT116		
Concentration:	10 μΜ		
ncubation Time:	24 h		
Result:	Reduced cell viability by about 60%.		

REFERENCES

[1]. Zhao Y, et al. 6-C-(E-phenylethenyl)naringenin induces cell growth inhibition and cytoprotective autophagy in colon cancer cells[J]. European journal of cancer: official journal for European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) [and] European Association for Cancer Research (EACR), 2016, 68(Null).

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 $\label{lem:caution:Product} \textbf{Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.}$

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