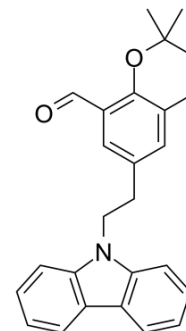


## BJE6-106

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-117800		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1564249-38-2		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>23</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	381.47		
<b>Target:</b>	PKC; Apoptosis		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Epigenetics; TGF-beta/Smad; Apoptosis		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 50 mg/mL (131.07 mM; Need ultrasonic)  
 H<sub>2</sub>O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.6214 mL	13.1072 mL	26.2144 mL
	5 mM	0.5243 mL	2.6214 mL	5.2429 mL
	10 mM	0.2621 mL	1.3107 mL	2.6214 mL

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

#### In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
 Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (6.55 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.55 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

BJE6-106 (B106) is a potent, selective 3<sup>rd</sup> generation PKCδ inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.05 μM and targets selectivity over classical PKC isozyme PKCα (IC<sub>50</sub>=50 μM). BJE6-106 (B106) induces caspase-dependent apoptosis. BJE6-106 (B106) possesses tumor-specific effect.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

PKCδ 0.05 μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	PKCα 50 μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )
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#### In Vitro

BJE6-106 (B106) (0.2 μM, 0.5 μM; 24-72 hours) suppresses cell survival in melanoma cell lines with NRAS mutations<sup>[1]</sup>.  
 BJE6-106 (B106) (0.2 μM, 0.5 μM; 6-24 hours) triggers caspase-dependent apoptosis, increases the activity of caspase 3/7, the

effect of B106 is greater than rottlerin (10-fold) in SBcl2 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.

BJE6-106 (B106) (0.5  $\mu$ M; 2-10 hours) activates the MKK4-JNK-H2AX Pathway by inducing MKK4, JNK and H2AX activation at different times in SBcl2 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

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

Cell Line:	Melanoma cell lines with NRAS mutations: SBcl2, FM6, SKMEL2, WM1366, WM1361A, and WM852 cells
Concentration:	0.2 $\mu$ M, 0.5 $\mu$ M
Incubation Time:	24 hours, 48 hours, or 72 hours
Result:	Inhibited cell survival in melanoma cell lines.

#### Apoptosis Analysis<sup>[1]</sup>

Cell Line:	SBcl2 cells
Concentration:	0.2 $\mu$ M, 0.5 $\mu$ M
Incubation Time:	6 hours, 12 hours, or 24 hours
Result:	Induced caspase 3/7 activation.

#### Western Blot Analysis<sup>[1]</sup>

Cell Line:	SBcl2 cells
Concentration:	0.2 $\mu$ M, 0.5 $\mu$ M
Incubation Time:	2 hours, 5 hours, 10 hours
Result:	Increased phosphorylation of MKK4, JNK and H2AX.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Takashima A, et al. Protein kinase C $\delta$  is a therapeutic target in malignant melanoma with NRAS mutation. ACS Chem Biol. 2014 Apr 18;9(4):1003-14.

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

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