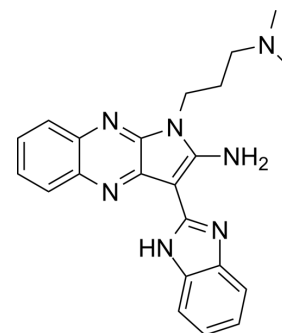


INI-43

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------|----------|
| Cat. No.: | HY-121607 | | |
| CAS No.: | 881046-01-1 | | |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₂₂ H ₂₃ N ₇ | | |
| Molecular Weight: | 385.46 | | |
| Target: | AP-1; Apoptosis | | |
| Pathway: | Immunology/Inflammation; Apoptosis | | |
| 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 : 10 mg/mL (25.94 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

| Concentration | Mass | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
| 1 mM | 2.5943 mL | 12.9715 mL | 25.9430 mL |
| 5 mM | 0.5189 mL | 2.5943 mL | 5.1886 mL |
| 10 mM | 0.2594 mL | 1.2972 mL | 2.5943 mL |

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

INI-43 is an inhibitor of Kpnβ1, interfering with the nuclear localization of Kpnβ1 and known Kpnβ1 cargo proteins, NFAT, NFκB, AP-1, and NFY. INI-43 can inhibit the proliferation of cancer cells, cause G₂-M cell cycle arrest in cancer cells, and induce the intrinsic apoptosis pathway^{[1][2][3]}.

In Vitro

INI-43 (5 μM, 2h) pretreatment in HeLa and SiHa cell lines of cervical cancer can effectively reduce the nuclear accumulation and activity of NFκB, resulting in decreased expression of cyclin D1, c-Myc and XIAP, and impaired DNA repair ability. Make cells more sensitive to Cisplatin^[2].

INI-43 (10, 15 μmol/L, 1.5, 3h) interferes with the entry of Kpnβ1, NFAT, p65 and NFY into the nucleus and induces apoptosis in HeLa cells. The IC₅₀ value of INI-43 against HeLa cells is 9.3 μmol/L^[3].

INI-43 (5, 10 μmol/L, 5 days) has different sensitivity to cancer cell lines (cervical and esophageal cancer) and non-cancer lines (DMB and FG0), and INI-43 can kill cancer cells and has no effect on non-cancer cells^[3].

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

Cell Proliferation Assay^[3]

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Cell Line: | CaSki, HeLa, Kyse30, WHCO6, DMB and FG0 cells |
| Concentration: | 5, 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ |
| Incubation Time: | 5 days |
| Result: | At a concentration of 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, in less than 24 hours, the activity of cancer cells was significantly reduced, and within 48 to 72 hours, the cells were completely dead. |

Western Blot Analysis^[3]

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Cell Line: | HeLa cells |
| Concentration: | 10, 15 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ |
| Incubation Time: | 1.5, 3h |
| Result: | Prevented NFY from entering the nucleus. Cytochrome C levels in mitochondria decreased, activating endogenous apoptotic pathways, and caspase-3/7 activity significantly increased. |

Western Blot Analysis^[2]

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Cell Line: | HeLa and SiHa cells |
| Concentration: | 5 μM |
| Incubation Time: | 2h |
| Result: | Has a synergistic effect with Cisplatin, can inhibit Kpn β 1, increase the stability of p53, reduce the nuclear localization of NF κ B and its target expression in SiHa cells after Cisplatin treatment, and enhance the DNA damage after Cisplatin treatment. |

Immunofluorescence^[3]

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Cell Line: | HeLa cells |
| Concentration: | 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ |
| Incubation Time: | 1.5, 3h |
| Result: | Prevented p65 from entering the nucleus. |

In Vivo

INI-43 has good metabolic stability with a degradation half-life of more than 100 minutes and a maximum tolerable dose (MTD) of 50 mg/kg^[3].

INI-43 (50 mg/kg, intrabitoneal injection, once every 2-3 days, for 3 to 4 weeks) can inhibit tumor growth in mouse tumor xenotransplantation model^[3].

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

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Animal Model: | WHCO6 esophageal cancer or CaSki cervical cancer cells mouse xenografts models ^[3] |
| Dosage: | 50 mg/kg |
| Administration: | Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.) |
| Result: | Significantly inhibited the growth of esophageal and neck tumors. |

REFERENCES

- [1]. F J Stanfield, et al. The antiviral activity of caprochlorone. Proc Soc Exp Biol Med. 1967 May;125(1):297-303.
- [2]. Chi RA, et al. Inhibition of Kpn β 1 mediated nuclear import enhances cisplatin chemosensitivity in cervical cancer. BMC Cancer. 2021 Feb 2;21(1):106.
- [3]. van der Watt PJ, et al. Targeting the Nuclear Import Receptor Kpn β 1 as an Anticancer Therapeutic. Mol Cancer Ther. 2016 Apr;15(4):560-73.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA