**Proteins** 

# K6PC-5

Cat. No.: HY-124042 CAS No.: 756875-51-1 Molecular Formula: C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>37</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> Molecular Weight: 343.5

Target: SphK; Filovirus

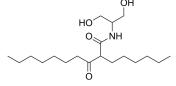
Pathway: Immunology/Inflammation; Anti-infection

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

> 4°C 2 years

-80°C In solvent 6 months

> -20°C 1 month



**Product** Data Sheet

## **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (291.12 mM; Need ultrasonic)

| Preparing<br>Stock Solutions | Solvent Mass<br>Concentration | 1 mg      | 5 mg       | 10 mg      |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
|                              | 1 mM                          | 2.9112 mL | 14.5560 mL | 29.1121 mL |
|                              | 5 mM                          | 0.5822 mL | 2.9112 mL  | 5.8224 mL  |
|                              | 10 mM                         | 0.2911 mL | 1.4556 mL  | 2.9112 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 (7.28 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.28 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.28 mM); Clear solution

# **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description K6PC-5, a ceramide derivative, is a sphingosine kinase 1(SPHK1) activator and elicites a rapid transient increase in intracellular calcium levels. K6PC-5 has the potential for skin diseases involving abnormal keratinocyte, and

neurodegeneration and virus infection research<sup>[1][2][3]</sup>.

IC<sub>50</sub> & Target SphK1

In Vitro K6PC-5 (1-10 μM; 24 h) increases the involucrin and loricrin levels in a dose-dependent manner in normal human epidermal keratinocytes (NHEKs). K6PC-5 promotes differentiation and proliferation of keratinocytes via intracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  signaling. In addition, K6PC-5 stimulates the phosphorylation of p42/44 extracellular signal-regulated kinase and c-Jun N-terminal kinase<sup>[1]</sup>.

K6PC-5 (1-10 μM; 24 h) promotes fibroblasts proliferation and collagen synthesis in human fibroblasts. K6PC-5 induces intracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  concentration ( $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ ) oscillations in human fibroblasts<sup>[2]</sup>.

K6PC-5 (10, 25, and 50 μM; 48 h) significantly attenuates EBOV-induced infection in EBOV-infected EA.hy926 cells. K6PC-5 significantly reduces the virus titers in supernatants of infected cells and strikingly decreased the amount of VP40 in a concentration-dependent manner<sup>[3]</sup>.

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

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

| Cell Line:       | Normal human epidermal keratinocytes (NHEKs)                             |  |
|------------------|--|--|
| Concentration:   | 1 μΜ, 5 μΜ, 10 μΜ  |  |
| Incubation Time: | 24 h   |  |
| Result:          | Increased the involucrin and loricrin levels in a dose-dependent manner. |  |

#### Cell Proliferation Assay<sup>[2]</sup>

| Cell Line:       | Human fibroblasts  |  |
|------------------|--|--|
| Concentration:   | 1 μΜ, 5 μΜ, 10 μΜ  |  |
| Incubation Time: | 24 h   |  |
| Result:          | Promoted fibroblast proliferation and procollagen production in human fibroblasts significantly. |  |

#### In Vivo

In intrinsically aged hairless mice (56 weeks old), 1% K6PC-5 is applied topically for 2 weeks. This K6PC-5 treatment significantly increases both the number of dermal fibroblasts and collagen production. As a consequence, dermal thickness also increased significantly<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

| Animal Model:   | Intrinsically aged hairless mice (56 weeks old) <sup>[2]</sup>                                    |  |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Dosage:         | 1% (vehicle (PEG:EtOH = 7:3))   |  |
| Administration: | Topical application; twice daily for 2 weeks  |  |
| Result:         | Enhanced fibroblast proliferation, collagen production, and eventually increased derma thickness. |  |

#### **REFERENCES**

- [1]. Kwon YB, et al. Novel synthetic ceramide derivatives increase intracellular calcium levels and promote epidermal keratinocyte differentiation. J Lipid Res. 2007 Sep;48(9):1936-43.
- [2]. Jong-Kyung Youm, et al. K6PC-5, a sphingosine kinase activator, induces anti-aging effects in intrinsically aged skin through intracellular Ca2+ signaling. J Dermatol Sci. 2008 Aug;51(2):89-102.
- [3]. Imre G, et al. The sphingosine kinase 1 activator, K6PC-5, attenuates Ebola virus infection. iScience. 2021 Mar 5;24(4):102266.

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

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