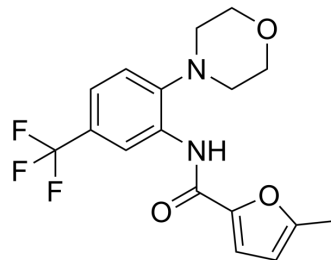


## SPHINX

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-132126		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	848057-98-7		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>17</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	354.32		
<b>Target:</b>	SRPK		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage		
<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 (141.12 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Concentration	Mass		
	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
<b>1 mM</b>	2.8223 mL	14.1115 mL	28.2231 mL
<b>5 mM</b>	0.5645 mL	2.8223 mL	5.6446 mL
<b>10 mM</b>	0.2822 mL	1.4112 mL	2.8223 mL

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

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

SPHINX is a selective SRPK1 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.58 μM. SPHINX effectively reduces Choroidal Neovascularization (CNV) in vivo. SPHINX can be used for the research of (age-related macular degeneration) AMD<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

IC<sub>50</sub>: 0.58 μM (SRPK1)<sup>[1]</sup>

#### In Vitro

SPHINX (10 μM; 2 h) affects EGF-induced phosphorylation of SRSF1 and SRSF2<sup>[1]</sup>.

SPHINX (5 μM; 24 h) reduces the expression of VEGF165 relative to GAPDH control either in primary RPE and ARPE-19 cell lines<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

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

Cell Line: ARPE-19 cell line

Concentration: 10 μM

	Incubation Time:	2 hours
	Result:	Blocked EGF-induced phosphorylation of SRSF1 and SRSF2.
<b>In Vivo</b>	SPHINX (10 ng; i.o. on laser photocoagulation day 0 and day 7) affects neovascular growth in vivo <sup>[1]</sup> . SPHINX (25 ng; i.o. on laser photocoagulation day 0 and day 7) affects the CNV area in CNV rats <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
	Animal Model:	C57/B6 mice with laser-induced CNV <sup>[1]</sup>
	Dosage:	10 ng
	Administration:	Intraocular injection; 10 ng on laser photocoagulation day 0 and day 7
	Result:	Significantly reduced neovascular growth compared with saline-injected controls.
	Animal Model:	Norway Brown rats with laser-induced choroidal neovascularization <sup>[1]</sup>
	Dosage:	25 ng (10 ng/uL)
	Administration:	Intraocular injection; 25 ng (10 ng/uL) on laser photocoagulation day 0 and day 7
	Result:	Significantly reduced the CNV area compared with saline injected controls.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Gammons MV, et al. Topical antiangiogenic SRPK1 inhibitors reduce choroidal neovascularization in rodent models of exudative AMD. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2013 Sep 5;54(9):6052-62.

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

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