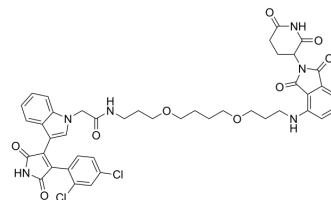


## PROTAC GSK-3β Degradar-1

Cat. No.:	HY-149845
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>43</sub> H <sub>42</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>9</sub>
Molecular Weight:	857.73
Target:	GSK-3; PROTACs
Pathway:	PI3K/Akt/mTOR; Stem Cell/Wnt; PROTAC
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	PROTAC GSK-3β Degradar-1 (compound 1) is a degrader targets GSK-3β degradation with an IC <sub>50</sub> value of 833 nM. PROTAC GSK-3β Degradar-1 contains SB-216763 (a GSK-3β inhibitor), a PEG linker and a CRBN (E3 ligase liand). PROTAC GSK-3β Degradar-1 reduces the neurotoxicity induced by Aβ <sub>25-35</sub> peptide and CuSO <sub>4</sub> . PROTAC GSK-3β Degradar-1 can be used to research in Alzheimer's disease <sup>[1]</sup> .												
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	GSK-3β 833 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )												
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>PROTAC GSK-3β Degradar-1 (1.25-40 μM, 24 h) exhibits low cytotoxicity at low doses, exhibits cytotoxicity exceeds 20 μM in SH-SY5Y<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>PROTAC GSK-3β Degradar-1 (1 μM, 24 h) counteracts the neurotoxicity induced by CuSO<sub>4</sub> (150 μM) in SH-SY5Y<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>PROTAC GSK-3β Degradar-1 (0.5-1 μM, 2 h) reduces the neurotoxicity induced by Aβ<sub>25-35</sub> peptide, in a dose-dependent manner in SH-SY5Y<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>PROTAC GSK-3β Degradar-1 (0.5-10 μM, 48 h) reduces GSK-3β protein levels in a dose-dependent manner in SH-SY5Y, with a DC<sub>50</sub> value of 6.22 μM<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>PROTAC GSK-3β Degradar-1 (10 μM, 24 h) degrades GSK-3β protein involves UPS in SH-SY5Y<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>SH-SY5Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0.5 μM, 1 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>2 h, 24 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Counteracted the neurotoxicity induced by CuSO<sub>4</sub> at 1 μM for 24 h. Reduced the neurotoxicity induced by Aβ<sub>25-35</sub> peptide in a dose-dependent manner for 2 h.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Western Blot Analysis<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>SH-SY5Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0.5 μM, 1 μM, 5 μM, 10 μM</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	SH-SY5Y	Concentration:	0.5 μM, 1 μM	Incubation Time:	2 h, 24 h	Result:	Counteracted the neurotoxicity induced by CuSO <sub>4</sub> at 1 μM for 24 h. Reduced the neurotoxicity induced by Aβ <sub>25-35</sub> peptide in a dose-dependent manner for 2 h.	Cell Line:	SH-SY5Y	Concentration:	0.5 μM, 1 μM, 5 μM, 10 μM
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Cell Line:	SH-SY5Y												
Concentration:	0.5 μM, 1 μM, 5 μM, 10 μM												

Incubation Time:	48 h
Result:	Decreased GSK-3 $\beta$ protein levels in a dose-dependent manner, with a DC <sub>50</sub> value of 6.22 $\mu$ M.
Western Blot Analysis <sup>[1]</sup>	
Cell Line:	SH-SY5Y
Concentration:	10 $\mu$ M
Incubation Time:	24 h
Result:	Had no effect on the total GSK-3 $\beta$ protein level in the presence of lactacystin at a concentration of 5 $\mu$ M.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Guardigni M, et al. PROTAC-Induced Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3 $\beta$  Degradation as a Potential Therapeutic Strategy for Alzheimer's Disease. ACS Chem Neurosci. 2023 Jun 7;14(11):1963-1970.

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

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