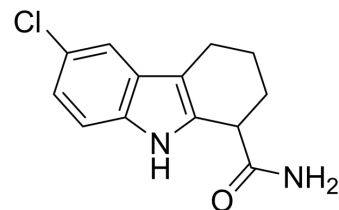


Selisistat

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------|---------|
| Cat. No.: | HY-15452 | | |
| CAS No.: | 49843-98-3 | | |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₁₃ H ₁₃ ClN ₂ O | | |
| Molecular Weight: | 248.71 | | |
| Target: | Sirtuin | | |
| Pathway: | Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics | | |
| Storage: | Powder | -20°C | 3 years |
| | | 4°C | 2 years |
| | In solvent | -80°C | 2 years |
| | | -20°C | 1 year |



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (402.07 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent | | Mass | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Concentration | | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
| | 1 mM | | 4.0207 mL | 20.1037 mL | 40.2075 mL |
| | 5 mM | | 0.8041 mL | 4.0207 mL | 8.0415 mL |
| | 10 mM | | 0.4021 mL | 2.0104 mL | 4.0207 mL |

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 50% PEG300 >> 50% saline
 Solubility: 10 mg/mL (40.21 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.05 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.05 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.05 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Selisistat (EX-527) is a potent and selective SirT1 (Sir2 in *Drosophila melanogaster*) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 123 nM for SirT1. Selisistat alleviates pathology in multiple animal and cell models of Huntington's disease^{[1][2]}.

IC₅₀ & Target

IC₅₀: 123 nM (SirT1)^[2]

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| In Vitro | Selisistat (1-10 μ M) inhibits the deacetylation activity of both human SirT1 and Drosophila Sir2 in transfected cells ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |
| In Vivo | Selisistat (5 and 20 mg/kg, PO, daily; transgenic R6/2 mice beginning at 4.5 weeks of age to death) is protective in the R6/2 mouse model of Huntington's disease (HD) ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |

PROTOCOL

| | |
|---|---|
| Cell Assay ^[2] | The immortal mouse macrophage cell line RAW264.7 are used. Cells are seeded in 96-well dishes at a density of 3×10^3 cells/cm ² and treated with high glucose at the concentrations of 5.6, 11.1, 25 and 30 mM, alone or with SRT1720 (1 μ M) or Selisistat (10 μ M) for 24 h. The stock solution of SRT1720 or Selisistat is prepared by dissolving each of them (in powder form) respectively in DMSO yielding a concentration of 100 μ M and then stored at -80°C. MTT solution (0.5 mg/mL) is then added to each well and cells are incubated for 4 h at 37°C in a 5% CO ₂ incubator. Subsequently, the supernatant is removed, the formation of formazan is solubilized with DMSO and measured at 540 nm with a Bio-Rad Model 680 Plate Reader ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |
| Animal Administration ^[3] | Mice ^[3] Mice are injected with Resveratrol (RSV) 30mg/kg (4 mL/kg) or equivalent volume of DMSO (Vehicle) (4 mL/kg) intraperitoneally 18 hours pre-sepsis. This dose of RSV in mice is as per documented literature. In one group of mice, RSV pre-treated mice receive Selisistat (10 mg/kg intraperitoneally; 4mL/kg, Vehicle: DMSO) within 10 minutes of cecal ligation and puncture. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Immunol. 2022 Aug;23(8):1193-1207.
- Cell Metab. 2024 Jun 18;S1550-4131(24)00189-X.
- Cell Metab. 2021 Jan 5;33(1):110-127.e5.
- Mol Cell. 2020 Jul 16;79(2):304-319.e7.
- Acta Pharm Sin B. 27 August 2022.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Smith MR, et al. A potent and selective Sirtuin 1 inhibitor alleviates pathology in multiple animal and cell models of Huntington's disease. Hum Mol Genet. 2014;23(11):2995-3007.

[2]. Napper AD, et al. Discovery of indoles as potent and selective inhibitors of the deacetylase SIRT1 [published correction appears in J Med Chem. 2007 Mar 8;50(5):1086]. J Med Chem. 2005;48(25):8045-8054.

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