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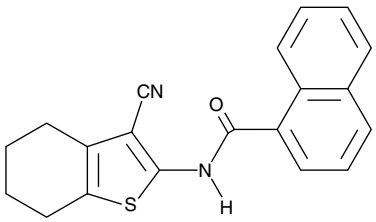
Product Information

JNK Inhibitor IX

Item No. 15624

CAS Registry No.: 312917-14-9
Formal Name: N-(3-cyano-4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thien-2-yl)-1-naphthalenecarboxamide
Synonyms: c-Jun N-terminal Kinase Inhibitor IX, TCS JNK 5a
MF: $C_{20}H_{16}N_2OS$
FW: 332.4
Purity: ≥98%
Stability: ≥2 years at room temperature
Supplied as: A crystalline solid
UV/Vis.: λ_{max}: 218, 316 nm



Laboratory Procedures

For long term storage, we suggest that JNK inhibitor IX be stored as supplied at room temperature. It should be stable for at least two years.

A stock solution may be made by dissolving the JNK inhibitor IX in the solvent of choice. JNK inhibitor IX is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide, which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of JNK inhibitor IX in these solvents is approximately 30 mg/ml.

JNK inhibitor IX is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, JNK inhibitor IX should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. JNK inhibitor IX has a solubility of approximately 0.25 mg/ml in a 1:2 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

c-Jun N-terminal kinases (JNKs) are MAP kinase family members that become highly activated after cells are exposed to stress conditions and are poorly activated by exposure to growth factors or mitogens.[1] They have been implicated in neurodegeneration, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammation, cancer, and diabetes. JNK1 and JNK2 are widely expressed throughout the body whereas JNK3 is predominantly distributed in the brain. JNK Inhibitor IX is a thienylnaphthamide compound that targets the ATP binding site of JNK2 and JNK3, disrupting activity with pIC_{50} values of 6.5 and 6.7, respectively.[2] It demonstrates little activity against JNK1, p38α, and a panel of more than 30 other kinases (pIC_{50} < 5.0).[2]

References

1. Cowan, K.J. and Storey, K.B. Mitogen-activated protein kinases: New signaling pathways functioning in cellular responses to environmental stress. *J. Exp. Biol.* **206**, 1107-1115 (2003).
2. Angell, R.M., Atkinson, F.L., Brown, M.J., *et al.* N-(3-Cyano-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1-benzothien-2-yl)amides as potent, selective, inhibitors of JNK2 and JNK3. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **17(5)**, 1296-1301 (2007).

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