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# Produktinformation

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## Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

## Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand


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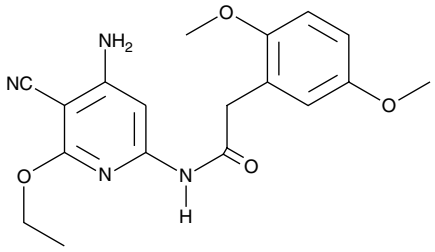
# Product Information

## JNK Inhibitor VIII

*Item No. 15946*

**CAS Registry No.:** 894804-07-0
**Formal Name:** N-(4-amino-5-cyano-6-ethoxy-2-pyridinyl)-2,5-dimethoxy-benzeneacetamide
**Synonym:** c-Jun N-terminal Kinase Inhibitor VIII
**MF:** $C_{18}H_{20}N_4O_4$
**FW:** 356.4
**Purity:** ≥98%
**Stability:** ≥2 years at -20°C
**Supplied as:** A crystalline solid
**UV/Vis.:** $\lambda_{max}$: 230, 274 nm




### Laboratory Procedures

For long term storage, we suggest that JNK inhibitor VIII be stored as supplied at -20°C. It should be stable for at least two years.

JNK inhibitor VIII is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the JNK inhibitor VIII in the solvent of choice. JNK inhibitor VIII is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide, which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of JNK inhibitor VIII in these solvents is approximately 10 mg/ml.

JNK inhibitor VIII is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, JNK inhibitor VIII should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. JNK inhibitor VIII has a solubility of approximately 0.3 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 amino 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 VIII is an aminopyridine compound that inhibits JNK1, JNK2, and JNK3 with $K_i$ values of 2, 4, and 52 nM, respectively.[2] It has been reported to inhibit the phosphorylation of the JNK substrate c-Jun in HepG2 cells ($EC_{50}$ = 920 nM) without affecting the expression of IL-6, IL-8, or COX-2.[3]

### 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. Szczepankiewicz, B.G., Kosogof, C., Nelson, L.T., *et al.* Aminopyridine-based c-Jun N-terminal kinase inhibitors with cellular activity and minimal cross-kinase activity. *J. Med. Chem.* **49(12)**, 3563-3580 (2006).
3. Turpeinen, T., Nieminen, R., Moilanen, E., *et al.* Mitogen-activated protein kinase phosphatase-1 negatively regulates the expression of interleukin-6, interleukin-8, and cyclooxygenase-2 in A549 human lung epithelial cells. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **333(1)**, 310-318 (2010).


### Related Products

For a list of related products please visit: www.caymanchem.com/catalog/15946

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