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Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

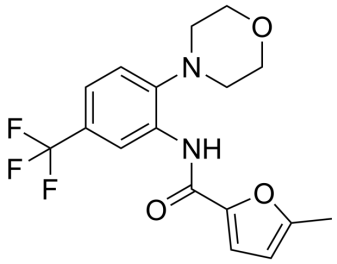
mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic

SPHINX

Cat. No.:	HY-132126
CAS No.:	848057-98-7
Molecular Formula:	$C_{17}H_{17}F_3N_2O_3$
Molecular Weight:	354.32
Target:	SRPK
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage
Storage:	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)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.8223 mL	14.1115 mL	28.2231 mL
	5 mM	0.5645 mL	2.8223 mL	5.6446 mL
	10 mM	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_{50} value of 0.58 μM. SPHINX effectively reduces Choroidal Neovascularization (CNV) in vivo. SPHINX can be used for the research of (age-related macular degenaration) AMD[1].

IC_{50} & Target

IC50: 0.58 μM (SRPK1)[1]

In Vitro

SPHINX (10 μM; 2 h) affects EGF-induced phosphorylation of SRSF1 and SRSF2[1].
SPHINX (5 μM; 24 h) reduces the expression of VEGF165 relative to GAPDH control either in primary RPE and ARPE-19 cell lines[1].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Western Blot Analysis[1]

Cell Line:	ARPE-19 cell line
Concentration:	10 μM

Incubation Time:	2 hours
Result:	Blocked EGF-induced phosphorylation of SRSF1 and SRSF2.

In Vivo

SPHINX (10 ng; i.o. on laser photocoagulation day 0 and day 7) affects neovascular growth in vivo[1].
SPHINX (25 ng; i.o. on laser photocoagulation day 0 and day 7) affects the CNV area in CNV rats[1].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	C57/B6 mice with laser-induced CNV[1]
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[1]
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.

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