

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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## Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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### 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 in



# Inhibitors



## **Syrosingopine**

Cat. No.: HY-N4115 CAS No.: 84-36-6 Molecular Formula:  $C_{35}H_{42}N_2O_{11}$ 

Molecular Weight: 666.71

Target: Monocarboxylate Transporter Pathway: Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel

Storage: 4°C, protect from light

\* In solvent: -80°C, 2 years; -20°C, 1 year (protect from light)

**Product** Data Sheet

#### **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

DMSO: 62.5 mg/mL (93.74 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.4999 mL	7.4995 mL	14.9990 mL
	5 mM	0.3000 mL	1.4999 mL	2.9998 mL
	10 mM	0.1500 mL	0.7500 mL	1.4999 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (3.12 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (3.12 mM); Clear solution

#### **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description	Syrosingopine (Su 3118) is an orally active lactate transporters (MCT1/MCT4) dual inhibitor, which can reduce glycolysis and induce synthetic lethality in cancer cells when combine with metformin. Syrosingopine shows anti-hypertensive activity by depleting peripheral stores of norepinephrine $^{[1][2]}$ .	
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	MCT1	MCT4
In Vitro	Syrosingopine (10 $\mu$ M; 1, 3, 4 hours) causes accumulation of intracellular lactate after 1 hour and peaks at 4 hours, which lead to intracellular acidification in HeLa cells <sup>[1]</sup> . Syrosingopine (10 $\mu$ M; 1, 2 hours) slows lactate efflux by inhibiting MCT4 and MCT1 in MCT1-KO and MCT4-KO HAP1 cells, respectively <sup>[1]</sup> . Syrosingopine (10-100 $\mu$ M)-metformin combination induces synthetic lethality by inhibiting transport of lactate in HAP1	

MCT1-KO  $cells^{[1]}$ .

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Viability Assay<sup>[1]</sup>

Cell Line:	HeLa, MCT1-KO, MCT4-KO HAP1, HAP1 MCT1-KO		
Concentration:	10 μΜ		
Incubation Time:	1, 2, 3, 4 hours		
Result:	Caused intracellular lactate accumulation and acidification. Slowed lactate efflux by inhibiting MCT4 and MCT1. Induced synthetic lethality by inhibiting transport of lactate when combined with metformin.		

#### In Vivo

Syrosingopine (5 mg/kg; s.c.; once) shows anti-hypertensive activity which as low as the result after ganglionic blockade by depleting peripheral stores of norepinephrine [2].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) (2 to 17-month-age) <sup>[2]</sup> .	
Dosage:	5 mg/kg	
Administration:	Subcutaneous injection; once (16 hours before undertaking the study of blood pressure).	
Result:	Showed anti-hypertensive activity by depleting peripheral stores of norepinephrine.	

#### **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

- Adv Sci (Weinh). 2022 Dec 7;e2204808.
- J Immunother Cancer. 2023 Jun;11(6):e006287.
- Int Immunopharmacol. 2024 Mar 5:130:111765.

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#### **REFERENCES**

[1]. Benjamin D, et al. Dual Inhibition of the Lactate Transporters MCT1 and MCT4 Is Synthetic Lethal with Metformin due to NAD+ Depletion in Cancer Cells. Cell Rep. 2018 Dec 11;25(11):3047-3058.e4.

[2]. Lefèvre-Borg F, et al. Role of the sympathetic nervous system in blood pressure maintenance and in the antihypertensive effects of calcium antagonists in spontaneously hypertensive rats. Hypertension. 1988 Apr;11(4):360-70.

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