

产品名称: IPA-3

产品别名: IPA-3

生物活性:				
Description	IPA-3 is a selective non-ATP competitive PAK1 inhibitor with IC <sub>50</sub> of 2.5 μM, and shows no inhibition to group II PAKs (PAKs 4-6).			
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	PAK1			
	2.5 μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )			
In Vitro	IPA-3 inhibits Pak1 activation in part by binding covalently to the regulatory domain of Pak1. IPA-3 binds Pak1 covalently in a time- and temperature-dependent manner. IPA-3 prevents binding of the Pak1 activator Cdc42. IPA-3 binds directly to the Pak1 autoregulatory domain. IPA-3 reversibly inhibits PMA-induced membrane ruffling in cells[1]. IPA-3 (2 μM, 5 μM or 20 μM) reduces cell spreading in human primary Schwann and schwannoma cells. IPA-3 treatment significantly reduces the number of adherent Schwann and schwannoma cells in a dose-dependent manner[2]. IPA-3 is a non ATP-competitive, allosteric inhibitor of p21-activated kinase 1 (Pak1). PIR3.5 is the control compound of IPA-3. IPA-3 prevents Cdc42-stimulated Pak1 autophosphorylation on Thr423. IPA-3 also prevents sphingosine-dependent Pak1 autophosphorylation. IPA-3 does not target exposed cysteine residues on Pak1. The disulfide bond of IPA-3 is critical for inhibition of Pak1 and in vitro reduction by the reducing agent dithiothreitol (DTT) abolishes Pak1 inhibition by IPA-3. IPA-3 inhibits activation of Pak1 by diverse activators, but does not inhibit preactivated Pak1. IPA-3 inhibits PDGF-stimulated Pak activation in mouse embryonic fibroblasts[3].			
Solvent&Solubility	<b><i>In Vitro:</i></b> <b>DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (285.35 mM)</b> <b>H<sub>2</sub>O : &lt; 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)</b>  * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.			
	<div>Preparing Stock Solutions</div>	<div>Solvent Mass Concentration</div>	1 mg	5 mg
		1 mM	2.8535 mL	14.2674 mL
		5 mM	0.5707 mL	2.8535 mL
		10 mM	0.2853 mL	1.4267 mL
	*请根据产品在不同溶剂中的溶解度选择合适的溶剂配制储备液；一旦配成溶液，请分装保存，避免反复冻融造成的产品失效。  储备液的保存方式和期限：-80℃，6 months；-20℃，1 month。 -80℃ 储存时，请在 6 个月内使用，-20℃ 储存时，请在 1 个月内使用。  <b><i>In Vivo:</i></b>  请根据您的实验动物和给药方式选择适当的溶解方案。以下溶解方案都请先按照 <b>In Vitro</b> 方式配制澄清的储备液，再依次添加助溶剂：  ——为保证实验结果的可靠性，澄清的储备液可以根据储存条件，适当保存；体内实验的工作液，建议您现用现配，当天使用； 以下溶剂前显示的百分比是指该溶剂在您配制终溶液中的体积占比；如在配制过程中出现沉淀、析出现象，可以通过加热和/或超声的方式助溶  1.请依序添加每种溶剂： 10% DMSO→40% PEG300 →5% Tween-80 → 45% saline  Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.13 mM); Clear solution  此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.13 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。  以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 400 μL PEG300 中，混合均匀			

	<p>向上述体系中加入 50 <math>\mu</math>L Tween-80，混合均匀；然后继续加入 450 <math>\mu</math>L 生理盐水定容至 1 mL。</p> <p>2. 请依序添加每种溶剂：10% DMSO <math>\rightarrow</math> 90% (20% SBE-<math>\beta</math>-CD in saline) Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (7.13 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic</p> <p>此方案可获得 2.5 mg/mL (7.13 mM) 的均匀悬浊液，悬浊液可用于口服和腹腔注射。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 <math>\mu</math>L 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 <math>\mu</math>L 20% 的 SBE-<math>\beta</math>-CD 生理盐水水溶液中，混合均匀。</p> <p>3. 请依序添加每种溶剂：10% DMSO <math>\rightarrow</math> 90% corn oil Solubility: <math>\geq</math> 2.5 mg/mL (7.13 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 <math>\geq</math> 2.5 mg/mL (7.13 mM，饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液，此方案不适用于实验周期在半个月以上的实验。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 <math>\mu</math>L 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 <math>\mu</math>L 玉米油中，混合均匀。</p>
References	<p>[1]. Viaud J, et al. An allosteric kinase inhibitor binds the p21-activated kinase autoregulatory domain covalently. Mol Cancer Ther. 2009 Sep;8(9):2559-65.</p> <p>[2]. Flaiz C, et al. PAK kinase regulates Rac GTPase and is a potential target in human schwannomas. Exp Neurol. 2009 Jul;218(1):137-44.</p> <p>[3]. Deacon SW, et al. An isoform-selective, small-molecule inhibitor targets the autoregulatory mechanism of p21-activated kinase. Chem Biol. 2008 Apr;15(4):322-31.</p>
实验参考：	
Cell Assay	Human primary schwannoma cells are grown on 96 well plates for 2 days. Cells are left untreated or treated with 5 $\mu$ M IPA-3, 20 $\mu$ M IPA-3 or 20 $\mu$ M PIR-3.5 for 24 hours. The MTS-solution is left on the cells for 3 hours, before the absorbance at 490 nm is measured. The experiments are conducted three times and mean and standard error of the mean is calculated with Excel. [2]
Kinase Assay	<p>Pak1 (150 nM final) is pre-incubated with MBP (8.3 <math>\mu</math>M), indicated proteins, and IPA-3 or DMSO in Kinase buffer for 20 minutes at 4°C. Cdc42-GTP<math>\gamma</math>S (3.2 <math>\mu</math>M) is then added and the reaction is pre-equilibrated 10 minutes at 30°C. Kinase reactions are started by the addition of ATP (to 30 <math>\mu</math>M) containing [<math>^{32}</math>P]ATP and are incubated 10 min and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography.</p> <p>[1]</p>
References	<p>[1]. Viaud J, et al. An allosteric kinase inhibitor binds the p21-activated kinase autoregulatory domain covalently. Mol Cancer Ther. 2009 Sep;8(9):2559-65.</p> <p>[2]. Flaiz C, et al. PAK kinase regulates Rac GTPase and is a potential target in human schwannomas. Exp Neurol. 2009 Jul;218(1):137-44.</p> <p>[3]. Deacon SW, et al. An isoform-selective, small-molecule inhibitor targets the autoregulatory mechanism of p21-activated kinase. Chem Biol. 2008 Apr;15(4):322-31.</p>