

产品名称: ESI-09

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生物活性:																							
Description	ESI-09 is a novel noncyclic nucleotide EPAC antagonist with IC50 values of 3.2 and 1.4 μ M for EPAC1 and EPAC2, respectively.																						
IC₅₀ & Target	IC50: 3.2 μ M (EPAC1), 1.4 μ M (EPAC2)[1]																						
In Vitro	While cAMP competes with 8-NBD-cAMP binding with an IC50 of 39 μ M, ESI-09 shows an increased potency with an apparent IC50 of 10 μ M. ESI-09 inhibits cAMP-mediated EPAC2 and EPAC1 GEF activity with an IC50 of 1.4 and 3.2 μ M, respectively. ESI-09 could fit well into the functional cAMP-binding pocket of EPAC1, establishing favorable hydrophobic and hydrogen bonding interactions with the protein's active-site residues. ESI-09 inhibits 007-AM-stimulated Akt phosphorylation at T308 and S473 in a dose-dependent manner. ESI-09 inhibits pancreatic cancer cells AsPC-1 and PANC-1 migration. ESI-09 inhibits EPAC1-mediated adhesion of PDA cells on collagen I[1]. Exposure to ESI-09 significantly reduces intracellular and total bacterial counts in HUVECs at 30 min postinfection with 10 multiplicities of infection (MOI) of R. australis compared with similarly infected controls[2].																						
In Vivo	Treatment with ESI-09 dramatically protects WT mice against R. australis infection with much milder disease manifestations and significantly improves survival[2].																						
Solvent&Solubility	<p>In Vitro:</p> <p>DMSO : \geq 47 mg/mL (142.09 mM)</p> <p>H₂O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)</p> <p>* "\geq" means soluble, but saturation unknown.</p>																						
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Solvent Concentration</th> <th colspan="3">Mass</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1 mg</th> <th>5 mg</th> <th>10 mg</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 mM</td> <td>3.0232 mL</td> <td>15.1162 mL</td> <td>30.2325 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 mM</td> <td>0.6046 mL</td> <td>3.0232 mL</td> <td>6.0465 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 mM</td> <td>0.3023 mL</td> <td>1.5116 mL</td> <td>3.0232 mL</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Solvent Concentration	Mass			1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	1 mM	3.0232 mL	15.1162 mL	30.2325 mL	5 mM	0.6046 mL	3.0232 mL	6.0465 mL	10 mM	0.3023 mL	1.5116 mL	3.0232 mL		
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<p>*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。</p> <p>储备液的保存方式和期限: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month。 -80°C 储存时, 请在 6 个月内使用, -20°C 储存时, 请在 1 个月内使用。</p> <p>In Vivo:</p> <p>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 In Vitro 方式配制澄清的储备液, 再依次添加助溶剂:</p> <p>——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</p> <p>1.请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO→40% PEG300 →5% Tween-80 → 45% saline</p> <p>Solubility: \geq 2.5 mg/mL (7.56 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 \geq 2.5 mg/mL (7.56 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。</p> <p>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; 向上述体系中加入 50 μL Tween-80, 混合均匀; 然后继续加入 450 μL 生理盐水定容至 1 mL。</p> <p>2.请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO→ 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)</p>																							

	<p>Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (7.56 mM); Precipitated solution; Need ultrasonic</p> <p>此方案可获得 2.5 mg/mL (7.56 mM)</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例, 取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 μL 20% 的 SBE-β-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 \rightarrow90% corn oil</p> <p>Solubility: \geq 2.5 mg/mL (7.56 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 \geq 2.5 mg/mL (7.56 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 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 μL 玉米油中, 混合均匀。</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>[1]. Almahariq M, et al. A novel EPAC-specific inhibitor suppresses pancreatic cancer cell migration and invasion. Mol Pharmacol. 2013 Jan;83(1):122-8.</p> <p>[2]. Gong B, et al. Exchange protein directly activated by cAMP plays a critical role in bacterial invasion during fatal rickettsioses. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2013 Nov 26;110(48):19615-20.</p>
<p>实验参考:</p>	
<p>Cell Assay</p>	<p>INS-1 cells are plated in 96-well plates precoated with polylysine. After overnight incubation, the medium is replaced with Krebs-Ringer bicarbonate (KRB) containing 2.9 mM glucose. After an additional 2-hour incubation, the cells are treated with ESI-09 or DMSO vehicle as a control in fresh KRB containing 11.8 mM glucose for 10 minutes, followed by a 30-minute stimulation with 10 μM 007-AM. The supernatant is collected, and insulin is quantified using an Ultra Sensitive Rat Insulin ELISA kit from Crystal Chem Inc[1].</p>
<p>Animal Administration</p>	<p>Mice: ESI-09 is dissolved in buffered saline containing 10% (vol/vol) ethanol and 10% (vol/vol) Tween-80. Thirty-three WT C57BL/6 mice are divided into four groups [11 mice (group A), 10 mice (group B), 6 mice each (groups C and D)]. Groups A and C are treated with the Epac-specific inhibitor ESI-09 [10 mg/kg] via i.p. injection for 5 d before infection, whereas groups B and D are treated with vehicle, followed by i.v. inoculation of R. australis for groups A and B or mock inoculation for groups C and D. ESI-09 or vehicle treatment is continued for another 7 d until mice are killed on day 8. During the course of the experiments, animals are monitored daily for signs of illness and mortality[2].</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>[1]. Almahariq M, et al. A novel EPAC-specific inhibitor suppresses pancreatic cancer cell migration and invasion. Mol Pharmacol. 2013 Jan;83(1):122-8.</p> <p>[2]. Gong B, et al. Exchange protein directly activated by cAMP plays a critical role in bacterial invasion during fatal rickettsioses. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2013 Nov 26;110(48):19615-20.</p>