

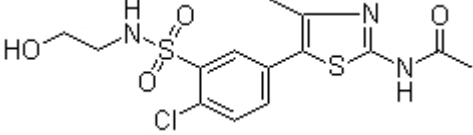


Product Introduction

PIK-93

PIK-93 is the first potent, synthetic PI4K (PI4KIII β) inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 19 nM; shown to inhibit PI3K α with IC₅₀ of 39 nM.

Technical Data:

Molecular Weight (MW):	389.88	
Formula:	C₁₄H₁₆ClN₃O₄S₂	
Solubility (25°C):	DMSO 78 mg/mL	
* <1 mg/ml means slightly soluble or insoluble:	Water <1 mg/mL	
	Ethanol <1 mg/mL	
Purity:	>98%	
Storage:	3 years -20°C Powder 6 months-80°C in DMSO	
CAS No.:	593960-11-3	

Biological Activity

PIK-93 inhibits PI3K γ and PI4KIII β , with IC₅₀ values of 16 nM and 19 nM, respectively. PIK-93 also inhibits other members of PI3Ks, including PI3K α , β , and δ , with IC₅₀ values of 39 nM, 0.59 μ M, and 0.12 μ M, respectively. PIK-93 shows no obvious inhibitory effect against a panel of other kinases, even at a concentration of 10 μ M. [1] In differentiated HL60 (dHL60) cells, PIK-93 (0.5 μ M–1 μ M) impairs consolidation and stability of the leading edge formed after treatment with uniform f-Met-Leu-Phe (fMLP). PIK-93 alters the localization, but not the amount, of the fMLP-dependent accumulation of total F-actin. In fMLP gradients, PIK-93 reduces the chemotactic index and triples the cells' turning frequency. [2] In COS-7 cells, PIK-93 (250 nM) effectively abrogates the accumulation of CERT-PH domain and FL-Cer in Golgi.

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PIK-93 of the same concentration also significantly inhibits the conversion of [³H]serine-labeled endogenous ceramide to sphingomyelin. These facts indicate a key role of PI4KIIIβ in ceramide transport between the ER and Golgi, as well as in the regulation of sphingomyelin synthesis.^[3] In T6.11 cells, PIK-93 (300 nM) reduces carbachol-induced translocation of TRPC6 to the plasma membrane and net Ca²⁺ entry. ^[4] A recent report shows that PIK-93 has anti-enterovirus effects, as revealed by its inhibition of both poliovirus (PV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) replication, with EC50 values of 0.14 μM and 1.9 μM, respectively. ^[5]

A novel and potent inhibitor of both PI3Kγ and PI4KIIIβ.

References

- [1] Knight ZA, *Cell*, 2006, 125(4), 733-747.
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- [3] Tóth B, et al. *J BiolChem*, 2006, 281(47), 36369-3637
- [4] Monet M, et al. *J BiolChem*, 2012, Epub ahead of print.
- [5] Arita M, et al. *J Virol*, 2011, 85(5), 2364-2372.



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