PRODUCT INFORMATION



KN-93

Item No. 13319

CAS Registry No.: Formal Name:	139298-40-1 N-[2-[[[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-propen- 1-yl]methylamino]methyl]phenyl]- N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methoxy- benzenesulfonamide	X
MF:	C ₂₆ H ₂₉ ClN ₂ O ₄ S	
FW:	501.0 N	
Purity:	≥98% HO' /S	
UV/Vis.:	λ _{max} : 251 nm	
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid	
Storage:	-20°C	
Stability:	≥4 years	

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

KN-93 is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the KN-93 in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. KN-93 is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of KN-93 in these solvents is approximately 30 mg/ml.

KN-93 is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, KN-93 should first be dissolved in ethanol and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. KN-93 has a solubility of approximately 0.25 mg/ml in a 1:2 solution of ethanol:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

KN-93 is a selective inhibitor of $Ca^{2+}/calmodulin-dependent$ kinase type II (CaMKII), competitively blocking CaM binding to the kinase (K_i = 370 nM).¹ It does not affect the activities of PKA, PKC, MLCK, or Ca2+-phosphodiesterase.¹ It inhibits histamine-induced aminopyrine uptake in parietal cells (IC₅₀ = 300 nM).² More recently, KN-93 has been used to implicate roles for CaMKII in Ca²⁺-induced Ca^{2+} release in cardiac myocytes, constitutive phosphorylation of 5-lipoxygenase in 3T3 cells, and Ca²⁺-dependent activation of HIF-1 α in colon cancer cells.³⁻⁵

References

- 1. Sumi, M., Kiuchi, K., Ishikawa, T., et al. The newly synthesized selective Ca²⁺/calmodulin dependent protein kinase II inhibitor KN-93 reduces dopamine contents in PC12th cells. Biophys. Res. Commun. 181(3), 968-975 (1991).
- 2. Mamiya, N., Goldenring, J.R., Tsunoda, Y., et al. Inhibition of acid secretion in gastric parietal cells by the Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II inhibitor KN-93. Biophys. Res. Commun. 195(2), 608-615 (1993).
- 3. Oestreich, E.A., Malik, S., Goonasekera, S.A., et al. Epac and phospholipase CE regulate Ca²⁺ release in the heart by activation of protein kinase CE and calcium-calmodulin kinase II. J. Biol. Chem. 284(3), 1514-1522 (2009).
- 4. Flamand, N., Luo, M., Peters-Golden, M., et al. Phosphorylation of serine 271 on 5-lipoxygenase and its role in nuclear export. J. Biol. Chem. 284(1), 306-313 (2009).
- 5. Riganti, C., Doublier, S., Viarisio, D., et al. Artemisinin induces doxorubicin resistance in human colon cancer cells via calcium-dependent activation of HIF-1a and P-glycoprotein overexpression. Br. J. Pharmacol. 156(7), 1054-1066 (2009).

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFFTY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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