

Bioactive Molecules, Building Blocks, Intermediates

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Data Sheet

Kinesore
CS-0063850
363571-83-9
C20H16Br2N4O4
536.17
Others
Others
DMSO : 125 mg/mL (233.14 mM; Need ultrasonic)

HN.N

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Kinesore is an inhibitor of the **KLC2-SKIP** Interaction. IC50 & Target: KLC2-SKIP^[1]. **In Vitro:** Remarkably, in kinesore-treated cells, the microtubule network is entirely reorganized into a series of loops and bundles. In addition, the lysosomal compartment accumulates in a juxtanuclear position, where there are relatively few microtubules. At 50 μ M kinesore, this phenotype is highly penetrant, with 95±2.4% (n=3, total of 200 cells) of cells exhibiting a reorganized nonradial microtubule network. In titration experiments, in cells treated for 1 h, this phenotype becomes apparent at a concentration of 25 μ M kinesore, with relatively little effect at or below concentrations of 12.5 μ M. The effect is reversible because a 2-h washout of kinesore from cells treated for 1 h led to the reestablishment of the radial microtubule array. This kinesore-induced reorganization of the microtubule network is observed in a panel of mammalian normal and cancer cell lines. In wild-type cells, 50 μ M kinesore induces the remodeling of the microtubule network and the formation of extensive microtubule-rich projections. This phenotype is strongly suppressed in Kif5B knockout cells, confirming that microtubule remodeling induced by kinesore is dependent upon the presence of kinesin-1^[1].

PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

Cell Assay: ^[1]To examine the effect of kinesore in cells, **HeLa cells** are treated with **50** μ **M** kinesore or vehicle control (0.1% DMSO) for 1 h^[1].

References:

[1]. Randall TS, et al. A small-molecule activator of kinesin-1 drives remodeling of the microtubule network. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2017 Dec 26;114(52):13738-13743.

CAIndexNames:

Benzoic acid, 3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-, 2-[[2,5-dimethyl-1-(3-nitrophenyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methylene]hydrazide

SMILES:

O = C(N/N = C/C1 = C(C)N(C2 = CC = CC([N +]([O -]) = O) = C2)C(C) = C1)C3 = CC(Br) = C(O)C(Br) = C3

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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