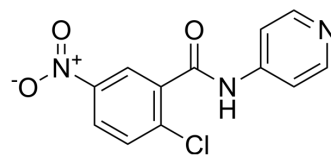


T0070907

Cat. No.:	HY-13202		
CAS No.:	313516-66-4		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₂ H ₈ ClN ₃ O ₃		
Molecular Weight:	277.66		
Target:	PPAR		
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 62.5 mg/mL (225.10 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)
 H₂O : 1.1 mg/mL (3.96 mM; Need ultrasonic)

	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	3.6015 mL	18.0076 mL	36.0153 mL
	5 mM	0.7203 mL	3.6015 mL	7.2031 mL
	10 mM	0.3602 mL	1.8008 mL	3.6015 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
 Solubility: ≥ 1 mg/mL (3.60 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
 Solubility: ≥ 1 mg/mL (3.60 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
 Solubility: ≥ 1 mg/mL (3.60 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

T0070907 is a potent PPAR_γ antagonist with a K_i of 1 nM.

IC₅₀ & Target

PPAR _γ 1 nM (K _i)	PPAR _δ 1.8 μM (K _i)	PPAR _α 0.85 μM (K _i)
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In Vitro

T0070907 (50 μM) pre-treatment impairs repair of IR-induced DNA DSBs in both ME-180 and SiHa cells treated with irradiated

(4 Gy). T0070907 (0-50 μ M) significantly decreases the levels of DNA-PKcs and RAD51 proteins in ME-180 and SiHa cells^[1]. T0070907 (50 μ M) treatment reduces the levels of α - and β -tubulin protein in a time-dependent manner, decreases the synthesis of DNA, and prevents the radiation-induced alterations in the cell cycle regulatory proteins of ME180 and SiHa cells^[2]. T0070907 (10 μ M) has cytotoxicity in an adipocyte-specific and PPAR γ -independent manner. T0070907 increases oxidative stress in immature adipocytes^[3]. T0070907 (1 μ M) blocks the induction of adipogenesis by various treatments of the adipogenic cell line 3T3-L1. T0070907 covalently modifies PPAR on cysteine 313 in helix 3 of human PPAR α ^[4]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay^[4]

To determine the binding affinity of T0070907 to the PPARs, scintillation proximity assay (SPA) is performed with the following modifications. A 90 μ L reaction contains SPA buffer (10 mM K_2HPO_4 , 10 mM KH_2PO_4 , 2 mM EDTA, 50 mM NaCl, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 2 mM CHAPS, 10% (v/v) glycerol, pH 7.1), 50 ng of GST-PPAR (or 150 ng of GST-PPAR), 5 nM 3H -labeled radioligands, and 5 μ L of T0070907 in Me_2SO . After incubation for 1 h at room temperature, 10 μ L of polylysine-coated SPA beads (at 20 mg/mL in SPA buffer) are added, and the mixture is incubated for 1 h before reading in Packard Topcount. [3H]Rosiglitazone is used for PPAR α , and [3H]GW2433 is used for PPAR β and PPAR γ .

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2019 Feb 19;116(8):2996-3005.
- Theranostics. 2021 Jan 1;11(3):1192-1206.
- Cell Chem Biol. 2023 May 22;S2451-9456(23)00126-5.
- J Med Chem. 2021 Jan 10.
- Neurobiol Dis. 2018 Sep;117:114-124.

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REFERENCES

[1]. An Z, et al. T0070907 inhibits repair of radiation-induced DNA damage by targeting RAD51. Toxicol In Vitro. 2016 Dec;37:1-8

[2]. An Z, et al. T0070907, a PPAR γ inhibitor, induced G2/M arrest enhances the effect of radiation in human cervical cancer cells through mitotic catastrophe. Reprod Sci. 2014 Nov;21(11):1352-61.

[3]. Kawahara A, et al. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (PPAR γ)-independent specific cytotoxicity against immature adipocytes induced by PPAR γ antagonist T0070907. Biol Pharm Bull. 2013;36(9):1428-34

[4]. Lee G, et al. T0070907, a selective ligand for peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma, functions as an antagonist of biochemical and cellular activities. J Biol Chem. 2002 May 31;277(22):19649-57. Epub 2002 Mar 4

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

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