



ACHP (Hydrochloride)

Catalog No: tcsc0283

Available Sizes
Size: 5mg
Size: 10mg
Size: 50mg
Size: 100mg
Specifications
CAS No: 406209-26-5
Formula: C ₂₁ H ₂₅ CIN ₄ O ₂
Pathway: NF-κΒ
Target: IKK
Purity / Grade: >98%
Solubility: 10 mM in DMSO
Alternative Names: IKK-2 Inhibitor VIII
Observed Molecular Weight: 400.9





Product Description

ACHP Hydrochloride is a highly potent and selective **IKK-\beta** inhibitor with an **IC**₅₀ of 8.5 nM.

IC50 & Target: IC50: 8.5 nM (IKK- β), 250 nM (IKK- α), >20000 nM (IKK3, Syk and MKK4)^[1]

In Vitro: ACHP (Compound 4j) exhibits potent IKK-β inhibitory (IC $_{50}$: 8.5 nM) and cellular activities (IC $_{50}$ =40 nM, in A549 cells). ACHP moderately inhibits IKK-α with an IC $_{50}$ of 250 nM but exhibits good selectivity towards other kinases, such as IKK3, Syk and MKK4 (IC $_{50}$ >20,000 nM). Moreover, ACHP demonstrates quite potent activity in various cellular assays. ACHP inhibits NF-κB-dependent reporter gene activation in TNFα-activated HEK293 cells and PMA/calcium ionophore-activated Jurkat T cells. ACHP fails to inhibit PMA-induced AP-1 activation in MRC-5 cells and PMA/calcium ionophore induced NF-κB dependent reporter gene transcription in Jurkat cells even at concentrations exceeding 10 μM. ACHP selectively interferes with the NF-κB signaling cascade by inhibition of IKK-β in living cells^[1]. ACHP inhibits the growth of these cells in a dose-dependent manner. Tax-active cell lines are more susceptible to ACHP than Tax-inactive cell lines and Jurkat (IC $_{50}$ values in Tax-active cell lines, Tax-inactive cell lines or Jurkat are 3.1±1.3 μM, $_{10.7\pm1.7}$ μM and 23.6 μM, respectively), suggesting that the growth of Tax-active cells depends on NF-κB more than Tax-inactive cells^[2].

In Vivo: ACHP (Compound 4j) is orally bioavailable in mice and rats and demonstrates significant in vivo activity in anti-inflammatory models (arachidonic acid-induced mouse ear edema model). ACHP has reasonable aqueous solubility (0.12 mg/mL in pH 7.4 isotonic buffer) and excellent Caco-2 permeability (P_{app} 62.3×10⁻⁷ cm/s), and demonstrates orally bioavailability in mice (BA: 16%) and rats (BA: 60%). The favourable bioavailability of ACHP in rats is likely due to its low clearance (0.33 L/h/kg). In an acute inflammation model, ACHP exhibits oral efficacy at 1 mg/kg in a dose-dependent manner^[1].

All products are for RESEARCH USE ONLY. Not for diagnostic & therapeutic purposes!