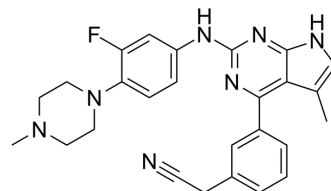


SGI-7079

Cat. No.:	HY-12964												
CAS No.:	1239875-86-5												
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₆ H ₂₆ FN ₇												
Molecular Weight:	455.53												
Target:	TAM Receptor												
Pathway:	Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK												
Storage:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Powder</td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4°C</td> <td>2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In solvent</td> <td>-80°C</td> <td>2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>1 year</td> </tr> </table>	Powder	-20°C	3 years		4°C	2 years	In solvent	-80°C	2 years		-20°C	1 year
Powder	-20°C	3 years											
	4°C	2 years											
In solvent	-80°C	2 years											
	-20°C	1 year											



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 34 mg/mL (74.64 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.1952 mL	10.9762 mL	21.9525 mL
	5 mM	0.4390 mL	2.1952 mL	4.3905 mL
	10 mM	0.2195 mL	1.0976 mL	2.1952 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: ≥ 2.17 mg/mL (4.76 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.17 mg/mL (4.76 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

SGI-7079 is a potent and ATP-competitive Axl inhibitor, significantly inhibits the proliferation of SUM149 or KPL-4 cells with an IC₅₀ of 0.43 or 0.16 μM, respectively.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Pharmacol Res. 2023 Jan 18;188:106668.

- Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2023 Feb 28;e0148722.
- Research Square Preprint. 2020 Dec.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

- [1]. Wang X, et al. TIG1 promotes the development and progression of inflammatory breast cancer through activation of Axl kinase. *Cancer Res.* 2013 Nov 1;73(21):6516-25.
- [2]. Byers LA, et al. An epithelial-mesenchymal transition gene signature predicts resistance to EGFR and PI3K inhibitors and identifies Axl as a therapeutic target for overcoming EGFR inhibitor resistance. *Clin Cancer Res.* 2013 Jan 1;19(1):279-90.
- [3]. Chenjing Zhu, et al. AXL receptor tyrosine kinase as a promising anti-cancer approach: functions, molecular mechanisms and clinical applications. *Mol Cancer.* 2019 Nov 4;18(1):153.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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