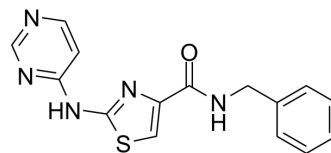


Thiazovivin

Cat. No.:	HY-13257		
CAS No.:	1226056-71-8		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₅ H ₁₃ N ₅ OS		
Molecular Weight:	311.36		
Target:	ROCK		
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Cytoskeleton; Stem Cell/Wnt; TGF-beta/Smad		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 30 mg/mL (96.35 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Concentration	Mass			
	1 mM		3.2117 mL	16.0586 mL	32.1172 mL
	5 mM		0.6423 mL	3.2117 mL	6.4234 mL
	10 mM		0.3212 mL	1.6059 mL	3.2117 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.03 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.03 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Thiazovivin is a potent ROCK inhibitor, which can protect human embryonic stem cells. Thiazovivin improves the efficiency of iPSC generation.

IC₅₀ & Target

ROCK

In Vitro

Thiazovivin is a ROCK inhibitor. Thiazovivin (2 μM) inhibits ROCK activity and protects human embryonic stem cells (hESCs). Thiazovivin significantly increases the survival of hESCs after dissociation while maintaining pluripotency. Thiazovivin enhances cell-ECM adhesion-mediated integrin signaling. Thiazovivin also stabilizes E-cadherin after cell dissociation to protect hESCs from death under ECM-free conditions^[1]. Thiazovivin increases cellular attachment of embryo-derived stem-

like cells (eSLCs) of cattle and formation of primary colonies on the feeder layer. Thiazovivin reinforces putative colony outgrowth and supports the expansion of eSLC cultures during the subculture for passaging. Furthermore, Thiazovivin causes greater expression of ectodermal lineage-specific genes in eSLCs of cattle^[2].

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

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay ^[2]

For cell proliferation assays, embryo-derived stem-like cells (eSLCs) are newly passaged and cultured in 3i system for 48 h on the feeder-free condition to prevent contamination of the BrdU-positive feeder cells. Cells are fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS (pH 7.4) at 37°C for 2 h, acid-treated with 2 N HCl in PBS for 30 min at 45°C, equilibrated with 0.1 M borate buffer (pH 8.5), and finally incubated with blocking buffer (20% Calf serum; 0.1% Triton X-100; 1% DMSO in PBS) for 2 h. Fixed cells are immunostained with antibodies against anti-BrdU mouse monoclonal antibody IgG followed by incubation with the secondary antibodies FITC conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG. The treated cells are covered with slow-fade anti-fade with DAPI for nuclear staining and covered with a glass coverslip. Images are captured with the fluorescence microscope^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Rep. 2017 Aug 29;20(9):2227-2237.
- Sci Rep. 2019 Mar 5;9(1):3462.
- Patent. US20180263995A1.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Xu Y, et al. Revealing a core signaling regulatory mechanism for pluripotent stem cell survival and self-renewal by small molecules. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2010 May 4;107(18):8129-34.

[2]. Park S, et al. Thiazovivin, a Rho kinase inhibitor, improves stemness maintenance of embryo-derived stem-like cells under chemically defined culture conditions in cattle. Anim Reprod Sci. 2015 Oct;161:47-57.

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

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