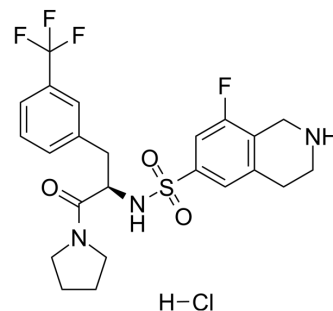


## PFI-2 hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-18627A
CAS No.:	1627607-87-7
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>26</sub> ClF <sub>4</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S
Molecular Weight:	535.98
Target:	Histone Methyltransferase
Pathway:	Epigenetics
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 1 year; -20°C, 6 months (sealed storage, away from moisture)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 32 mg/mL (59.70 mM)  
 H<sub>2</sub>O : 5.56 mg/mL (10.37 mM; Need ultrasonic)  
 \* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		1 mM	1.8657 mL	9.3287 mL	18.6574 mL
	5 mM	0.3731 mL	1.8657 mL	3.7315 mL	
	10 mM	0.1866 mL	0.9329 mL	1.8657 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 (4.66 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.66 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.66 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: PBS  
Solubility: 1 mg/mL (1.87 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

PFI-2 ((R)-PFI-2 hydrochloride) hydrochloride is a potent and selective SET domain containing lysine methyltransferase 7 (SETD7) inhibitor. (R)-PFI-2 shows high inhibiting activity with IC<sub>50</sub> value of 2.0 nM and (S)-PFI-2 shows inhibiting activity with IC<sub>50</sub> value of 1.0 μM. PFI-2 hydrochloride can be used for the research of chronic kidney disease and inflammation response in the development of renal fibrosis<sup>[1][2]</sup>.

<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	SETD7/KMT7								
<b>In Vitro</b>	(R)-PFI-2 shows high inhibiting activity with IC <sub>50</sub> value of 2.0 nM and (S)-PFI-2 shows inhibiting activity with IC <sub>50</sub> value of 1.0 μM <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>PFI-2 hydrochloride (i.p., 200 μM, twice a week) attenuates the progression of renal fibrosis and preserves renal function in FA nephropathy<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>PFI-2 hydrochloride (i.p., 200 μM, twice a week) reduced ECM accumulation and fibroblasts activation after FA injury<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>PFI-2 hydrochloride (i.p., 200 μM, twice a week) impeded Th2 cytokine signaling activation and M2 macrophage polarization<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>PFI-2 hydrochloride (i.p., 200 μM, twice a week) suppressed M2 macrophages-myofibroblasts transition and myeloid myofibroblasts accumulation in the FA-treated kidneys<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>PFI-2 hydrochloride (i.p., 200 μM, twice a week) attenuated macrophages M2 polarization and M2 macrophages-to-myofibroblasts transition in obstructed kidneys<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>PFI-2 hydrochloride (i.p., 200 μM, twice a week) suppressed myeloid myofibroblast accumulation and renal fibrosis after UUO injury<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>PFI-2 hydrochloride (i.p., 200 μM, twice a week) reduced the infiltration of inflammatory cells, the production of inflammatory molecules, and NF-κB activation in FA nephropathy<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male C57BL/6 mice (8-10-week old, 20-25 g)<sup>[2]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>200 μM (PFI-2 is diluted in 100 μL 0.1% (v/v) DMSO to a concentration of 200 μM/100 μL)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>intraperitoneal injection, twice a week</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Presented less bone marrow-derived myofibroblasts, fewer CD206+/<math>\alpha</math>-smooth muscle actin + cells and developed less renal fibrosis (P&lt;0.01). Reduced the infiltration of inflammatory cells and decreased the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in the kidneys after folic acid treatment (P&lt;0.01). Suppressed the accumulation of NF-κB p65+ cells in folic acid nephropathy (P&lt;0.01).</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male C57BL/6 mice (8-10-week old, 20-25 g) <sup>[2]</sup>	Dosage:	200 μM (PFI-2 is diluted in 100 μL 0.1% (v/v) DMSO to a concentration of 200 μM/100 μL)	Administration:	intraperitoneal injection, twice a week	Result:	Presented less bone marrow-derived myofibroblasts, fewer CD206+/ $\alpha$ -smooth muscle actin + cells and developed less renal fibrosis (P<0.01). Reduced the infiltration of inflammatory cells and decreased the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in the kidneys after folic acid treatment (P<0.01). Suppressed the accumulation of NF-κB p65+ cells in folic acid nephropathy (P<0.01).
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## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Sci Adv. 2023 May 26;9(21):eade4186.
- Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2019 Feb 19;116(8):2961-2966.
- Sci Total Environ. 2022 Dec 5;861:160682.
- Acta Pharmacol Sin. 2021 Apr 13.
- Biochem Pharmacol. 2023 Dec 2:115964.

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## REFERENCES

- [1]. Yuzhen Niu, et al. Revealing inhibition difference between PFI-2 enantiomers against SETD7 by molecular dynamics simulations, binding free energy calculations and unbinding pathway analysis. Sci Rep. 2017 Apr 18;7:46547.
- [2]. Benquan Liu, et al. Pharmacological inhibition of SETD7 by PFI-2 attenuates renal fibrosis following folic acid and obstruction injury. Eur J Pharmacol. 2021 Jun

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

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