

Hello Bio, Inc.
304 Wall St., Princeton, NJ 08540 USA

T. 609-683-7500
F. 609-228-4994

customercare-usa@hellobio.com



DATASHEET

Wnt-C59

Product overview

Name	Wnt-C59
Cat No	HB3155
Biological action	Inhibitor
Purity	>99%
Description	Highly potent PORCN inhibitor. Induces iPSC cardiomyocytes differentiation.

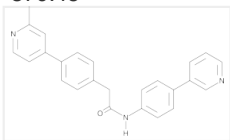
Biological Data

Biological description	Potent, cell permeable PORCN inhibitor ($IC_{50} = 74 \text{ pM}$). >100-fold more potent than IWP1. Potently inhibits Wnt/ β -catenin signaling. Also induces induced pluripotent stem cell (iPSC) cardiomyocyte differentiation when used in combination with CHIR 99021.
-------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Solubility & Handling

Storage instructions	-20 °C
Solubility overview	Soluble in DMSO (20mM) or ethanol (20mM)
Important	This product is for RESEARCH USE ONLY and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use. Not for human or veterinary use.

Chemical Data

Chemical name	4-(2-Methyl-4-pyridinyl)-N-[4-(3-pyridinyl)phenyl]benzeneacetamide
Molecular Weight	379.45
Chemical structure	
Molecular Formula	$C_{25}H_{21}N_3O$
CAS Number	1243243-89-1
PubChem identifier	57519544
SMILES	<chem>O=C(CC3=CC=C(C4=CC=NC(C)=C4)C=C3)NC1=CC=C(C2=CC=CN=C2)C=C1</chem>
InChiKey	KHZOJCQBHJUJFY-UHFFFAOYSA-N

References

Pharmacological inhibition of the Wnt acyltransferase PORCN prevents growth of WNT-driven mammary cancer.

Proffitt et al (2013) Cancer Res 73(2)

PubMedID [23188502](#)

Adult interfollicular tumour-initiating cells are reprogrammed into an embryonic hair follicle progenitor-like fate during basal cell carcinoma initiation.

Youssef et al (24930130) Nat Cell Biol 14(12)

PubMedID

24930130

Small molecule-mediated disruption of Wnt-dependent signaling in tissue regeneration and cancer.

Chen et al (2009) Nat Chem Biol 5(2)

PubMedID

19125156
