

Small Molecules

SB216763

WNT pathway activator; Inhibits GSK3 α and GSK3 β

Catalog # 72872
72874

5 mg
50 mg



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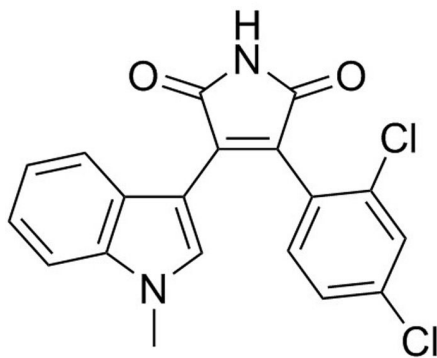
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Product Description

SB216763 is a cell-permeable ATP-competitive inhibitor of glycogen synthase kinase 3 α (GSK3 α , IC₅₀ = 34 nM) and GSK3 β isozymes (Coghlan et al.). GSK3 is a serine/threonine protein kinase that is inhibited by a variety of extracellular stimuli including insulin, growth factors, cell specification factors, and cell adhesion.

Molecular Name:	SB216763
Alternative Names:	SB-216763
CAS Number:	280744-09-4
Chemical Formula:	C ₁₉ H ₁₂ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂
Molecular Weight:	371.2 g/mol
Purity:	≥ 98%
Chemical Name:	3-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-(1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione
Structure:	



Properties

Physical Appearance:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	Product stable at -20°C as supplied. Protect from prolonged exposure to light. Stable as supplied for 12 months from date of receipt.
Solubility:	· DMSO ≤ 5.3 mM For example, to prepare a 1 mM stock solution in DMSO, resuspend 1 mg in 2.69 mL of DMSO.

Prepare stock solution fresh before use. Information regarding stability of small molecules in solution has rarely been reported, however, as a general guide we recommend storage in DMSO at -20°C. Aliquot into working volumes to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. The effect of storage of stock solution on compound performance should be tested for each application.

Compound has low solubility in aqueous media. For use as a cell culture supplement, stock solution should be diluted into culture medium immediately before use. Avoid final DMSO concentration above 0.1% due to potential cell toxicity.

Published Applications

MAINTENANCE AND SELF-RENEWAL

- Maintains mouse embryonic stem cells in an undifferentiated, pluripotent state for up to two months when co-cultured with mouse embryonic fibroblasts in the absence of leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF; Kirby et al.).
- Promotes the proliferation of primary mouse retinal stem cells (Inoue et al.).
- Increases neural progenitor proliferation in mouse brains (Mao et al.).
- Increases symmetric division of neural stem cells (NSCs) in in vivo and in vitro models of the adult mouse brain (Piccin & Morshead).
- Inhibits adipocyte differentiation in human mesenchymal stem cells (Shen et al.).
- Promotes the generation of hematopoietic stem cells in aorta-gonad-mesonephros (AGM) explant cultures (Ruiz-Herguido et al.).

DIFFERENTIATION

- Enhances the insulin-induced differentiation of quiescent reserve cells from cultured mouse myoblasts (Rochat et al.).
- Stimulates NSC differentiation in cultured rat neurospheres (Maurer et al.).
- Induces neuronal differentiation in cultured human neural progenitor cells (Lange et al.).
- Promotes differentiation of dendritic cells from cultured mouse hematopoietic progenitor cells (Zhou et al.).

CANCER RESEARCH

- Induces differentiation and reduces the cancer stem cell population of cultured human glioblastoma cells (Korur et al.).

References

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