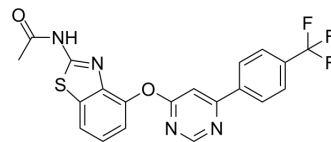


## AMG 517

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-10634												
<b>CAS No.:</b>	659730-32-2												
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>13</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S												
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	430.4												
<b>Target:</b>	TRP Channel												
<b>Pathway:</b>	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling												
<b>Storage:</b>	<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

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 41.67 mg/mL (96.82 mM; Need ultrasonic)			
		Solvent Concentration	Mass	
			1 mg	5 mg
			10 mg	
<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>	<b>1 mM</b>	2.3234 mL	11.6171 mL	23.2342 mL
	<b>5 mM</b>	0.4647 mL	2.3234 mL	4.6468 mL
	<b>10 mM</b>	0.2323 mL	1.1617 mL	2.3234 mL
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.				
<b>In Vivo</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 40% PEG300 &gt;&gt; 5% Tween-80 &gt;&gt; 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.81 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.81 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol>			

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	AMG 517 is a potent and selective vanilloid receptor-1 (TRPV1) antagonist with an IC <sub>50</sub> of 0.5 nM.
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	IC <sub>50</sub> : 0.5 nM (TRPV1) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>AMG 517 retains potency in the capsaicin- and acid-mediated assays with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.9 and 0.5 nM<sup>[1]</sup>. AMG 517 inhibits capsaicin, pH 5, and heat-induced<sup>45</sup>Ca<sup>2+</sup> uptake into cells expressing TRPV1 with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 1 to 2 nM. AMG 517 blocks capsaicin-, proton-, and heat-induced inward currents in TRPV1-expressing cells similarly. AMG 517 inhibits native TRPV1 activation by capsaicin in rat dorsal root ganglion neurons with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.68 ± 0.2 nM. AMG 517 is a competitive antagonist of both rat and human TRPV1 with dissociation constant (K<sub>b</sub>) values of 4.2 and 6.2 nM, respectively<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

## In Vivo

AMG 517 is shown to be effective in a rodent “on-target” biochemical challenge model (capsaicin-induced flinch,  $ED_{50}=0.33$  mg/kg p.o.) and is antihyperalgesic in a model of inflammatory pain (CFA-induced thermal hyperalgesia,  $MED=0.83$  mg/kg, p.o.)<sup>[1]</sup>. The minimally effective dose is 0.3 mg/kg for AMG 517 and the corresponding plasma concentration is 90 ng/mL. Oral administration of AMG 517 reverses established thermal hyperalgesia in a dose-dependent manner at 21 h after CFA injection. AMG 517 causes transient hyperthermia in rodents, dogs, and monkeys. AMG 517 induces hyperthermia in a steep dose-dependent manner, with 0.3, 1, and 3 mg/kg associated with 0.5, 0.6, and 1.6°C increases in body temperature, respectively. Body temperatures of rats treated with all doses of AMG 517 return to baseline within 10 to 20 h<sup>[2]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## PROTOCOL

### Animal Administration <sup>[2]</sup>

Rats: After multiple days of full habituation to the testing equipment and paradigm, CFA-induced thermal hyperalgesia is evaluated by measuring paw withdrawal latencies in male Sprague-Dawley rats. Twenty-one hours after CFA injection (50  $\mu$ L of 0.1%), animals are dosed (p.o.) with AMG 517 or AMG8163 at a dose range of 0.001 to 30 mg/kg in a volume of 5 mL/kg. Two hours after drug dosing (23 h after CFA injection), paw withdrawal latencies are measured using modified Hargreaves hot boxes by investigators fully blinded to treatment conditions<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- EMBO Rep. 2016 Oct;17(10):1422-1430.
- Front Pharmacol. 2022 Feb 23;13:816133.
- Front Pharmacol. 23 February 2022.
- Biophys J. 2017 Jan 10;112(1):87-98.

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## REFERENCES

[1]. Doherty EM, et al. Novel vanilloid receptor-1 antagonists: 2. Structure-activity relationships of 4-oxopyrimidines leading to the selection of a clinical candidate. J Med Chem. 2007 Jul 26;50(15):3515-27.

[2]. Gavva NR, et al. Repeated administration of vanilloid receptor TRPV1 antagonists attenuates hyperthermia elicited by TRPV1 blockade. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2007 Oct;323(1):128-37.

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

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