Proteins

Product Data Sheet

BML-280

Cat. No.: HY-114095 1158347-73-9 CAS No.: Molecular Formula: $C_{25}H_{27}N_5O_2$

Molecular Weight: 429.51

Target: Phospholipase; TNF Receptor; Interleukin Related

Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Apoptosis; Immunology/Inflammation

Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Storage:

Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description BML-280 (VU0285655-1) is a potent and selective phospholipase D2 (PLD2) inhibitor. BML-280 has the ability to prevent caspase-3 cleavage and reduction in cell viability induced by high glucose. BML-280 can be used for rheumatoid arthritis

research^{[1][2]}.

IC₅₀ & Target PLD2 PLD1 TNF-α IL-1β

IL-8

In Vitro BML-280 shows an approximately 21-fold selectivity for PLD2^[3].

> BML-280 (0-0.1 μM) suppresses formyl-Met-Leu-Phe (fMLP)-stimulated PLD activity in a concentration dependent manner, with an IC $_{50}$ of 0.04 \pm 0.01 $\mu\text{M}^{[3]}.$

BML-280 (0-0.3 μ M) inhibits O₂- generation, and the inhibition reaches a plateau (about 20 % inhibition) at around 0.01 μ M to $0.3 \, \mu M^{[3]}$.

BML-280 (0-5 μM, 24 h) reduces proliferation in PLD1-deficient cells, but also in PLD2-deficient cells exposed to IGF-1 (Insulin-like growth factor 1)^[1].

BML-280 inhibits mRNA levels and secretion of tumor necrosis factor- α , IL-1 β and IL-8 in human periodontal ligament cells^[2]

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

Cell Proliferation Assay^[1]

Cell Line:	Wild-type, PLD1- and PLD2-deficient astrocytes
Concentration:	0, 50, 500, and 5000 nM
Incubation Time:	24 h
Result:	Had minor effects in wild-type and PLD2-deficient cells, but completely blocked PLD activity in PLD1-deficient cells. Caused a highly significant inhibition of glial proliferation when astrocytes were stimulated by FCS (fetal calf serum) or IGF-1, respectively. Showed non-specific effects because they inhibited cell proliferation even in PLD1/2 double knockouts at 5 µM.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Burkhardt U, et al. Role of phospholipases D1 and 2 in astroglial proliferation: effects of specific inhibitors and genetic deletion. Eur J Pharmacol. 2015 Aug 15;761:398-404.
- [2]. Tenconi PE, et al. High glucose-induced phospholipase D activity in retinal pigment epithelium cells: New insights into the molecular mechanisms of diabetic retinopathy. Exp Eye Res. 2019 Jul;184:243-257.
- [3]. Tsai YR, et al. Inhibition of formyl peptide-stimulated phospholipase D activation by Fal-002-2 via blockade of the Arf6, RhoA and protein kinase C signaling pathways in rat neutrophils. Naunyn Schmiedebergs Arch Pharmacol. 2013 Jun;386(6):507-19.

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

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Page 2 of 2 www.MedChemExpress.com