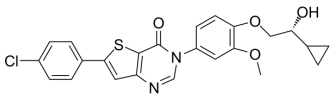
BMS-819881

Cat. No.:	HY-12433
CAS No.:	1197420-05-5
Molecular Formula:	$C_{24}H_{21}ClN_2O_4S$
Molecular Weight:	468.95
Target:	MCHR1 (GPR24); Cytochrome P450
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	BMS-819881 is a melaninconcentrating hormone receptor 1 (MCHR1) antagonist, which binds rat MCHR1 with a K_i of 7 nM. BMS-819881 also is selective and potent for CYP3A4 activity with an EC_{50} of 13 μM.	
IC_{50} & Target	rat MCHR1 7 nM (Ki)	CYP3A4 13 μM (EC50)
In Vitro	BMS-819881 (Compound 27) is 99.8% binds to rat serum proteins and rat MCHR1 K_i is 7 nM. FLIPR-based assays establish that BMS-819881 is a potent and highly selective MCHR1 functional antagonist. BMS-819881 (K_b=32 nM) effectively blocks MCH stimulated Ca^{2+} mobilization in heterologous cells overexpressing MCHR1 but fails to inhibit MCH mediated Ca^{2+} mobilization of cells expressing MCHR2 at 10 μM. No activity is observed upon screening BMS-819881 at 10 μM versus a panel of 20 GPCRs associated with feeding homeostasis. The percent of BMS-819881 binds to serum proteins is species dependent ranging from 99.8%, 99.6%, and 99.3%, respectively, for rat, dog, and monkey. When BMS-819881 is screened for cytochrome P450 (CYP) activity, EC_{50} values for CYP1A2, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6 are >40 μM; however, the CYP3A4 EC_{50} is 13 μM[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
In Vivo	BMS-819881 has moderate terminal elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$=5.7 h, 32±8 h, and 14±3 h for rat (1 mg/kg, iv), dog (1 mg/kg, iv), and cynomologous monkey (1 mg/kg, iv))[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay [1]	Membranes from stably transfected HEK-293 cells expressing a mutated (E4Q, A5T) hMCHR1 receptor are prepared and differential centrifugation. Binding experiments are carried out with 0.5-1.0 μg of membrane protein incubated in a total of 0.2 mL in 25 mM HEPES (pH 7.4) with 10 mM $MgCl_2$, 2 mM EGTA, and 0.1% BSA (binding buffer) for 90 min. For competition binding assays, reactions are carried out in the presence of 0.06–0.1 nM [Phe^{13}, [^{125}I]Tyr^{19}]MCH and increasing concentrations of unlabeled test molecules. Reactions are terminated by rapid vacuum filtration over 96-well GFC Unifilter plates precoated with 0.075 mL of binding buffer containing 1% BSA and washed 3 times with 0.4 mL of PBS (pH 7.4) containing 0.01% TX-100. Filters are dried, 0.05 mL of MicroScint 20 is added to each well, and radioactivity is subsequently quantified by scintillation counting on a TopCount microplate scintillation counter. Inhibitory constants are determined by nonlinear least-squares analysis using a four-parameter logistic equation[1].

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Cell Assay [1]	Stable HEK-293 cells expressing human MCHR1 or MCHR2 receptor are plated at a density of 50 000 cells/well in 96-well polylysine coated plates and cultured overnight in DMEM (high glucose (4.5 g/mL), 25 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 10% fetal bovine serum, 1 mM NaCl) at 37°C, 5% CO_2 conditions. For assay, the medium is replaced with 90 mL per well dye solution consisting of 3.8 mM Fluo4 AM, 0.04% Pluronic F-127, and 2.5 mM Probencid in base buffer (Hank's balanced salt solution, 25 mM HEPES, 0.1% BSA). Dye solution is allowed to "load" for 1 h at room temperature in subdued light. Dye is subsequently removed and replaced with 75 mL of base buffer and 75 mL of diluted test compound (e.g., BMS-819881; 10 μM) and incubated for an additional 15 min. Test compound dilution plates are prepared by serial diluting test and reference compounds from 100% DMSO stocks first 1:50 in base buffer and then serially (1:3.26) in base buffer containing 2% DMSO to generate 12 half log test concentrations[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
Animal Administration [1]	Rats, Dogs, and Cynomologous monkeys [1] PK studies using three species (rat, dog, and cynomologous monkey) are conducted with BMS-819881 administered iv at 1 mg/kg[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Washburn WN, et al. Identification of a nonbasic melanin hormone receptor 1 antagonist as an antiobesity clinical candidate. J Med Chem. 2014 Sep 25;57(18):7509-22.

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com
Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA