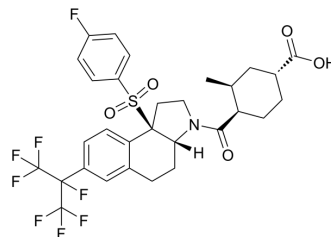


## BMS-986251

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-136527
<b>CAS No.:</b>	2460133-35-9
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>29</sub> F <sub>8</sub> NO <sub>5</sub> S
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	667.61
<b>Target:</b>	ROR; Interleukin Related
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; Immunology/Inflammation
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	BMS-986251 is an orally active and selective ROR $\gamma$ t inverse agonist with an EC <sub>50</sub> of 12 nM for ROR $\gamma$ t GAL4. BMS-986251 inhibits IL-17 with an EC <sub>50</sub> of 24 nM in human whole blood assay. BMS-986251 demonstrates robust efficacy in mouse acanthosis and Imiquimod-induced (HY-B0180) models (preclinical models of psoriasis) <sup>[1]</sup> .																	
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	ROR $\gamma$ t 12 nM (EC50)	IL-17 24 nM (EC50)	ROR $\alpha$ >10 $\mu$ M (EC50)	ROR $\beta$ >10 $\mu$ M (EC50)														
<b>In Vitro</b>	BMS-986251 is against ROR family members (ROR $\alpha$ GAL4: EC <sub>50</sub> >10 $\mu$ M; ROR $\beta$ GAL4: EC <sub>50</sub> >10 $\mu$ M) and against other nuclear receptors (PXR: EC <sub>50</sub> >5 $\mu$ M; LXR $\alpha$ : EC <sub>50</sub> >7.5 $\mu$ M; LXR $\beta$ : EC <sub>50</sub> >7.5 $\mu$ M). BMS-986251 does not inhibit any of the CYP's <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.																	
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>BMS-986251 (5-45 mg/kg; orally; twice daily until day 9) results in reduced ear thickness<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>BMS-986251 (0.13, 0.79, 4.76 mg/kg; orally; once a day) displays a dose-dependent reduction of the IL-17F produced in naïve C57BL/6 female mice (7-9 weeks)<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>BMS-986251 (2 mg/kg of IV and 4 mg/kg of PO) has a T<sub>1/2</sub> of 7.7 hours, a CL of 2.7 mL/min•kg, and a V<sub>SS</sub> of 1.9 L/kg for IV in mouse<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>C57BL/6 female mice with acanthosis<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>5, 15, 45 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Orally; twice daily until day 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Resulted in reduced ear thickness and significantly reduces imiquimod (IMQ)-induced skin thickening.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>Mouse or rat<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>2 mg/kg of IV and 4 mg/kg of PO (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>IV or PO</td> </tr> </table>				Animal Model:	C57BL/6 female mice with acanthosis <sup>[1]</sup>	Dosage:	5, 15, 45 mg/kg	Administration:	Orally; twice daily until day 9	Result:	Resulted in reduced ear thickness and significantly reduces imiquimod (IMQ)-induced skin thickening.	Animal Model:	Mouse or rat <sup>[1]</sup>	Dosage:	2 mg/kg of IV and 4 mg/kg of PO (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)	Administration:	IV or PO
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Result:

Had a  $T_{1/2}$  of 7.7 hours, a CL of 2.7 mL/min•kg, and a  $V_{SS}$  of 1.9 L/kg for IV in mouse.

Had a  $C_{max}$  of 4.8  $\mu$ M and an AUC of 37  $\mu$ M•h for PO in mouse.

Had a  $T_{1/2}$  of 11 hours, a CL of 1.3 mL/min•kg, and a  $V_{SS}$  of 1.25 L/kg for IV in rat.

Had a  $C_{max}$  of 4.7  $\mu$ M and an AUC of 64  $\mu$ M•h for PO in rat.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Robert J. Cherney, et al. Discovery of BMS-986251: A Clinically Viable, Potent, and Selective ROR $\gamma$ t Inverse Agonist. ACS Med. Chem. Lett. 2020, 11, 6, 1221–1227

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

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