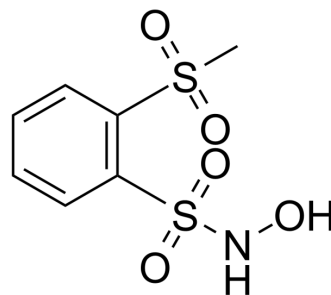


CXL-1020

Cat. No.:	HY-147384		
CAS No.:	950834-06-7		
Molecular Formula:	C ₇ H ₉ NO ₅ S ₂		
Molecular Weight:	251.28		
Target:	Calcium Channel		
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	CXL-1020 is a hydroxylamine-based nitroxyl (HNO) donor. CXL-1020 improves cardiac inotropy/lusitropy and Ca ²⁺ cycling in rats with abnormal relaxation. CXL-1020 induces vasorelaxation and improves cardiac function in canine models. CXL-1020 has been used to research systolic heart failure and stable heart failure ^[1] .																
IC₅₀ & Target	L-type calcium channel																
In Vivo	<p>CXL-1020 (100 µg/kg/min; infusion for 30 min) improves hemodynamics and cardiac function, and enhances both diastolic and systolic performance in mice^[1].</p> <p>CXL-1020 (3 and 10 mg/kg/min; 4-hour intravenous infusion) improves left ventricular systolic and diastolic function in dogs with advanced heart failure^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Adult male Sprague-Dawley rats (250-350 g; induced cardiac dysfunction by isoproterenol) [1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>100 µg/kg/min</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>For 30 min</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Improved hemodynamics and cardiac function in normal rats, and enhanced both diastolic and systolic performance in cardiac dysfunction mice.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Dogs (coronary microembolization-induced heart failure)^[2] 3 and 10 mg/kg/min</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>3 and 10 mg/kg/min</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>4-hour intravenous infusion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Decreased systolic aortic pressure (AoP) modestly; significantly increased EF and deceleration time of early mitral inflow velocity (DT) and significantly lowered left ventricular (LV) end-systolic volume (ESV), LV end-diastolic pressure (EDP) and end-</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Adult male Sprague-Dawley rats (250-350 g; induced cardiac dysfunction by isoproterenol) [1]	Dosage:	100 µg/kg/min	Administration:	For 30 min	Result:	Improved hemodynamics and cardiac function in normal rats, and enhanced both diastolic and systolic performance in cardiac dysfunction mice.	Animal Model:	Dogs (coronary microembolization-induced heart failure) ^[2] 3 and 10 mg/kg/min	Dosage:	3 and 10 mg/kg/min	Administration:	4-hour intravenous infusion	Result:	Decreased systolic aortic pressure (AoP) modestly; significantly increased EF and deceleration time of early mitral inflow velocity (DT) and significantly lowered left ventricular (LV) end-systolic volume (ESV), LV end-diastolic pressure (EDP) and end-
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diastolic wall stress (EDWS) in a dose-dependent manner.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Roof SR, et al. CXL-1020, a Novel Nitroxyl (HNO) Prodrug, Is More Effective than Milrinone in Models of Diastolic Dysfunction-A Cardiovascular Therapeutic: An Efficacy and Safety Study in the Rat. *Front Physiol.* 2017 Nov 10;8:894.
- [2]. Mengjun Wang, et al. Intravenous Infusion of CXL-1020, a Novel Nitroxyl (HNO) Donor, Improves Left Ventricular Systolic and Diastolic Function in Dogs with Advanced Heart Failure. *CARDIOVASCULAR PHARMACOLOGY. VOLUME 15, ISSUE 6, SUPPLEMENT, S73-S74, AUGUS*
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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