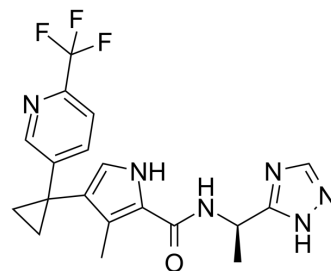


DSM705

Cat. No.:	HY-132171
CAS No.:	2653225-38-6
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ F ₃ N ₆ O
Molecular Weight:	404.39
Target:	Dihydroorotate Dehydrogenase; Parasite
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Anti-infection
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	DSM705 is a pyrrole-based Dihydroorotate Dehydrogenase (DHODH) inhibitor. DSM705 exhibits nanomolar potency against Plasmodium DHODH and Plasmodium parasites, with no inhibition of mammalian DHODHs. DSM705 is a potent antimalarial compound ^[1] .																
IC₅₀ & Target	IC ₅₀ : 95 nM (P. falciparum DHODH), 52 nM (P. vivax DHODH) ^[1]																
In Vitro	DSM705 shows inhibitory activity against P. falciparum DHODH (PfdHODH, IC ₅₀ =95 nM), P. vivax DHODH (PvDHODH, IC ₅₀ =52 nM) and Pf3D7 cells (EC ₅₀ =12 nM), with no inhibition of the human enzyme ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.																
In Vivo	<p>DSM705 (3-200 mg/kg; p.o. twice a day for 6 days) provides the maximum rate of parasite killing at the dose of 50 mg/kg and fully suppresses parasitemia by days 7-8^[1].</p> <p>DSM705 (2.6 and 24 mg/kg; a single p.o.) exhibits high oral bioavailability (74%, 70%), apparent t_{1/2} (3.4, 4.5 h) and C_{max} (2.6, 20 μM) in Swiss outbred mice^[1].</p> <p>DSM705 (2.3 mg/kg; a single i.v.) exhibits plasma clearance (CL=2.8 mL/min/kg) and V_{ss} (1.3 L/kg) in mice^[1].</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>SCID mice were inoculated with parasites^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>3, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>P.o. twice a day for 6 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Killed parasite in a dose dependent manner and fully suppressed parasitemia by days 7-8.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Swiss Outbred Mice^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>2.6 and 24 mg/kg for p.o.; 2.3 mg/kg for i.v. (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>A single p.o. and i.v.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>P.o.: F=74/70%, t_{1/2}=3.4/4.5 h, C_{max}=2.6/20 μM. I.v.: CL=2.8 mL/min/kg, V_{ss}=1.3 L/kg.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	SCID mice were inoculated with parasites ^[1]	Dosage:	3, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 mg/kg	Administration:	P.o. twice a day for 6 days	Result:	Killed parasite in a dose dependent manner and fully suppressed parasitemia by days 7-8.	Animal Model:	Swiss Outbred Mice ^[1]	Dosage:	2.6 and 24 mg/kg for p.o.; 2.3 mg/kg for i.v. (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)	Administration:	A single p.o. and i.v.	Result:	P.o.: F=74/70%, t _{1/2} =3.4/4.5 h, C _{max} =2.6/20 μM. I.v.: CL=2.8 mL/min/kg, V _{ss} =1.3 L/kg.
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REFERENCES

[1]. Palmer MJ, et, al. Potent Antimalarials with Development Potential Identified by Structure-Guided Computational Optimization of a Pyrrole-Based Dihydroorotate Dehydrogenase Inhibitor Series. J Med Chem. 2021 May 13;64(9):6085-6136.

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

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