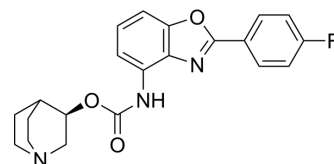


## Glucosylceramide synthase-IN-3

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-144270
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>20</sub> FN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	381.4
<b>Target:</b>	Glucosylceramide Synthase (GCS)
<b>Pathway:</b>	Neuronal Signaling
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Glucosylceramide synthase-IN-3 (compound BZ1) is a potent, brain-penetrant and orally active glucosylceramide synthase (GCS) inhibitor with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 16 nM for human GCS. Glucosylceramide synthase-IN-3 can be used for Gaucher's disease research <sup>[1][2]</sup> .
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Glucosylceramide synthase-IN-2 (compound BZ1) causes measuring the reduction of glucosylceramide and the cellular IC<sub>50</sub> was determined to be 94 nM in human and 160 nM in mouse with cellular activity was confirmed using a fibroblast assay<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Glucosylceramide synthase-IN-2 has the IC<sub>50</sub> of 20 nM in primary neurons<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Glucosylceramide synthase-IN-2 (10, 30, 100, 300 nM) produces a dose-dependent reduction in glycosphingolipids in WT and D409V mouse cortical neurons. Glucosylceramide synthase-IN-2 decreases the amount of detergent-insoluble pS129 α-syn<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Eight hours after a single dose of Glucosylceramide synthase-IN-2 (compound BZ1; 6, 20 or 100 mg/kg; oral gavage; formulated in 30% captisol), plasma GlcCer C:16:0 is reduced in a dose-dependent fashion up to ~75% of concentration in vehicle treated animals. Brain GlcCer is also significantly reduced to concentrations of ~48% of vehicle treated controls in C57BL6 mice (8 weeks of age, male)<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Glucosylceramide synthase-IN-2 (6, 20 or 100 mg/kg/day for 4 days; oral gavage) causes larger reductions in GlcCer<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Glucosylceramide synthase-IN-2 has good pharmaceutical properties with high permeability (pApp=26.54) and is not a substrate of P-gp<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

### REFERENCES

[1]. Mali Cosden, et al. A novel glucosylceramide synthase inhibitor attenuates alpha synuclein pathology and lysosomal dysfunction in preclinical models of synucleinopathy. *Neurobiol Dis.* 2021 Nov;159:105507.

[2]. Yuta Tanaka, et al. Discovery of Brain-Penetrant Glucosylceramide Synthase Inhibitors with a Novel Pharmacophore. *J Med Chem.* 2022 Mar 10;65(5):4270-4290

---

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: [tech@MedChemExpress.com](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA