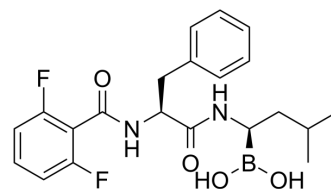


## NIC-0102

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-151252		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	2806031-94-5		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>25</sub> BF <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	418.24		
<b>Target:</b>	Proteasome; NOD-like Receptor (NLR)		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Immunology/Inflammation		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (239.10 mM; Need ultrasonic)			
		<b>Solvent</b>	<b>Mass</b>	
		<b>Concentration</b>	<b>1 mg</b>	<b>5 mg</b>
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>		<b>10 mg</b>	
	<b>1 mM</b>	2.3910 mL	11.9549 mL	23.9097 mL
	<b>5 mM</b>	0.4782 mL	2.3910 mL	4.7819 mL
	<b>10 mM</b>	0.2391 mL	1.1955 mL	2.3910 mL
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.				
<b>In Vivo</b>	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (5.98 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic  2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (5.98 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic			

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	NIC-0102 is an orally active proteasome inhibitor (pIC <sub>50</sub> =7.55) that specifically inhibits NLRP3 inflammatory vesicle activation. NIC-0102 shows potent anti-inflammatory effects in a model of dextran sulfate sodium (DSS)-induced ulcerative colitis. NIC-0102 also inhibits production of pro-IL-1β <sup>[1]</sup> .		
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	proteasom β5 3.7 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	proteasom β2 100.5 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	proteasom β1 113.6 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )
<b>In Vitro</b>	NIC-0102 (compound 27) (7.5, 15, 30, 60 nM; 1h) specifically suppresses NLRP3 inflammasome activation in LPS-primed J774A.1 and BMDM cells <sup>[1]</sup> . NIC-0102 (7.5, 15, 30, 60 nM; 1h) induces polyubiquitination of NLRP3 via inhibition of the proteasome during the activation		

step in LPS-primed J774A.1 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.

NIC-0102 (7.5, 15, 30, 60 nM; 1h) exhibits inhibitory effects on NF- $\kappa$ B in the priming step of the NLRP3 pathway in LPS-primed J774A.1 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.

NIC-0102 (15, 60 nM; 1h) blocks NLRP3-ASC interaction and ASC oligomerization in LPS-primed J774A.1 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Viability Assay<sup>[1]</sup>

Cell Line:	J774A.1 and BMDM cells (LPS-primed)
Concentration:	7.5, 15, 30, 60 nM
Incubation Time:	1 h
Result:	Inhibited the release of IL-1 $\beta$ in a dose-dependent manner.

Western Blot Analysis<sup>[1]</sup>

Cell Line:	J774A.1 cells (LPS-primed)
Concentration:	7.5, 15, 30, 60 nM
Incubation Time:	1 h
Result:	Dose-dependently inhibited the release of mature IL-1 $\beta$ and the caspase-1 p20 subunit in supernatants from J774A.1 cells but did not affect pro-IL-1 $\beta$ , pro-caspase-1, NLRP3, or ASC in cell lysates. Increased the polyubiquitinated NLRP3 protein in adose-dependent manner, and significantly increased the amount of c-Cbl and Cbl-b. Showed an inhibitory effect on the NF- $\kappa$ B subunit p65, phosphorylated p65, and NLRP3 protein at 60 nM, at which NF- $\kappa$ B-dependent TNF- $\alpha$ secretion was slightly decreased.

Western Blot Analysis<sup>[1]</sup>

Cell Line:	J774A.1 cells (LPS-primed)
Concentration:	15, 60 nM
Incubation Time:	1 h
Result:	Inhibited the interaction between NLRP3 and ASC stimulated by LPS and nigericin. Showed a concentration-dependent suppression effect on ASC oligomerization.

## In Vivo

NIC-0102 (0.125, 0.25, 0.5 mg/kg; p.o.; single every 72 h for 10 days) shows strong protection against DSS-induced acute colitis in mice<sup>[1]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Male C57BL/6 mice (6 to 8-week-old; DSS-induced ulcerative colitis model) <sup>[1]</sup> .
Dosage:	0.125, 0.25, and 0.5 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral gavage; single every 72 h for 10 days.
Result:	Significantly suppressed weight and fecal occult blood. Decreased colonic length in a dose-dependent manner. Resulted in a dose-dependent reduction in tissue-associated IL-1 $\beta$ concentration and significantly inhibited pro-IL-1 $\beta$ .

Animal Model:	Male C57BL/6 mice (6 to 8-week-old) <sup>[1]</sup> .	
Dosage:	0.5 mg/kg (for i.v.); 1 mg/kg (for p.o.)	
Administration:	Intravenous injection; Oral gavage; single.	
Result:	Pharmacokinetic Parameters of NIC-0102 in male C57BL/6 mice <sup>[1]</sup> .	
	IV (0.5 mg/kg)	PO (1 mg/kg)
$T_{1/2}$ (h)	4.73	8.36
$T_{max}$ (h)	0.08	0.25
$C_{max}$ (ng/mL)	376.6	207.7
$AUC_{0-\infty}$ (h•ng/mL)	448.8	489.2
$MRT_{0-\infty}$ (h)	6.14	-
$V_z$ (L/kg)	7.7	-
CL (mL/min/kg)	18.8	-
F (%)	-	48.1%

## REFERENCES

[1]. Wu X, et al. Discovery of a Novel Oral Proteasome Inhibitor to Block NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation with Anti-inflammation Activity. J Med Chem. 2022 Sep 5.

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

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