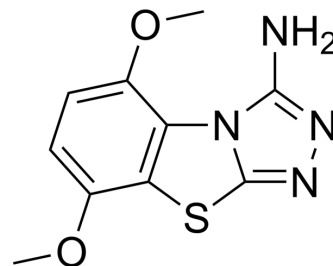


## OUL232

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-148566		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	943119-42-4		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	250.28		
<b>Target:</b>	PARP		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics		
<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 : 50 mg/mL (199.78 mM; ultrasonic and warming and adjust pH to 2 with 1M HCl and heat to 80°C)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>	1 mM	3.9955 mL	19.9776 mL	39.9552 mL
		5 mM	0.7991 mL	3.9955 mL	7.9911 mL
10 mM		0.3996 mL	1.9978 mL	3.9955 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: 5 mg/mL (19.98 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic  2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: 5 mg/mL (19.98 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic				

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	OUL232 is a potent inhibitor of mono-ARTs PARP7, PARP10, PARP11, PARP12, PARP14, and PARP15. OUL232 is the most potent PARP10 inhibitor described to date (IC <sub>50</sub> =7.8 nM), as well as the first PARP12 inhibitor ever reported <sup>[1]</sup> .			
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	PARP7 83 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	PARP10 7.8 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	PARP14 300 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	PARP15 56 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )
	PARP1 15 μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	PARP2 10 μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	PARP3 50 μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	PARP4 11 μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )
	TNKS1	TNKS2	PARP11	PARP12

	5.4 $\mu\text{M}$ ( $\text{IC}_{50}$ )	10 $\mu\text{M}$ ( $\text{IC}_{50}$ )	240 nM ( $\text{IC}_{50}$ )	160 nM ( $\text{IC}_{50}$ )			
	PARP16 3.4 $\mu\text{M}$ ( $\text{IC}_{50}$ )						
<b>In Vitro</b>	OUL232 (compound 27) (1 $\mu\text{M}$ ; 10-12 d) saves cells overexpressing PARP10 from ADP ribosylation-dependent cell death <sup>[1]</sup> .  Pharmacokinetic Analysis <sup>[1]</sup>						
	water solubility $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	GI $P_{\text{app}} \times 10^{-6}$ $\text{cm}/\text{s}$ (RM %)	BBB $P_{\text{app}} \times 10^{-6}$ $\text{cm}/\text{s}$ (RM %)	metabolic stability %	stab in human plasma	stab. in MeOH	stab in PBS pH 7.4
	12.60	0.144	0.143	99.11	>24	>24	>24
	MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.						

## REFERENCES

[1]. Murthy S, et al. [1,2,4]Triazolo[3,4-b]benzothiazole Scaffold as Versatile Nicotinamide Mimic Allowing Nanomolar Inhibition of Different PARP Enzymes. J Med Chem. 2023 Jan 4.

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

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