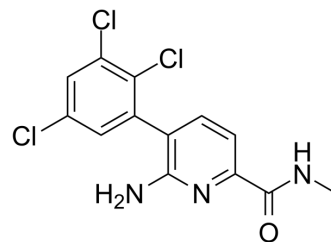


PF-01247324

Cat. No.:	HY-101383		
CAS No.:	875051-72-2		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ Cl ₃ N ₃ O		
Molecular Weight:	330.6		
Target:	Sodium Channel		
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 30 mg/mL (90.74 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Concentration	Solvent	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	3.0248 mL	15.1240 mL	30.2480 mL
	5 mM	0.6050 mL	3.0248 mL	6.0496 mL
	10 mM	0.3025 mL	1.5124 mL	3.0248 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.56 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.56 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.56 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

PF-01247324 is a selective and orally bioavailable Na_v1.8 channel blocker with an IC₅₀ of 196 nM for recombinant human Na_v1.8 channel.

IC₅₀ & Target

IC₅₀: 196 nM (hNa_v1.8)^[1]

In Vitro

PF-01247324 inhibits native tetrodotoxin-resistant (TTX-R) currents in human dorsal root ganglion (DRG) neurons (IC₅₀=331

nM) and in recombinantly expressed h Nav_v1.8 channels (IC₅₀=196 nM), with 50-fold selectivity over recombinantly expressed TTX-R hNav1.5 channels (IC₅₀=10 μM) and 65-100-fold selectivity over TTX-sensitive (TTX-S) channels (IC₅₀=10-18 μM). In vitro current clamp shows that PF-01247324 reduces excitability in both rat and human DRG neurons and also alters the waveform of the action potential^[1].

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

In Vivo

Experiments in rodents demonstrate efficacy in both inflammatory and neuropathic pain models. PF-01247324 reduces phase 2 flinching by 37% at 100 mg/kg. There is a significant effect of 30 mg/kg of PF-01247324 in the rat model carrageenan-induced thermal hyperalgesia and in CFA-induced mechanical hyperalgesia at exposures of 0.218 and 0.126 μM respectively^[1]. Mice that received PF-01247324 show significant improvements in motor coordination and cerebellar-like symptoms compared to control^[2].

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

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration^{[1][2]}

Rats: For male Sprague Dawley rats (170-300 g), PF-01247324 is formulated as solutions of 0, 10, 30, 100 mg/kg in 0.5%MC/0.1%Tween 80 vehicle and dosed via oral gavage prior to behavioural testing. Test animals are placed in a box separated by walls with a wire mesh floor allowing access to the plantar surface of the paw. Tactile testing is conducted^[1].

Mice: PF-01247324 is suspended in 0.5% methylcellulose, 0.1% Tween 80 and administered by oral gavage at a dose of 1000 mg/kg in a volume of 10 mL/kg one hour before behavioral testing. Control groups are administered an equal volume of vehicle^[2].

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

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Front Pharmacol. 16 December 2021.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Payne CE, et al. A novel selective and orally bioavailable Nav 1.8 channel blocker, PF-01247324, attenuates nociception and sensory neuron excitability. Br J Pharmacol. 2015 May;172(10):2654-70.

[2]. Shields SD, et al. Oral administration of PF-01247324, a subtype-selective Nav1.8 blocker, reverses cerebellar deficits in a mouse model of multiple sclerosis. PLoS One. 2015 Mar 6;10(3):e0119067.

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

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