PF-05085727

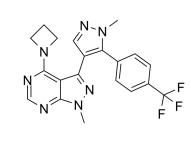
| Cat. No.: | HY-102050 | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|---------|--|
| CAS No.: | 1415637-72-7 | | | |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₂₀ H ₁₈ F ₃ N ₇ | | | |
| Molecular Weight: | 413.4 | | | |
| Target: | Phosphodiesterase (PDE) | | | |
| Pathway: | Metabolic Enzyme/Protease | | | |
| Storage: | Powder | -20°C | 3 years | |
| | | 4°C | 2 years | |
| | In solvent | -80°C | 2 years | |
| | | -20°C | 1 year | |

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

| | Solvent Mass Concentration | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Prepa Stock | Preparing Stock Solutions | 1 mM | 2.4190 mL | 12.0948 mL | 24.1896 ml |
| | 5 mM | 0.4838 mL | 2.4190 mL | 4.8379 mL | |
| | | 10 mM | 0.2419 mL | 1.2095 mL | 2.4190 mL |

| BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| Description | PF-05085727 is a potent, selective and brain penetrant inhibitor of cGMP-dependent PDE2A (IC ₅₀ =2 nM). PF-05085727 inhibits PDE2A >4,000-fold selectivity over PDE1 and PDE3-11 ^[1] . | | |
| IC₅₀ & Target | PDE2A | | |
| | 2 nM (IC ₅₀) | | |
| In Vitro | PF-05085727 shows weak activity with IC ₅₀ of 162 μ M to induce cell death in a cellular toxicity assay using transformed human liver endothelial (THLE) cells ^[1] . | | |
| | PF-05085727 (3 μM) shows a minimal inhibition of cytochrome P450 enzymes (CYPs), inhibits 1A2, 2C8, 2C9, 2D6 and 3A4 with percentage% of 16%, 18%, 7%, 4%, and 30%, respectively ^[1] . | | |
| | PF-05085727 (10 μM) inhibits PDE1B, PDE4B, PDE7B and PDE10A with IC ₅₀ values of 12.146 μM, 22,503 μM, 13.157 μM and 6.515 μM, respectively ^[1] . | | |
| | MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. | | |
| In Vivo | PF-05085727 (subcutaneous injection; 3.2 mg/kg/mice; 3 mg/kg/rat) gives a ratio of unbound brain (C _{bu}) to unbound plasma | | |
| | | | |

Product Data Sheet





(C_{pu}) of ca. 0.27 and 0.37, respectively^[1].
 PF-05085727 in mice leads to an acute and exposure-dependent elevation in the accumulation of bulk levels of cGMP in cortex, striatum, and hippocampus as measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay^[1].
 MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Helal CJ, et al. Application of Structure-Based Design and Parallel Chemistry to Identify a Potent, Selective, and Brain Penetrant Phosphodiesterase 2A Inhibitor. J Med Chem. 2017 Jul 13;60(13):5673-5698.

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

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