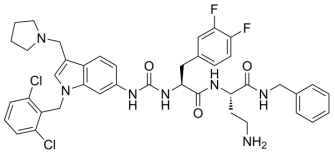
RWJ-56110

Cat. No.:	HY-108556
CAS No.:	252889-88-6
Molecular Formula:	$C_{41}H_{43}Cl_2F_2N_7O_3$
Molecular Weight:	790.73
Target:	Protease Activated Receptor (PAR); Apoptosis
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Apoptosis
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	RWJ-56110 is a potent, selective, peptide-mimetic inhibitor of PAR-1 activation and internalization (binding IC_{50}=0.44 uM) and shows no effect on PAR-2, PAR-3, or PAR-4. RWJ-56110 inhibits the aggregation of human platelets induced by both SFLLRN-NH2 (IC_{50}=0.16 μM) and thrombin (IC_{50}=0.34 μM), quite selective relative to U46619 (HY-108566). RWJ-56110 inhibits angiogenesis and blocks the formation of new vessels in vivo. RWJ-56110 induces cell apoptosis[1][2].
IC_{50} & Target	PAR1

In Vitro

Proteinase-activated receptors (PARs) are a family of G protein-coupled receptors activated by the proteolytic cleavage of their N-terminal extracellular domain, exposing a new amino terminal sequence that functions as a tethered ligand to activate the receptors.

RWJ56110 inhibits the aggregation of human platelets induced by both SFLLRN-NH2 (IC_{50}=0.16 μM) and thrombin (IC_{50}=0.34 μM) while being quite selective relative to collagen and the thromboxane mimetic U46619 (HY-108566)[1].

RWJ-56110 is fully inhibits thrombin-induced RASMC proliferation with an IC_{50} value of 3.5 μM. RWJ-56110 shows blockade of thrombin's action with RASMC calcium mobilization (IC_{50}=0.12 μM), as well as with HMVEC (IC_{50}=0.13 μM) and HASMC calcium mobilization (IC_{50}=0.17 μM)[1].

RWJ56110 (0.1-10 μM; 24-96 hours) inhibits endothelial cell growth dose-dependently, with half-maximal inhibitory concentration of RWJ56110 is approximately 10 μM[2].

RWJ56110 (0.1-10 μM; 6 hours) inhibits DNA synthesis of endothelial cells in a thymidine incorporation assays. Endothelial cells are in fast-growing state (50-60% confluence), RWJ56110 inhibits cell DNA synthesis in a dose-dependent manner, but when cells that are in the quiescent state (100% confluent), the inhibitory effect of PAR-1 antagonists is much less pronounced[2].

RWJ56110 (0.1-10 μM; pretreatment for 15 min) inhibits thrombin-induced Erk1/2 activation in a concentration-dependent manner. However, when endothelial cells are stimulated by FBS (final concentration 4%), it reduces partially the activated levels of Erk1/2[2].

RWJ56110 (30 μM; 24 hours) has an inhibitory effect on endothelial cell cycle progression. It reduces the percentage of cells in the S phase, while alterations in the percentages of G1 and G2/M cells are less pronounced[2].

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

Western Blot Analysis[2]

Cell Line:	Endothelial cells
Concentration:	0 μM; 3 μM; 1 μM; 3 μM; 10 μM

Incubation Time:	Pretreatment for 15 min
Result:	Resulted in MAPK activation in Endothelial cells.

Cell Cycle Analysis[2]

Cell Line:	Endothelial cells
Concentration:	0 μM; 3 μM; 1 μM; 3 μM; 10 μM
Incubation Time:	Pretreatment for 15 min
Result:	Reduced cell number in S phase.

REFERENCES

[1]. Andrade-Gordon, et al.Design, synthesis, and biological characterization of a peptide-mimetic antagonist for a tethered-ligand receptor. oc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1999 Oct 26;96(22):12257-62.

[2]. Panagiota Zania, et al. Blockade of angiogenesis by small molecule antagonists to protease-activated receptor-1: association with endothelial cell growth suppression and induction of apoptosis. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2006 Jul;318(1):246-54.

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