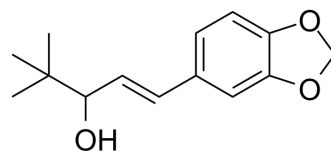


Stiripentol

Cat. No.:	HY-103392		
CAS No.:	49763-96-4		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₄ H ₁₈ O ₃		
Molecular Weight:	234.29		
Target:	Cytochrome P450		
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

In Vitro	DMSO : 150 mg/mL (640.23 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	4.2682 mL	21.3411 mL	42.6821 mL
		5 mM	0.8536 mL	4.2682 mL	8.5364 mL
10 mM		0.4268 mL	2.1341 mL	4.2682 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (8.88 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (8.88 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (8.88 mM); Clear solution 				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Stiripentol (STP) is an anticonvulsant agent, which can inhibit N-demethylation of CLB to NCLB mediated by CYP3A4 (noncompetitively) and CYP2C19 (competitively) with K _i of 1.59±0.07 and 0.516±0.065 μM and IC ₅₀ of 1.58 and 3.29 μM, respectively.
IC₅₀ & Target	IC ₅₀ : 1.58 μM (CYP3A4), 3.29 μM (CYP2C19) ^[1] K _i : 1.59±0.07 μM (CYP3A4), 0.516±0.065 μM (CYP2C19) ^[1]

In Vitro	<p>Stiripentol (STP) is an anticonvulsant agent, which can inhibit N-demethylation of CLB to N-desmethyloclobazam (NCLB) mediated by CYP3A4 (noncompetitively) and CYP2C19 (competitively). The inhibition of CLB demethylation by Stiripentol (STP) is best described by a noncompetitive inhibition model with apparent $K_i=1.6 \mu\text{M}$ for the cDNA-expressing CYP3A4 and by a competitive inhibition model with $K_i=0.52 \mu\text{M}$ for the cDNA-expressing CYP2C19. Formation of OH-NCLB from NCLB by cDNA-expressing CYP2C19 is competitively inhibited by Stiripentol (STP) with a $K_i=0.14 \mu\text{M}$^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
In Vivo	<p>In mice treating with Stiripentol (STP) monotherapy, the difference between BT_1 ($39.67\pm 1.09^\circ\text{C}$) and BT_2 ($41.32\pm 1.05^\circ\text{C}$) reaches statistical significance ($t=3.097$, $p<0.05$). The difference in BT_2 between Stiripentol (STP) monotherapy and CLB monotherapy is statistically significant ($t=2.615$, $p<0.05$). In mice treating with Stiripentol (STP)+CLB combination therapy, the difference between BT_1 ($40.18\pm 0.58^\circ\text{C}$) and BT_2 ($43.03\pm 0.49^\circ\text{C}$) reaches statistical significance ($t=10.44$, $p<0.01$)^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay ^[1]	<p>The inhibition constants (apparent K_i) of Stiripentol (STP) for CLB demethylation by CYP3A4 and CYP2C19 are determined using various concentrations of CLB (2, 10, 20, 40, 60, and $100 \mu\text{M}$) with increasing concentrations of Stiripentol (STP) (0, 0.5, 1, 2, and $5 \mu\text{M}$). Concerning NCLB hydroxylation by CYP2C19, the apparent K_i is similarly determined with different concentrations of NCLB (1.5, 4, 6, 8, 12, and $14 \mu\text{M}$) and STP (0, 0.1, 0.5, 1, and $2 \mu\text{M}$). IC_{50} values are determined by coinubation of the substrate at concentration in the range of the therapeutic plasma concentrations ($2 \mu\text{M}$ CLB or $14 \mu\text{M}$ NCLB) with increasing concentrations of Stiripentol (STP) (0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 2, 5, and $10 \mu\text{M}$)^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
Animal Administration ^[2]	<p>Two age groups, p1M (n=18, age 4 weeks) and p5M (n=18, age 5-10 months), of $Scn1a^{RX/+}$ mice are assigned in this experiment. Both groups are divided randomly into three subgroups (n=6), and each subgroup is administered Stiripentol (STP) (300 mg/kg) alone, CLB (6.62 mg/kg) alone, or a combination of Stiripentol (STP) (p1M; 150 mg/kg, p5M; 300 mg/kg) and CLB (6.62 mg/kg). All drugs are administered by intraperitoneal injection (i.p.) after a 48-h recovery from baseline seizure study. Blood samples are collected at 1 h and 20 min after administration of CLB or STP+CLB for measurement of plasma concentrations of CLB and N-desmethyloclobazam, respectively^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Giraud C, et al. In vitro and in vivo inhibitory effect of stiripentol on clobazam metabolism. *Drug Metab Dispos*. 2006 Apr;34(4):608-11. Epub 2006 Jan 13.
- [2]. Cao D, et al. Efficacy of stiripentol in hyperthermia-induced seizures in a mouse model of Dravet syndrome. *Epilepsia*. 2012 Jul;53(7):1140-5.

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

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