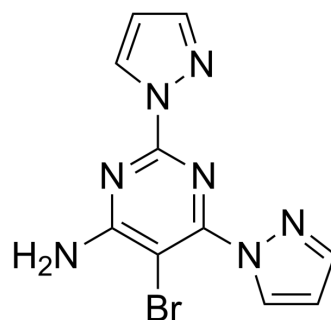


## Taminadenant

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-109139	
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1337962-47-6	
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>8</sub> BrN <sub>7</sub>	
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	306.12	
<b>Target:</b>	Adenosine Receptor	
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein	
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C 3 years 4°C 2 years
	In solvent	-80°C 2 years -20°C 1 year



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 125 mg/mL (408.34 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>	1 mM	3.2667 mL	16.3335 mL	32.6669 mL
		5 mM	0.6533 mL	3.2667 mL	6.5334 mL
10 mM		0.3267 mL	1.6333 mL	3.2667 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
<b>In Vivo</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 40% PEG300 &gt;&gt; 5% Tween-80 &gt;&gt; 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.79 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.79 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.79 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol>				

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Taminadenant (NIR178; PBF509) is a highly potent and orally active adenosine A <sub>2A</sub> receptor (A <sub>2A</sub> R) antagonist. Taminadenant can antagonize A <sub>2A</sub> R agonist-mediated cAMP accumulation and impedance responses with K <sub>B</sub> values of 72.8 nM and 8.2 nM, respectively. Taminadenant reverses motor impairments in several rat models of movement disorders, including catalepsy, tremor, and hemiparkinsonism. Taminadenant can also inhibit tumor growth when combined with <a href="#">Spartalizumab</a> (HY-P9972). Taminadenant reactivate the antitumor immune response <sup>[1][2]</sup> .
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	Adenosine receptor <sup>[1]</sup>

<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Taminadenant (PBF509) does not show any agonist efficacy in HEK cells permanently expressing the human A<sub>2A</sub>R<sup>SNAP</sup>, but completely antagonizes the agonist-mediated cAMP accumulation in A<sub>2A</sub>R<sup>SNAP</sup> expressing HEK cells with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 72.8 ± 17.4 nM<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>																																
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Taminadenant (PBF509) (0.3, 3, 7.5, 10, or 30 mg/kg; p.o.; single dosage) attenuates the cataleptic effects of Haloperidol, attenuates pilocarpine-induced tremulous jaw movement, enhances the effects of L-DOPA, shows a robust antiparkinsonian activity and displays antidyskinetic efficacy<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="347 449 1515 1719"> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 449 618 548">Animal Model:</td> <td data-bbox="618 449 1515 548">Sprague-Dawley rats (240-250 g; induced catalepsy by s.c. with 1 mg/kg <a href="#">Haloperidol</a> (HY-14538))<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 548 618 604">Dosage:</td> <td data-bbox="618 548 1515 604">3, 10, or 30 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 604 618 661">Administration:</td> <td data-bbox="618 604 1515 661">p.o.; single dosage</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 661 618 760">Result:</td> <td data-bbox="618 661 1515 760">Dose-dependently attenuated the cataleptic effects of Haloperidol when administered 1 h after Haloperidol injection.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 760 618 892">Animal Model:</td> <td data-bbox="618 760 1515 892">Sprague-Dawley rats (240-250 g; induced tremulous jaw movement by s.c. with 1 mg/kg <a href="#">Pilocarpine</a> (HY-B0726A))<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 892 618 949">Dosage:</td> <td data-bbox="618 892 1515 949">0.3, 3, or 7.5 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 949 618 1005">Administration:</td> <td data-bbox="618 949 1515 1005">p.o.; single dosage</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1005 618 1104">Result:</td> <td data-bbox="618 1005 1515 1104">Dose-dependently attenuated pilocarpine-induced tremulous jaw movement, being effective at the lowest dose tested.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1104 618 1236">Animal Model:</td> <td data-bbox="618 1104 1515 1236">Sprague-Dawley rats (240-250 g; induced hemiparkinsonian by unilateral injection of <a href="#">6-OHDA</a> (HY-B1081) in the medial forebrain bundle)<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1236 618 1293">Dosage:</td> <td data-bbox="618 1236 1515 1293">0.3 and 3 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1293 618 1350">Administration:</td> <td data-bbox="618 1293 1515 1350">p.o.; single dosage</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1350 618 1449">Result:</td> <td data-bbox="618 1350 1515 1449">Enhanced the effects of L-DOPA with a minimum efficacious dose (MED) of 3 mg/kg p.o..</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1449 618 1547">Animal Model:</td> <td data-bbox="618 1449 1515 1547">Sprague-Dawley rats (240-250 g; induced dyskinesias by i.p. 4 mg/kg <a href="#">L-DOPA</a> (HY-N0304) for 14 days and i.p. 15 mg/kg <a href="#">Benserazide hydrochloride</a> (HY-B0404A))<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1547 618 1604">Dosage:</td> <td data-bbox="618 1547 1515 1604">0.3 or 3 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1604 618 1661">Administration:</td> <td data-bbox="618 1604 1515 1661">p.o.; single dosage</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1661 618 1719">Result:</td> <td data-bbox="618 1661 1515 1719">Showed a robust antiparkinsonian activity and displayed antidyskinetic efficacy.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Sprague-Dawley rats (240-250 g; induced catalepsy by s.c. with 1 mg/kg <a href="#">Haloperidol</a> (HY-14538)) <sup>[1]</sup>	Dosage:	3, 10, or 30 mg/kg	Administration:	p.o.; single dosage	Result:	Dose-dependently attenuated the cataleptic effects of Haloperidol when administered 1 h after Haloperidol injection.	Animal Model:	Sprague-Dawley rats (240-250 g; induced tremulous jaw movement by s.c. with 1 mg/kg <a href="#">Pilocarpine</a> (HY-B0726A)) <sup>[1]</sup>	Dosage:	0.3, 3, or 7.5 mg/kg	Administration:	p.o.; single dosage	Result:	Dose-dependently attenuated pilocarpine-induced tremulous jaw movement, being effective at the lowest dose tested.	Animal Model:	Sprague-Dawley rats (240-250 g; induced hemiparkinsonian by unilateral injection of <a href="#">6-OHDA</a> (HY-B1081) in the medial forebrain bundle) <sup>[1]</sup>	Dosage:	0.3 and 3 mg/kg	Administration:	p.o.; single dosage	Result:	Enhanced the effects of L-DOPA with a minimum efficacious dose (MED) of 3 mg/kg p.o..	Animal Model:	Sprague-Dawley rats (240-250 g; induced dyskinesias by i.p. 4 mg/kg <a href="#">L-DOPA</a> (HY-N0304) for 14 days and i.p. 15 mg/kg <a href="#">Benserazide hydrochloride</a> (HY-B0404A)) <sup>[1]</sup>	Dosage:	0.3 or 3 mg/kg	Administration:	p.o.; single dosage	Result:	Showed a robust antiparkinsonian activity and displayed antidyskinetic efficacy.
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## REFERENCES

[1]. Núñez F, et al. PBF509, an Adenosine A<sub>2A</sub> Receptor Antagonist With Efficacy in Rodent Models of Movement Disorders. *Front Pharmacol.* 2018 Oct 19;9:1200.

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[2]. Chiappori AA, et al. Phase I Study of Taminadenant (PBF509/NIR178), an Adenosine 2A Receptor Antagonist, with or without Spartalizumab (PDR001), in Patients with Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. Clin Cancer Res. 2022 Jun 1;28(11):2313-2320.

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

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