Product Data Sheet

Zamicastat

Cat. No.: HY-106004 CAS No.: 1080028-80-3 Molecular Formula: $C_{21}H_{21}F_{2}N_{3}OS$

Molecular Weight: 401.47

Dopamine β-hydroxylase; P-glycoprotein; BCRP Target:

Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

4°C 2 years -80°C 2 years

In solvent

-20°C 1 year

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 150 mg/mL (373.63 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.4908 mL	12.4542 mL	24.9085 mL
	5 mM	0.4982 mL	2.4908 mL	4.9817 mL
	10 mM	0.2491 mL	1.2454 mL	2.4908 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.23 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.23 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.23 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Zamicastat (BIA 5-1058) is a dopamine β-hydroxylase (DBH) inhibitor and can cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB) to c			
	central as well as peripheral effects. Zamicastat is also a concentration-dependent dual P-gp and BCRP inhibitor with IC_{50}			
	values of 73.8 μM and 17.0 μM, respectively ^[1] . Zamicastat reduces high blood pressure ^[2] .			

Dopamine β-hydroxylase (DBH)^[1] IC₅₀ & Target

IC50: 73.8 μ M (P-gp), 17.0 μ M (BCRP)^[1]

In Vitro

Following 4 hours of incubation (5, 10, 20, 50, 80, 100 μ M), a significant loss of cell viability is verified with 100 μ M Zamicastat (p=0.010) in MDCK-BCRP cells. No significant losses of cell viability are observed after 4 h of incubation for other concentrations in all cell lines. By decreasing the incubation period to 30 min, there is no significant loss of cell viability (p>0.05) at 100 μ M in all cell lines^[1].

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

Cell Viability Assay^[1]

Cell Line:	MDCK II, MDCK-MDR1 and MDCK-BCRP cells
Concentration:	5, 10, 20, 50, 80, 100 μM
Incubation Time:	4 hours (5, 10, 20, 50, 80, 100 $\mu\text{M})$ or 30 min (only 100 $\mu\text{M})$
Result:	A significant loss of cell viability was verified with 100 μM in MDCK-BCRP cells.

In Vivo

Zamicastat (10, 30 and 100 mg/kg/day; oral bolus, 7 days) is tested acutely against salt-induced hypertension in the Dahl SS rat. Zamicastat produces a dose-dependent decrease in blood pressure. 24 h after Zamicastat administration mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) decrease is -12.6±4.1 mm Hg (P=0.0284), -15.2±2.7 mm Hg (P=0.0026) and -19.0±3.7 mm Hg (P=0.0036) for the 10, 30, and 100 mg/kg body weight dose, respectively. Zamicastat administration also produces a significant 24-h average decrease in diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of -14.6±3.4 mm Hg (P=0.0073) with 10 mg/kg body weight dose, -13.0±4.5 mm Hg (P=0.0347) with 30 mg/kg body weight dose and -15.0±3.1 mm Hg (P=0.0046) with 100 mg/kg body weight dose. Zamicastat administration leads to a decrease in the 24h post-dose mean arterial pressure (MAP) of -13.4±3.8 mm Hg (P=0.0162), -14.0±3.5 mm Hg (P=0.0101) and -20.6±3.7 mm Hg (P=0.0026) for the 10, 30, and 100 mg/kg body weight dose, respectively. There is a small, but significant, effect of Zamicastat on the 24-h mean heart rate (HR) post-dose for all tested doses (10 mg/kg: -19.1±3.2 beats/min, P=0.0019; 30 mg/kg: -13.0±4.5 beats/min, P=0.0347; 100 mg/kg: -21.6±6.6 beats/min, P=0.0235)^[2].

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

Animal Model:	Six-week-old male inbred male Dahl SS rats $^{[2]}$			
Dosage:	10, 30, or 100 mg/kg; 4 mL/kg			
Administration:	Oral bolus, daily, seven days			
Result:	Treatment produced a dose-dependent decrease in blood pressure. Twenty four hours after administration mean SBP decrease was -12.6 \pm 4.1 mm Hg (P=0.0284), -15.2 \pm 2.7 mm Hg (P=0.0026) and -19.0 \pm 3.7 mm Hg (P=0.0036) for the 10, 30, and 100 mg/kg body weight dose, respectively.			
Animal Model:	ten-week-old male Wistar Han rats ^[2]			
Dosage:	30 mg/kg/day			
Administration:	in animal feedings (mixed in meal rodent food) everyday			
Result:	lead to a significant 51% decrease in noradrenaline levels excreted in urine			

REFERENCES

[1]. Bicker J, et al. In vitro assessment of the interactions of dopamine β -hydroxylase inhibitors with human P-glycoprotein and Breast Cancer Resistance Protein. Eur J Pharm Sci. 2018 May 30;117:35-40.

2]. Igreja B, et al. Effects of Zam	nicastat treatment in a genetic n	nodel of salt-sensitive hypertens	on and heart failure. Eur J Pharmacc	l. 2019 Jan 5;842:125-132.
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