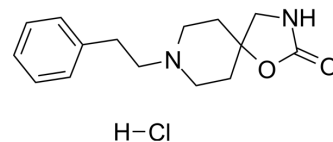


Fenspiride hydrochloride

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Cat. No.: | HY-A0027 |
| CAS No.: | 5053-08-7 |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₁₅ H ₂₁ ClN ₂ O ₂ |
| Molecular Weight: | 296.79 |
| Target: | Histamine Receptor; Phosphodiesterase (PDE) |
| Pathway: | GPCR/G Protein; Immunology/Inflammation; Neuronal Signaling; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease |
| Storage: | 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture) |



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H₂O : 50 mg/mL (168.47 mM; Need ultrasonic)
DMSO : 33.33 mg/mL (112.30 mM; Need ultrasonic)

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent Concentration | Mass | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
| | 1 mM | 3.3694 mL | 16.8469 mL | 33.6939 mL |
| | 5 mM | 0.6739 mL | 3.3694 mL | 6.7388 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.3369 mL | 1.6847 mL | 3.3694 mL |

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: PBS
Solubility: 120 mg/mL (404.33 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.75 mg/mL (9.27 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.75 mg/mL (9.27 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.75 mg/mL (9.27 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Fenspiride, an orally active non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, is an antagonist of H1-histamine receptor. Fenspiride inhibites phosphodiesterase 3 (PDE3), phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4) and phosphodiesterase 5 (PDE5) activities with -log IC₅₀ values of 3.44, 4.16 and approximately 3.8, respectively. Fenspiride can be used for the research of respiratory diseases^{[1][2][3]}.

| IC ₅₀ & Target | H ₁ Receptor | PDE3 | PDE4 | PDE5 | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|------|------|------|---------------|--|---------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------|--|
| In Vitro | <p>Fenspiride (around 100 μM) inhibits histamine-induced contraction of isolated guinea pig trachea^[2]. Fenspiride (≤1000 μM) produces less than 25% inhibition of phosphodiesterase 1 and phosphodiesterase 2 activities^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In Vivo | <p>Fenspiride (60 mg/kg; p.o. for 3 days) reduces the lipopolysaccharide-induced early rise of tumor necrosis factor concentrations in serum and in the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) of the model of endotoxemia^[3]. Fenspiride (60 mg/kg; p.o. for 3 days) reduces the lipopolysaccharide-induced primed stimulation of alveolar macrophages^[3]. Fenspiride (60 mg/kg; p.o. for 3 days) reduces the increased serum concentrations of extracellular type II phospholipase A 2, the intensity of the neutrophilic alveolar invasion and the lethality due to the lipopolysaccharide^[3]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Lipopolysaccharide-treated Male Dunkin-Hartley guinea-pigs weighing 400-600 g^[3]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>60 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Orally for 3 days; pretreated</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td> <p>Reduced the lipopolysaccharide-induced early rise of tumor necrosis factor concentrations in serum (4.2 vs. 2.3 ng/ml) and in the BALF (55.7 vs. 19.7 ng/ml). Reduced the lipopolysaccharide-induced primed stimulation of alveolar macrophages, (1551.5 vs 771.5 pg/μg protein, P<0.05 for thromboxane B₂ and 12.6 vs. 3.6 pg/μg protein, P<0.05 for leukotriene C4). Reduced the increased serum concentrations of extracellular type II phospholipase A 2 (3.9 vs. 1.2 nmol/ml per min), the intensity of the neutrophilic alveolar invasion and the lethality due to the lipopolysaccharide.</p> </td> </tr> </table> | | | | Animal Model: | Lipopolysaccharide-treated Male Dunkin-Hartley guinea-pigs weighing 400-600 g ^[3] | Dosage: | 60 mg/kg | Administration: | Orally for 3 days; pretreated | Result: | <p>Reduced the lipopolysaccharide-induced early rise of tumor necrosis factor concentrations in serum (4.2 vs. 2.3 ng/ml) and in the BALF (55.7 vs. 19.7 ng/ml). Reduced the lipopolysaccharide-induced primed stimulation of alveolar macrophages, (1551.5 vs 771.5 pg/μg protein, P<0.05 for thromboxane B₂ and 12.6 vs. 3.6 pg/μg protein, P<0.05 for leukotriene C4). Reduced the increased serum concentrations of extracellular type II phospholipase A 2 (3.9 vs. 1.2 nmol/ml per min), the intensity of the neutrophilic alveolar invasion and the lethality due to the lipopolysaccharide.</p> |
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REFERENCES

- [1]. Matuszewska A, et al. Long-term administration of fenspiride has no negative impact on bone mineral density and bone turnover in young growing rats. *Adv Clin Exp Med.* 2019 Jun;28(6):771-776.
- [2]. Cortijo J, et al. Effects of fenspiride on human bronchial cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase isoenzymes: functional and biochemical study. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1998 Jan 2;341(1):79-86.
- [3]. De Castro CM, et al. Fenspiride: an anti-inflammatory drug with potential benefits in the treatment of endotoxemia. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1995 Dec 29;294(2-3):669-76.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA