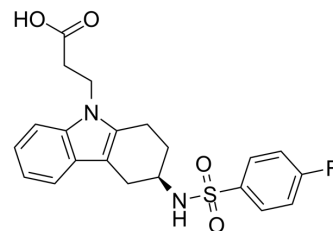


Ramatroban

Cat. No.:	HY-B0745		
CAS No.:	116649-85-5		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₁ H ₂₁ FN ₂ O ₄ S		
Molecular Weight:	416.47		
Target:	Prostaglandin Receptor		
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein		
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 : 125 mg/mL (300.14 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.4011 mL	12.0057 mL	24.0113 mL
		5 mM	0.4802 mL	2.4011 mL	4.8023 mL
10 mM		0.2401 mL	1.2006 mL	2.4011 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 (4.99 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.99 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.99 mM); Clear solution 				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Ramatroban is a selective thromboxane A ₂ (TxA ₂ , IC ₅₀ =14 nM) antagonist, which also antagonizes CRTH2 (IC ₅₀ =113 nM) by inhibiting PGD ₂ binding.		
IC ₅₀ & Target	hTP 14 nM (IC ₅₀)	hDP2 113 nM (IC ₅₀)	hDP2 33.4 μM (IC ₅₀)
In Vitro	Ramatroban is a potent human thromboxane receptor (hTP) antagonist with an IC ₅₀ of 18 nM in a human TP binding assay.		

Ramatroban inhibits prostaglandin D₂ receptor DP2 (CRTH2) with an IC₅₀ of 113 nM in a human DP2 binding assay. Ramatroban also inhibits human CYP isoform CYP2C9 with an IC₅₀ of 15 μM^[1]. Ramatroban is a selective thromboxane-type prostanoid (TP) receptor antagonist. PGD₂-stimulated human eosinophil migration is shown to be mediated exclusively through activation of CRTH2, and surprisingly, these effects are completely inhibited by Ramatroban. Ramatroban is an antagonist for CRTH2, and inhibits PGD₂-induced migration of eosinophils via CRTH2 blockade. ³H-labeled PGD₂ binds to a single site on CRTH2 transfectants with high affinity (K_D=6.3 nM, B_{max}=450 pM). Nonlabeled PGD₂ inhibits the binding of ³H-labeled PGD₂ to CRTH2 transfectants in a concentration-dependent manner with an EC₅₀ value of 2.7 nM. Ramatroban shows significant inhibitory effects on the binding of ³H-labeled PGD₂ to CRTH2, albeit with much lower potency (IC₅₀=100 nM). Ramatroban also inhibits PGD₂-induced Ca²⁺ mobilization in CRTH2 transfectants to almost the same extent with an IC₅₀ value of 30 nM. Ramatroban completely inhibits the PGD₂-induced migration of eosinophils in a concentration-dependent manner with an IC₅₀ value of 170 nM^[2].

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

In Vivo

Ramatroban is an orally bioavailable small molecule antagonist of CRTH2. Systemic administration of Ramatroban (30 mg/kg) in CRTH2^{+/+} mice produces the same effects as seen in CRTH2 deficiency. Ramatroban completely blocks LPS-induced decreases in social and object exploratory behavior (p<0.01). In addition, tumor-impaired social interaction and object exploratory behavior in CRTH2^{+/+} mice are completely reversed by a single injection of Ramatroban, even when the tumor is enlarged^[3].

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PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay ^[2]

CRTH2 transfectants are resuspended in binding buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 40 mM MgCl₂, 0.1% BSA, 0.1% NaN₃). Cell suspension (2×10⁵ cells), ³H-labeled PGD₂, and various concentrations of Ramatroban (0.1 nM, 1 nM, 10 nM, 100 nM, 1 μM and 10 μM) are then mixed in a 96-well U-bottomed polypropylene plate and incubated in a final volume of 100 μL for 60 min at room temperature. After incubation, the cell suspension is transferred to a filtration plate and washed three times with binding buffer. Scintillant is added to the filtration plate, and radioactivity remaining on the filter is measured by a scintillation counter. Nonspecific binding is determined by incubating the cell suspension and ³H-labeled PGD₂ in the presence of 1 μM unlabeled PGD₂^[2].

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Cell Assay ^[2]

Human eosinophils are purified and resuspended in migration buffer (20 mM HEPES, pH 7.6, 0.1% BSA, Hanks' solution) at a density of 6 ×10⁶ cells/mL. Fifty microliters of the cell suspension (3×10⁵ cells/well) is then dispensed into the upper chamber of a 96-well type chemotaxis chamber (pore diameter=5 μm), and 30 μL of ligand solution is added to the lower chamber. Cells are preincubated with various concentrations of Ramatroban (0.1 nM, 1 nM, 10 nM, 100 nM, 1 μM and 10 μM) or BWA868C at 37°C for 10 min. The migration assays are performed in a humidified incubator at 37°C, 5% CO₂ for 2 h. The number of cells migrating into the lower chamber is counted^[2].

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Animal Administration ^[3]

Mice^[3]

Five micrograms of LPS (closed columns) or saline (open columns) are intraperitoneally injected into CRTH2^{+/+} mice. CRTH2^{+/+} mice are pretreated intraperitoneally for 1 h with 30 mg/kg Ramatroban.

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Stearns BA, et al. Novel tricyclic antagonists of the prostaglandin D₂ receptor DP2 with efficacy in a murine model of allergic rhinitis. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett*. 2009 Aug 15;19(16):4647-51.

[2]. Sugimoto H, et al. An orally bioavailable small molecule antagonist of CRTH2, ramatroban (BAY u3405), inhibits prostaglandin D₂-induced eosinophil migration in vitro. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 2003 Apr;305(1):347-52.

[3]. Haba R, et al. Central CRTH2, a second prostaglandin D₂ receptor, mediates emotional impairment in the lipopolysaccharide and tumor-induced sickness behavior model. J Neurosci. 2014 Feb 12;34(7):2514-23.

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

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