

产品名称: LY-411575

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生物活性:					
<b>Description</b>	LY-411575 is a potent $\gamma$ -secretase inhibitor with $IC_{50}$ of 0.078 nM/0.082 nM (membrane/cell-based), and also inhibits Notch S3 cleavage with $IC_{50}$ of 0.39 nM.				
<b><math>IC_{50}</math> &amp; Target</b>	IC50: 0.078 nM ( $\gamma$ -secretase in membrane), 0.082 nM ( $\gamma$ -secretase cell-based), 0.39 nM (Notch S3 cleavage cell-based)[1]				
<b>In Vitro</b>	LY-411,575 blocks Notch activation, and results in apoptosis in primary and immortalized KS cells. LY-411,575 (500 $\mu$ M) induces G2/M growth arrest SLK cells[2]. LY411575 treatment significantly decreases the amounts of intracellular HCV RNA with $IC_{50}$ of $0.56 \pm 0.20 \mu$ M and extracellular HCV particles. LY411575 (0-40 nM) alone or in combination with BMS-790052 (0-40 $\mu$ M) decreases supernatant infectious titers in a dose-dependent manner, and is synergistic regarding production of infectious virus. LY411575 (10 $\mu$ M) treatment impairs ROS production in HCVcc-infected cells[4]. LY411575 significantly attenuates EMT by inhibiting the Notch signaling activation in vitro[5].				
<b>In Vivo</b>	LY-411,575 (10 mg/kg) decreases brain and plasma A $\beta$ 40 and -42 robustly when chronically administered to TgCRND8 mice[1]. LY411,575 reduces cortical A $\beta$ 40 in young transgenic CRND8 mice (ED50 appr 0.6 mg/kg) and produces significant thymus atrophy and intestinal goblet cell hyperplasia at higher doses (>3 mg/kg). The extent of intestinal goblet cell hyperplasia induced by LY411,575 (10 mg/kg) is similar in young and aged mice[3]. LY411575 inhibits mouse proliferative vitreoretinopathy (PVR) formation in vivo[5].				
<b>Solvent&amp;Solubility</b>	<b>In Vitro:</b> DMSO : 33.33 mg/mL (69.51 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		<b>Solvent Mass Concentration</b>	<b>1 mg</b>	<b>5 mg</b>	<b>10 mg</b>
	<b>Preparing</b>	1 mM	2.0856 mL	10.4280 mL	20.8559 mL
	<b>Stock Solutions</b>	5 mM	0.4171 mL	2.0856 mL	4.1712 mL
		10 mM	0.2086 mL	1.0428 mL	2.0856 mL
<p>*请根据产品在不同溶剂中的溶解度选择合适的溶剂配制储备液; 一旦配成溶液, 请分装保存, 避免反复冻融造成的产品失效。</p> <p>储备液的保存方式和期限 -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month。-80°C 储存时, 请在 6 个月内使用, -20°C 储存时, 请在 1 个月内使用。</p> <p><b>In Vivo:</b></p> <p>请根据您的实验动物和给药方式选择适当的溶解方案。以下溶解方案都请先按照 <b>In Vitro</b> 方式配制澄清的储备液, 再依次添加助溶剂:</p> <p>——为保证实验结果的可靠性, 澄清的储备液可以根据储存条件, 适当保存: 体内实验的工作液, 建议您现用现配, 当天使用; 以下溶剂前显示的百分比是指该溶剂在您配制终溶液中的体积占比: 如在配制过程中出现沉淀、析出现象, 可以通过加热和/或超声的方式助溶</p> <p>1.请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO→40% PEG300 →5% Tween-80 → 45% saline Solubility: <math>\geq 2.5</math> mg/mL (5.21 mM); Clear solution 此方案可获得 <math>\geq 2.5</math> mg/mL (5.21 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。 以 1 mL 工作液为例, 取 100 <math>\mu</math>L 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 400 <math>\mu</math>L PEG300 中, 混合均匀 向上述体系中加入 50 <math>\mu</math>L Tween-80, 混合均匀; 然后继续加入 450 <math>\mu</math>L 生理盐水定容至 1 mL。</p> <p>2.请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO →90% corn oil</p>					

	<p>Solubility: <math>\geq 2.5</math> mg/mL (5.21 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 <math>\geq 2.5</math> mg/mL (5.21 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液, 此方案不适用于实验周期在半个月以上的实验。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例, 取 100 <math>\mu</math>L 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 <math>\mu</math>L 玉米油中, 混合均匀。</p>
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>[1]. <a href="#">Wong GT, et al. Chronic treatment with the gamma-secretase inhibitor LY-411,575 inhibits beta-amyloid peptide production and alters lymphopoiesis and intestinal cell differentiation. J Biol Chem. 2004 Mar 26;279(13):12876-82.</a></p> <p>[2]. <a href="#">Otoguro T, et al. Inhibitory effect of presenilin inhibitor LY411575 on maturation of hepatitis C virus core protein, production of the viral particle and expression of host proteins involved in pathogenicity. Microbiol Immunol. 2016 Nov;60(11):740-753</a></p> <p>[3]. <a href="#">Curry CL, et al. Gamma secretase inhibitor blocks Notch activation and induces apoptosis in Kaposi's sarcoma tumor cells. Oncogene. 2005 Sep 22;24(42):6333-44.</a></p> <p>[4]. <a href="#">Zhang J, et al. Notch signaling modulates proliferative vitreoretinopathy via regulating retinal pigment epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition. Histochem Cell Biol. 2017 Mar;147(3):367-375.</a></p> <p>[5]. <a href="#">Hyde LA, et al. Studies to investigate the in vivo therapeutic window of the gamma-secretase inhibitor N2-[(2S)-2-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethanoyl]-N1-[(7S)-5-methyl-6-oxo-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,d]azepin-7-yl]-L-alaninamide (LY411,575) in the CRND8 mouse. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2006 Dec;319(3):1133-43.</a></p>
<p><b>实验参考:</b></p>	
<p><b>Animal Administration</b></p>	<p>Mice from the aged cohort (16-26 months old) are either retired breeders or experimentally naive mice. Before dosing begin and for the duration of the study, mice are singly housed with a plastic igloo and nesting material. Mice are sacrificed 2 to 4 h after their final dosing. For oral dosing, LY411,575 and LY-D are formulated as 10 mg/mL solutions and diluted 1:10 with 0.4% methylcellulose. In the case of subcutaneous dosing, the 10 mg/mL stock solution is diluted 1:10 with 20% hydroxyl-propyl-<math>\beta</math>-cyclodextrin. If necessary, serial dilutions are made from the 1 mg/mL solution using the appropriate 1:10 vehicle. The dosing volume is 10 mL/kg. After oral administration of 10 mg/kg LY411,575, inhibition of plasma A<math>\beta</math> is still significant 24, but not 48, h after dosing, so in an effort to maintain continuous <math>\gamma</math>-secretase inhibition, LY411,575 and LY-D are dosed once per day in all studies. [3]</p>
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>[1]. <a href="#">Wong GT, et al. Chronic treatment with the gamma-secretase inhibitor LY-411,575 inhibits beta-amyloid peptide production and alters lymphopoiesis and intestinal cell differentiation. J Biol Chem. 2004 Mar 26;279(13):12876-82.</a></p> <p>[2]. <a href="#">Otoguro T, et al. Inhibitory effect of presenilin inhibitor LY411575 on maturation of hepatitis C virus core protein, production of the viral particle and expression of host proteins involved in pathogenicity. Microbiol Immunol. 2016 Nov;60(11):740-753</a></p> <p>[3]. <a href="#">Curry CL, et al. Gamma secretase inhibitor blocks Notch activation and induces apoptosis in Kaposi's sarcoma tumor cells. Oncogene. 2005 Sep 22;24(42):6333-44.</a></p> <p>[4]. <a href="#">Zhang J, et al. Notch signaling modulates proliferative vitreoretinopathy via regulating retinal pigment epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition. Histochem Cell Biol. 2017 Mar;147(3):367-375.</a></p> <p>[5]. <a href="#">Hyde LA, et al. Studies to investigate the in vivo therapeutic window of the gamma-secretase inhibitor N2-[(2S)-2-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethanoyl]-N1-[(7S)-5-methyl-6-oxo-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,d]azepin-7-yl]-L-alaninamide (LY411,575) in the CRND8 mouse. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2006 Dec;319(3):1133-43.</a></p>

[o\[b\]d\]azepin-7-yl\]-L-alaninamide \(LY411,575\) in the CRND8 mouse. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2006](#)

[Dec;319\(3\):1133-43.](#)



源叶生物