



上海源叶生物科技有限公司
 Shanghai yuanye Bio-Technology Co., Ltd
 电话: 021-61312973 传真: 021-55068248
 网址: www.shyuanye.com
 邮箱: shyysw@sina.com

产品名称: **BMS 309403**
 产品别名: **BMS-309403**

生物活性:																														
Description	BMS-309403 is a potent, selective and cell-permeable inhibitor of adipocyte fatty acid binding protein (FABP4) with a K_i of less than 2 nM, which exhibits K_i values of 250 nM for FABP3 and 350 nM for FABP5. BMS-309403 interacts with the fatty-acid-binding pocket within the interior of the protein and competitively inhibits the binding of endogenous fatty acids [1][2].																													
IC₅₀ & Target	K_i : less than 2 nM (FABP4), 250 nM (FABP3), 350 nM (FABP5)[1]																													
In Vitro	BMS-309403 binds to FABP4 with high affinity and shows over 100-fold selectivity against FABP5 as well as the heart isoform FABP3[1]. BMS-309403 interacts with the fatty-acid-binding pocket within the interior of the protein and competitively inhibits the binding of endogenous fatty acids. Treatment with BMS-309403 significantly decreased MCP-1 production from THP-1 macrophages in a dose- and time-dependent manner[2]. BMS-309403 stimulates glucose uptake in C2C12 myotubes in a temporal and dose dependent manner via activation of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) signaling pathway but independent of FABPs[3].																													
In Vivo	A 6 week treatment with BMS-309403 improves endothelial function, phosphorylated and total eNOS and reduced plasma triglyceride levels but does not affect endothelium-independent relaxations. In cultured human microvascular endothelial cells, lipid-induced A-FABP expression is associated with reduced phosphorylated eNOS and NO production and is reversed by BMS-309403[4]. The extent of atherosclerotic lesion area in the proximal aorta is significantly reduced in the BMS-309403-treated group compared with vehicle-treated controls in both the early and late intervention studies[2].																													
Solvent&Solubility	In Vitro: DMSO : 100 mg/mL (210.73 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming) H₂O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)																													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Preparing Stock Solutions</th> <th>Solvent</th> <th>Mass</th> <th>1 mg</th> <th>5 mg</th> <th>10 mg</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Concentration</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>1 mM</td> <td></td> <td>2.1073 mL</td> <td>10.5363 mL</td> <td>21.0726 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>5 mM</td> <td></td> <td>0.4215 mL</td> <td>2.1073 mL</td> <td>4.2145 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>10 mM</td> <td></td> <td>0.2107 mL</td> <td>1.0536 mL</td> <td>2.1073 mL</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	Concentration						1 mM		2.1073 mL	10.5363 mL	21.0726 mL		5 mM		0.4215 mL	2.1073 mL	4.2145 mL		10 mM		0.2107 mL	1.0536 mL	2.1073 mL
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<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>In Vivo:</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 In Vitro 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.27 mM); Clear solution 此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.27 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。 以 1 mL 工作液为例, 取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 400 μL PEG300 中, 混合均匀向上述体系中加入 50 μL Tween-80, 混合均匀; 然后继续加入 450 μL 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 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.27 mM); Clear solution 此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.27 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。 以 1 mL 工作液为例, 取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 μL 玉米油中, 混合均匀。</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>[1]. Sulsky R, et al. Potent and selective biphenyl azole inhibitors of adipocyte fatty acid binding protein (aFABP). <i>Bioorg Med Chem Lett.</i> 2007 Jun 15;17(12):3511-5.</p> <p>[2]. Furuhashi M, et al. Treatment of diabetes and atherosclerosis by inhibiting fatty-acid-binding protein aP2. <i>Nature.</i> 2007 Jun 21;447(7147):959-65.</p> <p>[3]. Lin W, et al. BMS309403 stimulates glucose uptake in myotubes through activation of AMP-activated protein kinase. <i>PLoS One.</i> 2012;7(8):e44570.</p> <p>[4]. Lee MY, et al. Chronic administration of BMS309403 improves endothelial function in apolipoprotein E-deficient mice and in cultured human endothelial cells. <i>Br J Pharmacol.</i> 2011 Apr;162(7):1564-76.</p>
<p>实验参考:</p>	
<p>Animal Administration</p>	<p>Mice: To determine the effects of pharmacological inhibition of the actions of A-FABP, either the A-FABP inhibitor BMS-309403 (15 mg/kg) or vehicle (4% Tween 80) are administered chronically by daily oral gavage for 6 weeks in ApoE^{-/-} mice (starting at weeks 12 of age). Mice are anaesthetized with a bolus injection of pentobarbitone sodium (230 mg/kg) and their aorta removed and dissected for further analysis[4].</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>[1]. Sulsky R, et al. Potent and selective biphenyl azole inhibitors of adipocyte fatty acid binding protein (aFABP). <i>Bioorg Med Chem Lett.</i> 2007 Jun 15;17(12):3511-5.</p> <p>[2]. Furuhashi M, et al. Treatment of diabetes and atherosclerosis by inhibiting fatty-acid-binding protein aP2. <i>Nature.</i> 2007 Jun 21;447(7147):959-65.</p> <p>[3]. Lin W, et al. BMS309403 stimulates glucose uptake in myotubes through activation of AMP-activated protein kinase. <i>PLoS One.</i> 2012;7(8):e44570.</p> <p>[4]. Lee MY, et al. Chronic administration of BMS309403 improves endothelial function in apolipoprotein E-deficient mice and in cultured human endothelial cells. <i>Br J Pharmacol.</i> 2011 Apr;162(7):1564-76.</p>