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产品名称: 6-乙氧基-2-苯并噻唑磺酰胺
产品别名: Ethoxzolamide; 依索唑胺; Redupresin; L-643786; PNU-4191

生物活性:						
Description		Ethoxzolamide is a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor with Ki of 1 nM.				
IC ₅₀ & Target		Ki: 1 nM (carbonic anhydrase)[1]				
In Vitro		Ethoxzolamide (ETZ) treatment causes >90% inhibition of reporter GFP fluorescence in infected macrophages. Moreover, in a 9-day macrophage survival assay, Ethoxzolamide (ETZ) treatment significantly inhibits the ability of M. tuberculosis to grow intracellularly[2].				
In Vivo		It is discovered that the lipid-soluble ethoxzolamide is converted in vivo to a water-soluble metabolite, while retaining high activity against the enzyme. At the minimal dose for maximal effect (4 mg/kg i.v. at 45 min) the IOP lowering is 4.2 mmHg, the concentration in anterior uvea is 2.5 pmol/kg, and the fractional inhibition of the enzyme (i) is 0.9995. The effect declines rapidly, attributable to the very short half-life of drug in plasma, leading to depletion of free drug in the anterior uvea and other tissues[1]. Ethoxzolamide (ETZ) strongly downregulates GFP reporter fluorescence in mouse lungs, with 3-fold inhibition of GFP signal compare to that in the mock-treating control. There is a significant reduction of bacterial survival in the lungs of ETZ-treating mice compare to the mock-treating control[2].				
Solvent&Solubility		In Vitro: DMSO : 150 mg/mL (580.68 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)				
		Preparing Stock Solutions	<div>Solvent / Mass / Concentration</div>	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
			1 mM	3.8712 mL	19.3558 mL	38.7117 mL
			5 mM	0.7742 mL	3.8712 mL	7.7423 mL
			10 mM	0.3871 mL	1.9356 mL	3.8712 mL
*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。 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。						
References		[1]. Maren TH, et al. Relations among IOP reduction, ocular disposition and pharmacology of the carbonic anhydrase inhibitor ethoxzolamide. Exp Eye Res. 1992 Jul;55(1):73-9. [2]. Benjamin K. Johnson, et al. The Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitor Ethoxzolamide Inhibits theMycobacterium tuberculosis PhoPR Regulon and Esx-1 Secretion and Attenuates Virulence. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2015 Aug; 59(8): 4436–4445. [3]. Song Gao, et al. Development and validation of an UPLC-MS/MS method for the quantification of ethoxzolamide in plasma and bioequivalent buffers: Applications to absorption, brain distribution, and pharmacokinetic studies. J Chromatogr B Analyt Technol Biomed Life Sci. 2015 Apr 1; 0: 54–59.				
实验参考:						
Cell Assay		BMDMs are treated with 80 μM Ethoxzolamide (ETZ) or an equivalent volume of DMSO every 2 days for 9 days total. At days 3, 6, and 9, intracellular bacteria are quantified by lysing macrophage monolayers and performing serial dilution plating of lysates on 7H10 agar. For fluorescence				



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	microscopy experiments, macrophages are seeded on glass coverslips before infection with M. tuberculosis CDC1551. Samples are treated every 2 days with 100 μ M Ethoxzolamide (ETZ) or an equal volume of DMSO for 9 days[2].
Animal Administration	Rats (male, 300–325 g) are randomly selected into 2 groups (n=6 each group) and Ethoxzolamide (EZ) is administered at a dose of 0.18 mg/kg (in PEG 300: ethanol, 1:1) via i.v. injection through the tail vein. Blood samples (about 50-100 μ L) are collected in heparinizing tubes at 0, 15, 30, 60, 120, 180, 240, 360, 540, and 1440 min post-injection, via tail snip with isoflurane as anesthetic. Plasma samples are prepared and stored at -80 °C until analysis. To study the distribution in brain, rats in group 1 are scarified at 6 hours and rats in group 2 are scarified at 24 hours to collect the brain tissues. Those blood samples from group 2 are analyzed to generated PK profile[3].
References	<p>[1]. Maren TH, et al. Relations among IOP reduction, ocular disposition and pharmacology of the carbonic anhydrase inhibitor ethoxzolamide. <i>Exp Eye Res.</i> 1992 Jul;55(1):73-9.</p> <p>[2]. Benjamin K. Johnson, et al. The Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitor Ethoxzolamide Inhibits theMycobacterium tuberculosis PhoPR Regulon and Esx-1 Secretion and Attenuates Virulence. <i>Antimicrob Agents Chemother.</i> 2015 Aug; 59(8): 4436–4445.</p> <p>[3]. Song Gao, et al. Development and validation of an UPLC-MS/MS method for the quantification of ethoxzolamide in plasma and bioequivalent buffers: Applications to absorption, brain distribution, and pharmacokinetic studies. <i>J Chromatogr B Analyt Technol Biomed Life Sci.</i> 2015 Apr 1; 0: 54–59.</p>

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