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产品名称: **AZD8797**
产品别名: **AZD8797**

生物活性:

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|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Description | AZD8797 is an allosteric non-competitive and orally active modulator of the human CX3CR1 receptor; antagonizes CX3CR1 and CXCR2 with Kis of 3.9 and 2800 nM, respectively. | | | | |
| IC ₅₀ & Target | [¹²⁵ I]-CX3CL1-CX3CR1 | ¹²⁵ I-IL-8-CXCR2 | | | |
| | 3.9 nM (Ki, in HEK293S cells) | 2800 nM (Ki, in HEK293S cells) | | | |
| In Vitro | In a flow adhesion assay, AZD8797 antagonizes the natural ligand, fractalkine (CX3CL1), in both human whole blood (hWB) and in a B-lymphocyte cell line with IC ₅₀ values of 300 and 6 nM respectively. AZD8797 also prevents G-protein activation in a [³⁵ S]GTPγS accumulation assay. AZD8797 positively modulates the CX3CL1 response at sub-micromolar concentrations in a β-arrestin recruitment assay. In equilibrium saturation binding experiments, AZD8797 reduces the maximal binding of 125I-CX3CL1 without affecting K _d [1]. AZD8797 binds selectively with high affinity to human and rat CX3CR1 (K _i of hCX3CR1, 4 nM; K _i of rCX3CR1, 7 nM, respectively). The equilibrium dissociation constant, K _B , demonstrates that AZD8797 is a very potent inhibitor for human CX3CR1 (10 nM). The potency is threefold lower for rat CX3CR1 (29 nM) and decreases even further at mouse CX3CR1 (54 nM)[2]. | | | | |
| In Vivo | AZD8797 treatment in Dark Agouti rats with myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein-induced EAE results in reduced paralysis, CNS pathology, and incidence of relapses. The compound is effective when starting treatment before onset, as well as after the acute phase[2]. | | | | |
| Solvent&Solubility | In Vitro: DMSO : ≥ 150 mg/mL (371.69 mM) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown. | | | | |
| | | <div>SolventMassConcentration</div> | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
| | Preparing | 1 mM | 2.4779 mL | 12.3897 mL | 24.7795 mL |
| | Stock Solutions | 5 mM | 0.4956 mL | 2.4779 mL | 4.9559 mL |
| | | 10 mM | 0.2478 mL | 1.2390 mL | 2.4779 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。 In Vivo: 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: ——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 1.请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO→40% PEG300 →5% Tween-80 → 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.19 mM); Clear solution 此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.19 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。 | | | | |



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| | <p>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 \rightarrow 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)</p> <p>Solubility: \geq 2.5 mg/mL (6.19 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 \geq 2.5 mg/mL (6.19 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。</p> <p>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 20% 的 SBE-β-CD 生理盐水水溶液中, 混合均匀。</p> <p>3. 请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO \rightarrow 90% corn oil</p> <p>Solubility: \geq 2.5 mg/mL (6.19 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 \geq 2.5 mg/mL (6.19 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 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> |
| References | <p>[1]. Cederblad L, et al. AZD8797 is an allosteric non-competitive modulator of the human CX3CR1 receptor. <i>Biochem J.</i> 2016 Mar 1;473(5):641-9.</p> <p>[2]. Ridderstad Wollberg A, et al. Pharmacological inhibition of the chemokine receptor CX3CR1 attenuates disease in a chronic-relapsing rat model for multiple sclerosis. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.</i> 2014 Apr 8;111(14):5409-14.</p> <p>[3]. Sofia Karlström, et al. Substituted 7-amino-5-thio-thiazolo[4,5-d]pyrimidines as potent and selective antagonists of the fractalkine receptor (CX3CR1). <i>J Med Chem.</i> 2013 Apr 25;56(8):3177-90.</p> |
| 实验参考: | |
| Animal Administration | <p>Rats: AZD8797 is formulated in 30–35% (wt/wt) hydroxy-propyl-beta-cyclodextrin and administered s.c. through osmotic minipumps. Treatment is blinded to the operator. The plasma concentration of AZD8797 is analyzed twice from each rat[2].</p> |
| Kinase Assay | <p>CHO-hCX3CR1 membranes together with different concentrations of AZD8797 are incubated in 50 mM HEPES, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl₂, 10 μM GDP and 0.01% gelatin in a MicroWell 96-well plate. 0.56 μCi/mL [³⁵S]GTPγS and EC₈₀ of CX3CL1 are then added. The plate is incubated at 30°C for 1 h and subsequently unbound [³⁵S]GTPγS is separated from bound by vacuum filtration to a Printed Filtermat B. The different AZD8797 concentrations are achieved by stepwise dilution in DMSO to achieve a final DMSO concentration of 1% in all wells after addition of assay buffer, regardless of AZD8797 concentration[1].</p> |
| References | <p>[1]. Cederblad L, et al. AZD8797 is an allosteric non-competitive modulator of the human CX3CR1 receptor. <i>Biochem J.</i> 2016 Mar 1;473(5):641-9.</p> <p>[2]. Ridderstad Wollberg A, et al. Pharmacological inhibition of the chemokine receptor CX3CR1 attenuates disease in a chronic-relapsing rat model for multiple sclerosis. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.</i> 2014 Apr 8;111(14):5409-14.</p> <p>[3]. Sofia Karlström, et al. Substituted 7-amino-5-thio-thiazolo[4,5-d]pyrimidines as potent and selective antagonists of the fractalkine receptor (CX3CR1). <i>J Med Chem.</i> 2013 Apr 25;56(8):3177-90.</p> |