



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: 1-[(4-氯苯基)甲基]-2-(吡咯烷-1-基甲基)苯并咪唑盐酸盐
产品别名: 盐酸克立咪唑; **Clemizole hydrochloride**

生物活性:

Description	Clemizole hydrochloride is an H1 histamine receptor antagonist, is found to substantially inhibit HCV replication. The IC ₅₀ of Clemizole for RNA binding by NS4B is 24±1 nM, whereas its EC ₅₀ for viral replication is 8 μM.				
IC ₅₀ & Target	IC50: 24 nM (NS4B)[1] H1 histamine receptor[1]				
In Vitro	Clemizole hydrochloride is found to inhibit HCV RNA replication in cell culture that is mediated by its suppression of NS4B's RNA binding, with little toxicity for the host cell. The EC ₅₀ of Clemizole on the W55R mutant J6/JFH RNA is ~18 μM (2.25 times the EC ₅₀ of the wild-type RNA) ^[1] . Clemizole is a novel inhibitor of TRPC5 channels. Clemizole efficiently blocks TRPC5 currents and Ca ²⁺ entry in the low micromolar range (IC ₅₀ =1.0-1.3 μM). Clemizole exhibits a six-fold selectivity for TRPC5 over TRPC4β (IC ₅₀ =6.4 μM), the closest structural relative of TRPC5, and an almost 10-fold selectivity over TRPC3 (IC ₅₀ =9.1 μM) and TRPC6 (IC ₅₀ =11.3 μM). Clemizole hydrochloride as a novel blocker of TRPC5 with a half-maximal inhibitory concentration of 1.1 μM. The concentration-response curves confirmed a concentration-dependent block of TRPC5 by Clemizole and revealed an apparent IC ₅₀ of 1.1±0.04 μM ^[2] .				
In Vivo	Clemizole hydrochloride has an unexpectedly short plasma half-life (measured at 0.15 hours); it is very rapidly biotransformed into a glucuronide (M14) and a dealkylated metabolite (M12) and into a variety of lesser metabolites in C57BL/6J mice[3].				
Solvent&Solubility	<i>In Vitro:</i> DMSO : ≥ 3.7 mg/mL (10.21 mM) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.				
		SolventMassConcentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing	1 mM	2.7601 mL	13.8007 mL	27.6014 mL
	Stock Solutions	5 mM	0.5520 mL	2.7601 mL	5.5203 mL
		10 mM	0.2760 mL	1.3801 mL	2.7601 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℃, 6 months; -20℃, 1 month。 -80℃ 储存时，请在 6 个月内使用， -20℃ 储存时，请在 1 个月内使用。					
References	[1]. Einav S, et al. Discovery of a hepatitis C target and its pharmacological inhibitors by microfluidic affinity analysis. Nat Biotechnol. 2008 Sep;26(9):1019-27 [2]. Richter JM, et al. Clemizole hydrochloride is a novel and potent inhibitor of transient receptor potential channel TRPC5. Mol Pharmacol. 2014 Nov;86(5):514-21 [3]. Nishimura T, et al. Using chimeric mice with humanized livers to predict human drug metabolism and a drug-drug interaction. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2013 Feb;344(2):388-96.				
实验参考:					



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Cell Assay	Huh7.5 cells are maintained in DMEM supplemented with 1% L-Glutamine, 1% Penicillin, 1% Streptomycin, 1× nonessential amino acids and 10% FBS. Cell lines are passaged twice weekly after treatment with 0.05% trypsin-0.02% EDTA and seeding at a dilution of 1:5. Subconfluent Huh7.5 cells are trypsinized and collected by centrifugation at 700g for 5 min. The cells are then washed three times in ice-cold RNase-free PBS and resuspended at 1.5×10^7 cells/mL in PBS. Wild-type or mutant FL-J6/JFH-5 / C19Rluc2Aubi RNA for electroporation is generated by transcription of XbaI linearized DNA templates using the T7 MEGAscript kit, followed by purification (RNA transcription and fluorescent labeling). We mixed 5 µg of RNA with 400 µL of washed Huh7.5 cells in a 2-mm-gap cuvette (BTX) and immediately pulsed (0.82 kV, five 99 µs pulses) with a BTX-830 electroporator. After a 10 min recovery at 25°C, pulsed cells are diluted into 10 mL of prewarmed growth medium. Cells from several electroporations are pooled to a common stock and seeded in 6-well plates (5×10^5 cells per well). After 24 h, medium is replaced and cells are grown in the presence of serial dilutions of the various inhibitory compounds (e.g., Clemizole hydrochloride) identified in the screen. Seventeen commercially available compounds, out of the 18 identified, are analyzed. Untreated cells are used as a negative control for water-soluble compounds. For compounds (e.g., Clemizole hydrochloride) solubilized in DMSO, untreated cells are grown in the presence of corresponding concentrations of the solvent as a negative control. Medium is changed daily. After 72 h of treatment cells are subjected to an Alamar Blue-based viability assay and luciferase assay. After 72 h of treatment cells are incubated for 3 h at 37°C in the presence of 10% Alamar Blue reagent. Plates are then scanned and fluorescence is detected by using FLEXstation II 384. Depending on the inhibitory compound's solvent (e.g., Clemizole hydrochloride), water or DMSO, signal is normalized relatively to untreated samples or samples grown in the presence of DMSO, respectively[1].
Animal Administration	Mice[3] Eight control NOG mice and eight humanized TK-NOG mice are administered 25 mg/kg by mouth Clemizole, and blood samples are collected 30 minutes after administration. The C57BL/6J mice (3 per time point) are given 25 mg/kg by mouth clemizole, and blood samples are collected for analysis at 15 and 30 minutes and 1, 2, 4, and 6 hours after administration. For the DDI studies, eight humanized TK-NOG mice are given Clemizole (25 mg/kg by mouth) with or without Ritonavir (20 mg/kg by mouth), and blood samples are collected 30 minutes after administration. Six of these mice are also treated with Debrisoquine (10 mg/kg by mouth) in the presence or absence of Ritonavir (20 mg/kg by mouth), and plasma samples are obtained 2 hours later for analysis.
References	[1]. Einav S, et al. Discovery of a hepatitis C target and its pharmacological inhibitors by microfluidic affinity analysis. Nat Biotechnol. 2008 Sep;26(9):1019-27 [2]. Richter JM, et al. Clemizole hydrochloride is a novel and potent inhibitor of transient receptor potential channel TRPC5. Mol Pharmacol. 2014 Nov;86(5):514-21 [3]. Nishimura T, et al. Using chimeric mice with humanized livers to predict human drug metabolism and a drug-drug interaction. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2013 Feb;344(2):388-96.