PRODUCT INFORMATION



BB-Cl-Amidine

Item No. 17079

Purity:

CAS Registry No.: 1802637-39-3

Formal Name: N-[(1S)-1-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-4-

[(2-chloro-1-iminoethyl)amino]butyl]-

[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carboxamide

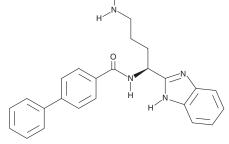
MF: $C_{26}H_{26}CIN_5O$ 460.0 FW:

UV/Vis.: λ_{max} : 274, 281 nm Supplied as: A crystalline solid

≥95%

Storage: -20°C Stability: ≥4 years

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.



Laboratory Procedures

BB-CI-Amidine is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the BB-CI-Amidine in the solvent of choice. BB-CI-Amidine is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide, which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of BB-Cl-Amidine in ethanol is approximately 25 mg/ml and approximately 20 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF.

BB-CI-Amidine is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, an ethanolic solution of BB-CI-Amidine should be diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. BB-CI-Amidine has a solubility of approximately 0.5 mg/ml in a 1:1 solution of ethanol:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

BB-Cl-amidine is a pan inhibitor of peptidyl arginine deiminases (PADs) and a proteolysis-resistant derivative of CI-amidine (Item No. 10599). It irreversibly inhibits PAD1-4 (k_{inact}/K_{l} = 16,100, 4,100, 6,800, and 13,300 M⁻¹min⁻¹, respectively).^{2,3} BB-Cl-amidine (20 and 200 μM) inhibits the formation of neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs) induced by phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA; Item No. 10008014) without altering hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) production in bone marrow-derived neutrophils. It inhibits IFN-β production induced by the DNĀ virus herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1) but not the RNA virus Sendai virus in mouse bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDMs) when used at a concentration of 1 µM.4 Ex vivo, BB-Cl-amidine (10 mg/kg) reduces BMDM IFN-β and TNF-α production induced by diABZI STING agonist-1 (Item No. 28054) in wild-type, Pad2^{-/-}, and Pad4^{-/-} mice. BB-Cl-amidine (20 mg/kg per day) increases survival, as well as reduces splenomegaly, myocarditis, and cardiac fibrosis in a Trex1D18N/D18N mouse model of Aicardi-Goutières syndrome (AGS).

References

- 1. Knight, J.S., Subramanian, V., O'Dell, A.A., et al. Peptidylarginine deiminase inhibition disrupts NET formation and protects against kidney, skin and vascular disease in lupus-prone MRL/lpr mice. Ann. Rheum. Dis. 74(12), 2199-2206 (2015).
- 2. Luo, Y., Arita, K., Bhatia, M., et al. Inhibitors and inactivators of protein arginine deiminase 4: Functional and structural characterization. Biochem. 45(39), 11727-11736 (2006).
- Muth, A., Subramanian, V., Beaumont, E., et al. Development of a selective inhibitor of protein arginine deiminase 2. J. Med. Chem. 60(7), 3198-3211 (2017).
- Humphries, F., Shmuel-Galia, L., Jiang, Z., et al. Targeting STING oligomerization with small-molecule inhibitors. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 120(33), e2305420120 (2023).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

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