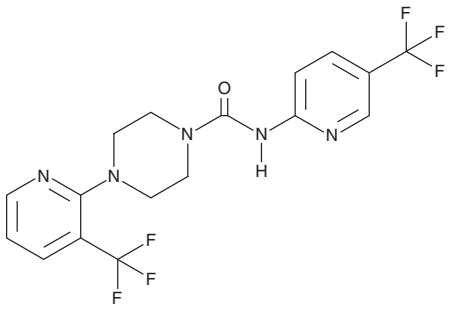
PRODUCT INFORMATION

JNJ-17203212

Item No. 30930

CAS Registry No.:	821768-06-3
Formal Name:	4-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]-N-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]-1-piperazinecarboxamide
MF:	$C_{17}H_{15}F_6N_5O$
FW:	419.3
Purity:	≥98%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 249 nm
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

JNJ-17203212 is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the JNJ-17203212 in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. JNJ-17203212 is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of JNJ-17203212 in these solvents is approximately 30 mg/ml.

Description

JNJ-17203212 is a transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (TRPV1) antagonist (K_i = 72 nM for the recombinant guinea pig channel).[1] It inhibits guinea pig TRPV1 channel activation induced by capsaicin (Item Nos. 92350 | 10010743) or pH decrease (IC_{50}s = 58 and 470 nM, respectively). JNJ-17203212 (20 mg/kg) reduces the number of citric acid- or capsaicin-induced coughs in guinea pigs. It reduces spontaneous and palpitation-induced flinching and guarding in a mouse model of bone cancer pain when administered at a dose of 30 mg/kg.[2] JNJ-17203212 decreases capsaicin-induced production of calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) in a dose-dependent manner and inflammatory soup-induced trigeminal expression of *cfos* in rat models of migraine.[3]

References

1. Bhattacharya, A., Scott, B.P., Nasser, N., *et al.* Pharmacology and antitussive efficacy of 4-(3-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-2-yl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid (5-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-2-yl)-amide (JNJ17203212), a transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 antagonist in guinea pigs. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **323(2)**, 665-674 (2007).
2. Ghilardi, J.R., Röhrich, H., Lindsay, T.H., *et al.* Selective blockade of the capsaicin receptor TRPV1 attenuates bone cancer pain. *J. Neurosci.* **25(12)**, 3126-3131 (2005).
3. Meents, J.E., Hoffmann, J., Chaplan, S.R., *et al.* Two TRPV1 receptor antagonists are effective in two different experimental models of migraine. *J. Headache Pain* **16**, 57 (2015).

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