Product Data Sheet

Vonoprazan

Cat. No.: HY-100007 CAS No.: 881681-00-1 Molecular Formula: $C_{17}H_{16}FN_3O_2S$ Molecular Weight: 345.39

Target: Proton Pump; Bacterial

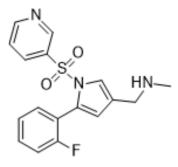
Pathway: Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Anti-infection

-20°C Storage: Powder 3 years

4°C 2 years -80°C 2 years

In solvent

-20°C 1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (289.53 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.8953 mL	14.4764 mL	28.9528 mL
	5 mM	0.5791 mL	2.8953 mL	5.7906 mL
	10 mM	0.2895 mL	1.4476 mL	2.8953 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.24 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.24 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.24 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Vonoprazan (TAK-438 free base), a proton pump inhibitor (PPI), is a potent and orally active potassium-competitive acid blocker (P-CAB), with antisecretory activity. Vonoprazan inhibits H+,K+-ATPase activity in porcine gastric microsomes with an IC₅₀ of 19 nM at pH 6.5. Vonoprazan is developed for the research of acid-related diseases, such as gastroesophageal reflux disease and peptic ulcer disease. Vonoprazan can be used for eradication of Helicobacter pylori^{[1][2][3]}.

IC₅₀ & Target

IC50: 19 nM (porcine gastric H⁺,K⁺-ATPase, at pH 6.5)^[2]

In Vitro	Vonoprazan (0.1 nM-10 µM; 30 minutes) exhibits porcine gastric H ⁺ , K ⁺ -ATPase activity in a concentration-dependent manner ^[2] . Vonoprazan does not inhibit Na ⁺ ,K ⁺ -ATPase activity, even at concentrations 500 times higher than their IC ₅₀ values against gastric H ⁺ ,K ⁺ -ATPase activity ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.			
In Vivo	secretion at the 4 mg/kg	Vonoprazan (1-4 mg/kg; p.o.) completely inhibits basal and 2-deoxy-D-glucose (200 mg/kg; s.c.)-stimulated gastric acid secretion at the 4 mg/kg dose in rats ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
	Animal Model:	Male 7- or 8-week-old Sprague-Dawley rat ^[2]		
	Dosage:	0.5 mg/kg, 1 mg/kg, 2 mg/kg, 4 mg/kg		
	Administration:	Oral administration		
	Result:	Inhibited basal gastric acid secretion in a dose-dependent manner.		

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Drug Metab Dispos. 2016 Oct;44(10):1543-9.
- Drug Dev Res. 2022 Dec 9.
- Br J Clin Pharmacol. 2019 Jul;85(7):1454-1463.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Sugimoto M, et al. Role of Vonoprazan in Helicobacter pylori Eradication Therapy in Japan. Front Pharmacol. 2019 Jan 15;9:1560.
- [2]. Arikawa Y, et al. Discovery of a novel pyrrole derivative 1-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine fumarate (TAK-438) as a potassium-competitive acid blocker (P-CAB). J Med Chem, 2012, 55(9), 4446-4456.
- [3]. Hori Y, et al. 1-[5-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine monofumarate (TAK-438), a novel and potent potassium-competitive acid blocker for the treatment of acid-related diseases. J Pharmacol Exp Ther, 2010, 335(1), 231-238.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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