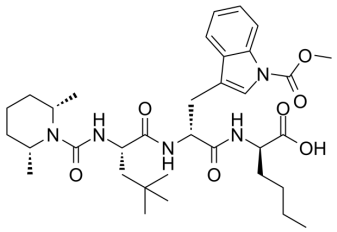
BQ-788

Cat. No.:	HY-15894A
CAS No.:	173326-37-9
Molecular Formula:	$C_{34}H_{51}N_5O_7$
Molecular Weight:	641.8
Target:	Endothelin Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein
Storage:	-20°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (155.81 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.5581 mL	7.7906 mL	15.5812 mL
	5 mM	0.3116 mL	1.5581 mL	3.1162 mL
	10 mM	0.1558 mL	0.7791 mL	1.5581 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 5 mg/mL (7.79 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

BQ-788 is a potent, selective ETB receptor antagonist with IC_{50} of 1.2 nM for inhibition of ET-1 binding to human Girardi heart cells, poorly inhibiting the binding to ETA receptors in human neuroblastoma cell line SK-N-MC cells with IC_{50} of 1300 nM[1].

IC_{50} & Target

IC50: 1.2 nM (ETB)

In Vitro

BQ-788 potently and competitively inhibits ^{125}I-labeled ET-1 binding to ETB receptors in human Girrardi heart cells (hGH) with an IC_{50} of 1.2 nM, but only poorly inhibits the binding to ETA receptors in human neuro-blastoma cell line SK-N-MC cells (IC_{50}, 1300 nM). BQ-788 shows no agonistic activity up to 10 μM and competitively inhibits thevasoconstriction induced by an ETB-selective agonist (pA2, 8.4). BQ-788 also inhibits several bioactivities of ET-1, such as bronchoconstriction, cell proliferation, and clearance of perfused ET-1[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

BQ-788 (3 mg/kg/h, i.v.) completely inhibits a pharmacological dose of ET-1- or sarafotoxin6c (0.5 nmol/kg, i.v.)-induced ETB

receptor-mediated depressor, but not pressor responses in conscious rats. Furthermore, BQ-788 markedly increases the plasma concentration of ET-1, which is considered an index of potential ETB receptor blockade in vivo. In Dahl salt-sensitive hypertensive (DS) rats, BQ-788 (3 mg/kg/h, i.v.) increases blood pressure by about 20 mm Hg. It is reported that BQ-788 also inhibits ET-1-induced bronchoconstriction, tumor growth and lipopolysaccharide-induced organfailure[1]. BQ 788 (3 mg/kg) results in an eightfold leftward shift in the ET-1 dose-response curve, suggesting a significant involvement of ETB dilator receptors[2]. Mice are treated with 30 nmol BQ-788 by intraplantar, reduce mechanical hyperalgesia (47% and 42%), thermal hyperalgesia (68% and 76%), oedema (50% and 30%); myeloperoxidase activity (64% and 32%), and overt-pain like behaviours. Additionally, intraplantar treatment with clazosentan or BQ-788 decreases spinal (45% and 41%) and peripheral (47% and 47%) superoxide anion production as well as spinal (47% and 47%) and peripheral (33% and 54%) lipid peroxidation, respectively[3].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Environ Pollut. 2016 Nov;218:487-496.
- Environ Pollut. 2016 Feb;209:11-20.
- PLoS Pathog. 2020 Oct 19;16(10):e1008947.
- Cells. 2021, 10(11), 3072.
- Environ Sci Pollut Res Int. 2018 May;25(15):14713-14725.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Okada M, et al. BQ-788, a selective endothelin ET(B) receptor antagonist. Cardiovasc Drug Rev. 2002 Winter;20(1):53-66.

[2]. Sargent CA, et al. Effect of endothelin antagonists with or without BQ 788 on ET-1 responses in pithed rats. J Cardiovasc Pharmacol. 1995;26 Suppl 3:S216-8.

[3]. Fattori V, et al. Differential regulation of oxidative stress and cytokine production by endothelin ETA and ETB receptors in superoxide anion-induced inflammation and pain in mice. J Drug Target. 2016 Oct 5:1-27

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