## Avoralstat

| Cat. No.:          | HY-16735  |       |          |  |
|--------------------|---|-------|----------|--|
| CAS No.:           | 918407-35-9   | Э     |          |  |
| Molecular Formula: | C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>27</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> |       |          |  |
| Molecular Weight:  | 513.54  |       |          |  |
| Target:            | Ser/Thr Protease  |       |          |  |
| Pathway:           | Metabolic Enzyme/Protease                                     |       |          |  |
| Storage:           | Powder  | -20°C | 3 years  |  |
|                    |   | 4°C   | 2 years  |  |
|                    | In solvent  | -80°C | 1 year   |  |
|                    |   | -20°C | 6 months |  |

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## SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

|        | Mass<br>Solvent<br>Concentration | 1 mg  | 5 mg                | 10 mg           |            |
|--------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------|------------|
|        | Preparing<br>Stock Solutions     | 1 mM  | 1.9473 mL           | 9.7363 mL       | 19.4727 mL |
|        |                                  | 5 mM  | 0.3895 mL           | 1.9473 mL       | 3.8945 mL  |
|        |                                  | 10 mM   | 0.1947 mL           | 0.9736 mL       | 1.9473 mL  |
|        | Please refer to the sol          | ubility information to select the app                           | propriate solvent.  |                 |            |
| n Vivo |                                  | ne by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEC<br>/mL (4.87 mM); Clear solution | G300 >> 5% Tween-80 | ) >> 45% saline |            |
|        |                                  | ne by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% cor<br>/mL (4.87 mM); Clear solution | n oil               |                 |            |

| BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |
| Description         | Avoralstat (BCX4161), a potent and orally active plasma kallikrein (PKK) inhibitor, is used for hereditary angioedema research <sup>[1][2]</sup> .   |  |  |  |
| In Vitro            | C1 inhibitor (C1INH) is the primary regulator of contact activation, both by inhibiting the conversion of prekallikrein to plasma kallikrein (PKK) by FXIIa, and by directly inhibiting PKK. PKK cleaves high molecular weight kininogen, releasing bradykinin, whose actions are responsible for the signs and symptoms of hereditary angioedema (HAE) <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |  |  |  |

N H

> ) О О

NH

 $H_2N$ 

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Circulation. 2022 Mar;145(9):675-687.
- J Clin Invest. 2021 May 17;131(10):e147973.
- J Biomol Struct Dyn. 2021 Sep 22;1-12.
- bioRxiv. 2021 Jan 4.

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## REFERENCES

[1]. Aygoren-Pursun E, et al. Prophylaxis of hereditary angioedema attacks: A randomized trial of oral plasma kallikrein inhibition with avoralstat. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2016 Sep;138(3):934-936.e5.

[2]. Cornpropst M, et al. Safety, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics of avoralstat, an oral plasma kallikrein inhibitor: phase 1 study. Allergy. 2016;71(12):1676-1683.

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

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