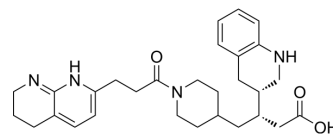


JNJ-26076713

Cat. No.:	HY-116030
CAS No.:	669076-03-3
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₉ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₃
Molecular Weight:	490.64
Target:	Integrin
Pathway:	Cytoskeleton
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	<p>JNJ-26076713 is a potent and orally active alpha V integrin antagonist with IC₅₀ values of 2.3 nM and 6.3 nM for alpha(V)beta(3) and alpha(V)beta(5), respectively. JNJ-26076713 inhibits retinal neovascularization^[1].</p>																	
IC₅₀ & Target	<p>αvβ3 2.3 nM (IC₅₀)</p>	<p>αvβ5 6.3 nM (IC₅₀)</p>																
In Vitro	<p>JNJ-26076713 (5-5000 nM) inhibits FGF2-induced HUVEC migration in a dose-dependent manner^[1]. JNJ-26076713 (0.1, 1, and 10 μg) inhibits angiogenesis in the chick chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) model in a dose-dependent manner^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>																	
In Vivo	<p>JNJ-26076713 (30-120 mg/kg; i.g.; twice daily for 5 days; C57BL/6J mice with oxygen-induced retinopathy (OIR) model) inhibits retinal neovascularization in a dose-dependent manner^[1]. JNJ-26076713 (60 mg/kg; i.g.; twice daily for 5 days; diabetic Long-Evans rats) inhibits the increase in retinal vascular permeability and leukostasis associated with diabetes^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>C57BL/6J mice with oxygen-induced retinopathy (OIR) model^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>30, 60, and 120 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral gavage, twice daily for 5 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited retinal neovascularization with 33, 43, and 67% inhibition of neovascularization at 30, 60, and 120 mg/kg, respectively.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>Diabetic Long-Evans rats^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>60 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral gavage, twice daily for 5 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Reduced leukocyte adhesion with 48% and inhibited retinal vascular permeability in</td> </tr> </table>		Animal Model:	C57BL/6J mice with oxygen-induced retinopathy (OIR) model ^[1]	Dosage:	30, 60, and 120 mg/kg	Administration:	Oral gavage, twice daily for 5 days	Result:	Inhibited retinal neovascularization with 33, 43, and 67% inhibition of neovascularization at 30, 60, and 120 mg/kg, respectively.	Animal Model:	Diabetic Long-Evans rats ^[1]	Dosage:	60 mg/kg	Administration:	Oral gavage, twice daily for 5 days	Result:	Reduced leukocyte adhesion with 48% and inhibited retinal vascular permeability in
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streptozotocin diabetic rats.

REFERENCES

[1]. Santulli RJ, et, al. Studies with an orally bioavailable alpha V integrin antagonist in animal models of ocular vasculopathy: retinal neovascularization in mice and retinal vascular permeability in diabetic rats. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2008 Mar;324(3):894-901.

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

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