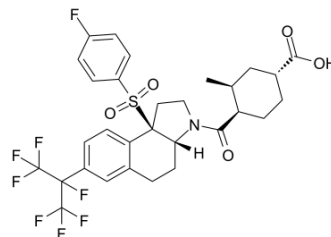


BMS-986251

Cat. No.:	HY-136527
CAS No.:	2460133-35-9
Molecular Formula:	C ₃₀ H ₂₉ F ₈ NO ₅ S
Molecular Weight:	667.61
Target:	ROR; Interleukin Related
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Immunology/Inflammation
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	BMS-986251 is an orally active and selective ROR γ t inverse agonist with an EC ₅₀ of 12 nM for ROR γ t GAL4. BMS-986251 inhibits IL-17 with an EC ₅₀ of 24 nM in human whole blood assay. BMS-986251 demonstrates robust efficacy in mouse acanthosis and Imiquimod-induced (HY-B0180) models (preclinical models of psoriasis) ^[1] .																	
IC₅₀ & Target	ROR γ t 12 nM (EC ₅₀)	IL-17 24 nM (EC ₅₀)	ROR α >10 μ M (EC ₅₀)	ROR β >10 μ M (EC ₅₀)														
In Vitro	BMS-986251 is against ROR family members (ROR α GAL4: EC ₅₀ >10 μ M; ROR β GAL4: EC ₅₀ >10 μ M) and against other nuclear receptors (PXR: EC ₅₀ >5 μ M; LXR α : EC ₅₀ >7.5 μ M; LXR β : EC ₅₀ >7.5 μ M). BMS-986251 does not inhibit any of the CYP's ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.																	
In Vivo	<p>BMS-986251 (5–45 mg/kg; orally; twice daily until day 9) results in reduced ear thickness^[1].</p> <p>BMS-986251 (0.13, 0.79, 4.76 mg/kg; orally; once a day) displays a dose-dependent reduction of the IL-17F produced in naïve C57BL/6 female mice (7–9 weeks)^[1].</p> <p>BMS-986251 (2 mg/kg of IV and 4 mg/kg of PO) has a T_{1/2} of 7.7 hours, a CL of 2.7 mL/min•kg, and a V_{ss} of 1.9 L/kg for IV in mouse^[1].</p> <p>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/6 female mice with acanthosis^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>5, 15, 45 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Orally; twice daily until day 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Resulted in reduced ear thickness and significantly reduces imiquimod (IMQ)-induced skin thickening.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>Mouse or rat^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>2 mg/kg of IV and 4 mg/kg of PO (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>IV or PO</td> </tr> </table>				Animal Model:	C57BL/6 female mice with acanthosis ^[1]	Dosage:	5, 15, 45 mg/kg	Administration:	Orally; twice daily until day 9	Result:	Resulted in reduced ear thickness and significantly reduces imiquimod (IMQ)-induced skin thickening.	Animal Model:	Mouse or rat ^[1]	Dosage:	2 mg/kg of IV and 4 mg/kg of PO (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)	Administration:	IV or PO
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Result:

Had a $T_{1/2}$ of 7.7 hours, a CL of 2.7 mL/min•kg, and a V_{SS} of 1.9 L/kg for IV in mouse.

Had a C_{max} of 4.8 μ M and an AUC of 37 μ M•h for PO in mouse.

Had a $T_{1/2}$ of 11 hours, a CL of 1.3 mL/min•kg, and a V_{SS} of 1.25 L/kg for IV in rat.

Had a C_{max} of 4.7 μ M and an AUC of 64 μ M•h for PO in rat.

REFERENCES

[1]. Robert J. Cherney, et al. Discovery of BMS-986251: A Clinically Viable, Potent, and Selective ROR γ t Inverse Agonist. ACS Med. Chem. Lett. 2020, 11, 6, 1221–1227

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

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