**Esonarimod**

**Cat. No.:** HY-19440  
**CAS No.:** 101973-77-7  
**Molecular Formula:** C₁₄H₁₆O₄S  
**Molecular Weight:** 280.34  
**Target:** Others  
**Pathway:** Others  
**Storage:**  
- Powder  
  - -20°C  
  - 3 years  
- 4°C  
  - 2 years  
- In solvent  
  - -80°C  
  - 6 months  
- -20°C  
  - 1 month  
**Solubility:** 10 mM in DMSO

*"<1 mg/mL" means slightly soluble or insoluble. "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.*

### PREPARING STOCK SOLUTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume Concentration</th>
<th>Mass (ml)</th>
<th>Concentration (mg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 mg</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mM</td>
<td>3.5671</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td>0.7134</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mM</td>
<td>0.3567</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

**Description**  
Esonarimod is an antirheumatic drug.

**In Vitro**  
Esonarimod (KE-298) (10 to 300 μg/mL) suppresses the production of NO by RAW264.7 cells in a dose dependent manner. The IC₅₀ of Esonarimod is 117.5 μg/mL. Esonarimod does not affect cellular viability at these tested doses. Esonarimod has no direct effect on NOS activity in cell-free extracts of RAW264.7 cells[^1].

**In Vivo**  
After repeated oral administration of Esonarimod (¹⁴C-KE-298), the radioactivity decreases rapidly and no tendency towards accumulation is found[^2].

### PROTOCOL

**Kinase Assay[^1]**  
Enzyme activity of NOS is determined using an assay kit for NOS activity. Briefly, the lysate from RAW264.7 cells (a protein concentration of 37.5 μg/200 μL) is incubated for 3 h at 37°C with 100 mM of L-arginine in the presence of...
Esonarimod (KE-298) and the conversion of L-arginine to nitrite is monitored. The nitrite generated in the reaction mixture is assayed using Griess reagent\(^1\). MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### Cell Assay \(^1\)

RAW264.7 cells are used in this study. For NO production, RAW264.7 cells \((2 \times 10^5/0.2 \text{ mL of RPMI-1640 supplemented by 10% heat inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS), penicillin G (100 U/mL), and streptomycin (100 μg/mL)})\) are stimulated with 100 ng/mL of *Escherichia coli* 026:B6 lipopolysaccharide in the presence of Esonarimod (KE-298) \((0, 10, 30, 100, 200, 300 \mu \text{g/mL})\) in 96 well plates and incubated 24 h at 37°C in an atmosphere of 5% CO\(_2\) in air. After incubation, the supernatants are collected and assayed for nitrite (NO\(_2^-\)) instead of NO\(^1\). MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### Animal Administration \(^2\)

Seven-week-old male Wistar rats are used in this study. The animals are fasted overnight before dosing and for up to 4 h after dosing, except for the study on tissue distribution after repeated oral administration. The rats are grouped, three or four rats per group. Esonarimod (\(^{14}\text{C}-\text{KE-298}\)) is administered orally by gastric intubation in a dose of 5 mg/kg once daily for 21 days. At 20 min, 24 h or 21 days after dosing with Esonarimod, the rats are anaesthetized with ether and blood samples are collected from the femoral aorta into heparinized containers. The liver, kidney, lung, aorta and skin are excised and weighed. Tissues (except aorta) are homogenized with ice-cold physiological saline to yield a 20% homogenate\(^2\). MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

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**REFERENCES**


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

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