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Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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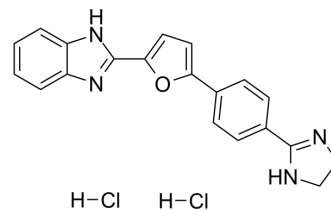
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DB772

Cat. No.:	HY-114621
CAS No.:	1451058-50-6
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₀ H ₁₈ Cl ₂ N ₄ O
Molecular Weight:	401.29
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture and light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 10 mg/mL (24.92 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Concentration	Mass		
	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	2.4920 mL	12.4598 mL	24.9196 mL
5 mM	0.4984 mL	2.4920 mL	4.9839 mL
10 mM	0.2492 mL	1.2460 mL	2.4920 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

DB772 hydrate is a bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) inhibitor. DB772 also has anti-prion activity^[1].

In Vitro

DB772 hydrate (0-100 μM, 96 hours) can inhibit replication of the viruses BVDV2 and BDV at concentrations greater than 0.2 μM, Bungowannah virus replication at concentrations greater than 0.01 μM, and HoBi virus replication greater than 1.65 μM^[2]. DB772 hydrate has antiprion activity with CC₅₀ (50% cytotoxic concentration) value of 3.8 μM, TC-EC₅₀ (50% tissue culture effective concentration) value of 0.8 μM and inhibits PrP^{Sc} accumulation in sheep microglia^[3].

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

Cell Viability Assay^[3]

Cell Line:	PrP ^{Sc} -positive and -negative cell lines of human telomerase-immortalized (hTERT) ovine microglia
Concentration:	1 μM
Incubation Time:	4 days
Result:	Showed no significant effect on cell viability with 96.4% cell viability.

Significantly reduced PrP^{Sc}-positive spots by 65.8% and completely inhibited PrP^{Sc} accumulation in scrapie-infected primary ovine microglia at 4 μ M.

REFERENCES

- [1]. James B Stanton, et al. Discovery of a novel, monocationic, small-molecule inhibitor of scrapie prion accumulation in cultured sheep microglia and Rov cells. PLoS One. 2012;7(11):e51173.
- [2]. Benjamin W Newcomer, et al. Efficacy of an antiviral compound to inhibit replication of multiple pestivirus species. Antiviral Res. 2012 Nov;96(2):127-9.
- [3]. Kelcey D Dinkel, et al. Antiprion Activity of DB772 and Related Monothiophene- and Furan-Based Analogs in a Persistently Infected Ovine Microglia Culture System. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2016 Aug 22;60(9):5467-82.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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