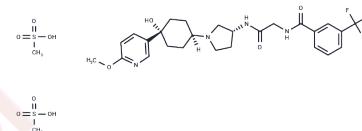


## INCB 3284 dimesylate

## Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	887401-93-6
Formula:	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>39</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>10</sub> S <sub>2</sub>
Molecular Weight:	712.76
Storage:	Powder: -20°C for 3 years   In solvent: -80°C for 1 year Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.



## Biological Description

Description	INCB 3284 dimesylate is a selective and orally bioavailable human CCR2 antagonist, inhibiting monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 binding to hCCR2 (IC <sub>50</sub> : 3.7 nM). It can be used in the research of acute liver failure.
Targets(IC <sub>50</sub> )	Others,CCR
In vitro	INCB 3284 causes an IC <sub>50</sub> of 4.7 nM in antagonism of chemotaxis activity, an IC <sub>50</sub> of 84 μM in inhibition of the hERG potassium current. However, INCB 3284 has no effect on CCR1, CCR3, CCR5, CXCR3, and CXCR5, or additional GPCRs at a concentration of 1 μM. Moreover, INCB 3284 potently inhibits CCR2-mediated signaling events such as intracellular calcium mobilization and ERK phosphorylation with IC <sub>50</sub> values of 6 and 2.6 nM, respectively. INCB 3284 dimesylate is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable human CCR2 antagonist, inhibiting monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 binding to hCCR2, with an IC <sub>50</sub> of 3.7 nM. INCB 3284 also causes an IC <sub>50</sub> of 4.7 nM in antagonism of chemotaxis activity, an IC <sub>50</sub> of 84 μM in inhibition of the hERG potassium current. However, INCB 3284 has no effect on CCR1, CCR3, CCR5, CXCR3, and CXCR5, or additional GPCRs at a concentration of 1 μM. Moreover, INCB 3284 potently inhibits CCR2-mediated signaling events such as intracellular calcium mobilization and ERK phosphorylation with IC <sub>50</sub> values of 6 and 2.6 nM, respectively.
In vivo	INCB 3284 effectively diminishes the ratio of phosphorylated ERK1/2 (pERK1/2) to total ERK1/2 (tERK1/2), alongside reducing G-protein signaling pathway activity and the production of proinflammatory cytokines in cortex lysates of mice treated with azoxymethane. Additionally, administered at a dosage of 1 mg/kg/day intraperitoneally, it alleviates liver damage and curtails microglia activation in azoxymethane (AOM)-treated mice through the inhibition of CCR2.

## Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 83.3 mg/mL (116.87 mM), Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
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### Preparing Stock Solutions

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	<b>1mg</b>	<b>5mg</b>	<b>10mg</b>
1 mM	1.403 mL	7.015 mL	14.030 mL
5 mM	0.2806 mL	1.403 mL	2.806 mL
10 mM	0.1403 mL	0.7015 mL	1.403 mL
50 mM	0.0281 mL	0.1403 mL	0.2806 mL

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Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

### Reference

Xue CB, et al. Discovery of INCB3284, a Potent, Selective, and Orally Bioavailable hCCR2 Antagonist. ACS Med Chem Lett. 2011 Mar 31;2(6):450-4.

McMillin M, et al. Neuronal CCL2 is upregulated during hepatic encephalopathy and contributes to microglia activation and neurological decline. J Neuroinflammation. 2014 Jul 10;11:121.

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