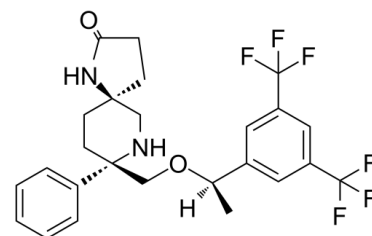


## Data Sheet

|                           |                                                                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Product Name:</b>      | Rolapitant                                                                   |
| <b>Cat. No.:</b>          | CS-6387                                                                      |
| <b>CAS No.:</b>           | 552292-08-7                                                                  |
| <b>Molecular Formula:</b> | C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>26</sub> F <sub>6</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b>  | 500.48                                                                       |
| <b>Target:</b>            | Neurokinin Receptor                                                          |
| <b>Pathway:</b>           | GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling                                           |
| <b>Solubility:</b>        | DMSO : ≥ 30 mg/mL (59.94 mM)                                                 |



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Rolapitant (SCH619734) is a potent, selective and orally active **neurokinin** NK1 receptor antagonist with a  $K_i$  of 0.66 nM. IC<sub>50</sub> & Target:  $K_i$ : 0.66 nM (neurokinin)<sup>[1]</sup> **In Vitro**: Rolapitant has a high affinity for the human NK1 receptor with a  $K_i$  of 0.66 nM and high selectivity over the human NK2 and NK3 subtypes of more than 1000-fold, as well as preferential affinity for human, guinea pig, gerbil and monkey NK1 receptors over rat, mouse and rabbit<sup>[1]</sup>. **In Vivo**: Rolapitant reverses NK1 agonist-induced foot tapping in gerbils following both intravenous and oral administration up to 24 hours at a minimal effective dose (MED) of 0.1 mg/kg. Rolapitant is active at 0.1 and 1 mg/kg in both acute and delayed emesis models in ferrets, respectively, consistent with clinical data for other NK1 antagonists. Clinical efficacy of anti-emetics is highly correlated with efficacy in the ferret emesis model, suggesting rolapitant is a viable clinical candidate for this indication<sup>[1]</sup>.

### PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

**Kinase Assay:** <sup>[1]</sup>Rolapitant is made at a stock concentration of 1 mM in 100% DMSO. For most receptor binding studies, the stock solution is diluted with the final concentrations ranged from 0.1 to 3  $\mu$ M. Radioligand concentrations for competition binding studies ranged from 0.5 to 1 nM. For species comparison studies, 150 pM [<sup>125</sup>I]-BHSP is incubated with varying concentrations of protein (10-50  $\mu$ g) prepared from gerbil, rabbit and monkey striata, and from cells expressing cloned rat, mouse and guinea pig NK receptors<sup>[1]</sup>.

### References:

[1]. Duffy RA, et al. Rolapitant (SCH 619734): a potent, selective and orally active neurokininNK1 receptor antagonist with centrally-mediated antiemetic effects in ferrets. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav.* 2012 Jul;102(1):95-100.

### CAIndexNames:

1,7-Diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one, 8-[[[(1R)-1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethoxy]methyl]-8-phenyl]-, (5S,8S)-

### SMILES:

C[C@@](C1=CC(C(F)F)=CC(C(F)F)=C1)([H])OC[C@@]2(C3=CC=CC=C3)CC[C@@](CCC4=O)(N4)CN2

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

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