PFI-653: A Chemical Probe for VNN1

Version 1.0 (20th October 2021)



Web link for more details: https://www.sgc-ffm.uni-frankfurt.de/#!specificprobeoverview/PFI-653

Overview

VNN1 is a member of the nitrilase superfamily and biotinidase branch. The enzyme breaks down pantetheine in cysteamine and pantothenic acid, a precursor of coenzyme A and has a role in metabolism, oxidative stress and inflammation, e.g. inflammatory bowel disease.

Summary

Chemical Probe Name	PFI-653
Negative control compound	PFI-653-N
Target(s) (synonyms)	VNN1 (Vanin-1, vascular non-inflammatory molecule-1,
	Pantetheine hydrolase, Tiff66)
Recommended in vitro assay concentration	Use at concentration up to 1 μM for PFI-653 and PFI-653-
	N; use with control for best interpretation of data
Suitability for in vivo use and recommended	Tested in rat with 2 mg/kg i.v. dose and 10 mg/kg p.o.
dose	dose.
Publications	None at time of writing
Orthogonal chemical probes	Human recombinant vanin-1 assay
In vitro assay(s) used to characterise	Human plasma vanin-1 assay
Cellular assay(s) for target-engagement	

Chemical Probe & Negative Control Structures and Use



Chemical Probe Profile

aliquot

In vitro Potency & Selectivity:

PFI-653 shows potent activity on human VNN1 ($IC_{50} = 6.85$ nM), but not for BTD (Biotinidase) ($IC_{50} > 50 \,\mu$ M, >7000 fold). There are no significant off-targets in the following selectivity screens: Reaction Biology protease panel (63 at 1 μ M; all < 10 % inhibition), Invitrogen kinase panel (483 at 1 µM and Km ATP; all < 30 % inhibition), CEREP panel (66 enzymes, receptors, and ion channels at 10 μ M; all < 25 % inhibition) and PDE panel (all IC₅₀ >30 μ M).

Potency in Cells and Cellular Target Engagement:

PFI-653 is active in the human plasma VNN1 assay using 8 nM VNN1 ($IC_{50} = 9.0$ nM).