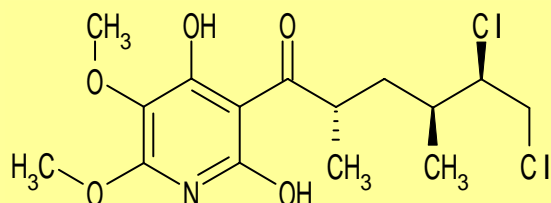


## Structure



**Origin:** synthetic originally from fungal strain FO-125

**CAS Registry Number:** 119509-24-9

**CA Index Name:** 3-[(2S,4S,5R)-5,6-Dichloro-2,4-dimethyl-1-oxohexyl]-4-hydroxy-5,6-dimethoxy-(9Cl), 2(1H)-Pyridinone

**Appearance:** white powder

**Molecular Formula/ Weight:** C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>21</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>=366.24

**Melting Point:** 83-86

**Purity:** >95% by HPLC

**Solubility:** Sol. in Chloroform, Methanol, Acetone, EtOAc, Acetonitrile  
Insoluble in water, Hexane

**pKa:** 4.50±1.00 (most acidic)  
0.98±0.50 (most basic)

**log P:** 3.53

### Background Information:

Atpenin A5 is the most potent complex II (succinate:ubiquinone oxidoreductase) inhibitor ever known. It inhibits complex II specifically, and the IC<sub>50</sub> value against bovine heart complex II is 3.6 nM, which is 300-fold lower than that for carboxin (IC<sub>50</sub> = 1.1 μM). Atpenin A5 also inhibits fumarate reductase of *Ascaris suum* (IC<sub>50</sub> = 12 nM). Its inhibition against *E. coli* succinate dehydrogenase is not potent (IC<sub>50</sub> = 5 μM). The binding site of atpenin A5 was clarified as the quinone-binding site of complex II by co-crystallization study of atpenin A5 and the enzyme.

The complex II inhibitor atpenin A5 protects against cardiac ischemia-reperfusion injury via activation of mitochondrial KATP channels.

### Handling and Storage:

Store at -20 °C.

### References:

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4. F. Trecourt et al., J. Org. Chem., **59**, 6173 (1994).
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6. R. Horsefield et al., J. Biol. Chem, **281**, in press (2006).
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# Mechanism

