

Biological database Project

Drugs repurposing

Criteria of selection:

- Permeability Blood Brain barrier
- Neuro degenerative disease drugs
- Failed clinical test in phase 1

Use of the database of the web site

DRUGBANK

Diazepam

Targets (19)

Enzymes (10)

Carriers (1)

Transporters (1)

Biointeractions (32)

IDENTIFICATION

Name Diazepam

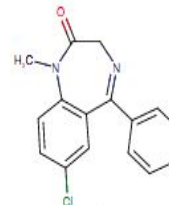
Accession Number DB00829 (APRD00642, DB07699)

Type Small Molecule

Groups Approved, Illicit, Investigational, Vet approved

Description A benzodiazepine with anticonvulsant, anxiolytic, sedative, muscle relaxant, and amnesic properties and a long duration of action. Its actions are mediated by enhancement of gamma-aminobutyric acid activity. It is used in the treatment of severe anxiety disorders, as a hypnotic in the short-term management of insomnia, as a sedative and premedicant, as an anticonvulsant, and in the management of alcohol withdrawal syndrome. (From Martindale, The Extra

Structure



3D Download Similar Structures

Synonyms

7-chloro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
Diazepam
Methyl diazepam

External IDs

NSC-169897 / RO-5-2807 / WY-3467

Product Ingredients

INGREDIENT UNII

Predicted ADMET features

PROPERTY	VALUE	PROBABILITY
Human Intestinal Absorption	+	0.9948
Blood Brain Barrier	+	0.9934
Caco-2 permeable	+	0.8867

Use of the database of web site

ClinicalTrials.gov

Study Type

- All
- Interventional (Clinical Trial)
- Observational
- Patient Registries
- Expanded Access

Study Results

Study Phase

- Early Phase 3
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Not Applicable

Funder Type

Study Document

171 Studies Found for: **diagnose**

Also searched for **Solis** and **Vallejo**. [See Search Details](#)

Showing 1-10 of 171 studies. 20 studies per page

Rank	Search	Status	Study Title	Conditions	Interventions
1		Completed	A Phase I/IIa Study to Assess Dose Proportionality, Safety and Tolerability of Diagnose Nasal Spray in Healthy Adults & Patients	• Healthy	• Drug: diagnose nasal spray
2		Terminated	Safety and Tolerability of Diagnose Nasal Spray Versus Diagnose Intranasal Solution	• Reflexology (pilot)	• Drug: diagnose nasal spray • Drug: diagnose intranasal
3		Completed	A Study of Diagnose (An Intranasal and Intravenous Administration for Healthy	• Epilepsy	• Drug: Diagnose
4		Withdrawn	Diagnose in the Active Phase of Labor	• Pain • Prolonged Labor	• Drug: diagnose and diagnose in the active phase of labor
5		Completed	Diagnose Use After Standard Management for Acute Long-Signs	• Low Back Pain	• Drug: Diagnose • Drug: Diagnose • Drug: Diagnose

Status

Recruitment

- Not yet recruiting
- Recruiting
- Enrolling by invitation
- Active, not recruiting
- Suspended
- Terminated
- Completed
- On hold
- Unknown status

Apply

Clear

Use our own database stored on excel

Research

Project Name	Code	Status	Start Date	End Date	Project Lead	Project Description	Project Budget	Project Status	Project Progress	Project Contact
Project 1	00000001	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 1 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 2	00000002	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 2 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 3	00000003	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 3 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 4	00000004	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 4 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 5	00000005	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 5 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 6	00000006	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 6 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 7	00000007	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 7 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 8	00000008	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 8 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 9	00000009	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 9 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 10	00000010	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 10 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 11	00000011	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 11 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 12	00000012	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 12 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 13	00000013	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 13 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 14	00000014	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 14 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 15	00000015	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 15 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 16	00000016	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 16 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 17	00000017	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 17 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 18	00000018	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 18 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 19	00000019	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 19 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe
Project 20	00000020	Agreement	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	John Doe	Project 20 description	1000000	Agreement	100%	John Doe

info

Guide

INPENSATV

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Avenue de l'Agronomie Auzouville, Toulouse

HCS Pharma

Use of SMILES ?

Basics of SMILES

- SMILES specifically represents a valence model of a molecule, not a computer data structure, a mathematical abstraction, or an “actual substance”.
- There are six generic SMILES encoding rules, corresponding to specification of atoms, bonds, branches, ring closures, and disconnections and isomerism.
- The function of SMILES is to clearly represent a particular valence model, not dictate which one should be used. For example one chemist might represent nitromethane as C[N+](=O)[O-] with a nitrogen of valence 4 in a charge-separated structure whereas another might represent it as CN(=O)=O with a neutral five-valent nitrogen. Both of them are correct.
- SMILES represents a chemist's model of molecules, not a computer scientist's model of a chemical data structures. SMILES grammar is such that it may be canonicalized, i.e., among all possible valid SMILES for a given molecule or reaction, a single, canonical (unique)