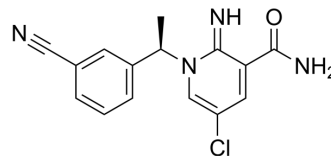


ADRA1D receptor antagonist 1 free base

Cat. No.:	HY-148252
CAS No.:	1191908-24-3
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₅ H ₁₃ ClN ₄ O
Molecular Weight:	300.74
Target:	Adrenergic Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	ADRA1D receptor antagonist 1 (free base) (compound (R)-9s) is an orally active, potent and selective human α_{1D} -adrenoceptor (α_{1D} -AR) antagonist ($K_i=1.6$ nM). ADRA1D receptor antagonist 1 (free base) dose-dependently inhibits bladder contraction with an IC ₃₀ value of 15 nM. ADRA1D receptor antagonist 1 (free base) can be used in studies of overactive bladder disorders such as urinary urgency, frequency and incontinence.																
In Vivo	<p>ADRA1D receptor antagonist 1 (free base) (10 μg/kg; p.o.; single) inhibits cyclophosphamide-induced urinary frequency in rats^[1].</p> <p>ADRA1D receptor antagonist 1 (free base) (4.4 μg/kg; i.v.; single) inhibits bladder contraction with an IC 30 value of 15 nM in rats^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Rats with cyclophosphamide-induced cystitis^[1].</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>10 μg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral administration; single</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Increased voiding intervals.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Rats with BOO (bladder outlet obstruction)^[1].</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>4.4 μg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intravenous injection; single</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Dose-dependently decreased the non-voiding bladder contractions during urinary storage phase.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Rats with cyclophosphamide-induced cystitis ^[1] .	Dosage:	10 μ g/kg	Administration:	Oral administration; single	Result:	Increased voiding intervals.	Animal Model:	Rats with BOO (bladder outlet obstruction) ^[1] .	Dosage:	4.4 μ g/kg	Administration:	Intravenous injection; single	Result:	Dose-dependently decreased the non-voiding bladder contractions during urinary storage phase.
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REFERENCES

[1]. Sakauchi N, et al. Discovery of 5-Chloro-1-(5-chloro-2-(methylsulfonyl)benzyl)-2-imino-1,2-dihydropyridine-3-carboxamide (TAK-259) as a Novel, Selective, and Orally

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

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