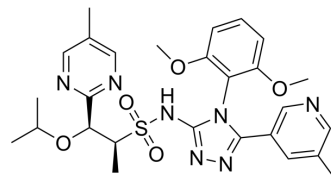


## AM-8123

Cat. No.:	HY-139486
CAS No.:	2049973-02-4
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>33</sub> N <sub>7</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S
Molecular Weight:	567.66
Target:	Apelin Receptor (APJ)
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	AM-8123 is an orally active and potent APJ agonist. AM-8123 inhibits Forskolin-stimulated cAMP production and promotes G $\alpha$ protein activation. AM-8123 can be used for the research of cardiovascular disease <sup>[1]</sup> .												
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	APJ <sup>[1]</sup>												
<b>In Vitro</b>	AM-8123 (100 nM) causes a rapid $\beta$ -arrestin translocation from cytoplasm to plasma membrane in APJ-expressing cells. AM-8123 bound the native hAPJ receptor with low nanomolar affinity <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.												
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>AM-8123 (100 mg/kg; p.o.) results in sustained improvement in systolic function and decreases both EDV and ESV as measured by echocardiography but not by the invasive pressure-volume conductance catheter at study termination<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>AM-8123 (0.035, 0.09, 0.9, and 9 mg/kg; i.v.) improves cardiovascular function<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>AM-8123 exhibits appreciably greater oral bioavailability in rats and dogs relative to pyr-apelin-13. AM-8123 infusion results in an increase in EF, SV, and dP/dt max at submicromolar unbound plasma concentrations with minimal change in HR, indicating that acute infusion of AM-8123 is associated with an improvement in several markers of cardiac function. AM-8123 is a more potent mediator of both ERK and AKT phosphorylation relative to pyr-apelin-13<sup>[1]</sup>.</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>Lewis rats (2~3 months old)<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>100 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>P.o.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Resulted in sustained improvement in systolic function. Decreased both EDV and ESV as measured by echocardiography but not by the invasive pressure-volume conductance catheter at study termination.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Rats<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.035, 0.09, 0.9, and 9 mg/kg</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Lewis rats (2~3 months old) <sup>[1]</sup>	Dosage:	100 mg/kg	Administration:	P.o.	Result:	Resulted in sustained improvement in systolic function. Decreased both EDV and ESV as measured by echocardiography but not by the invasive pressure-volume conductance catheter at study termination.	Animal Model:	Rats <sup>[1]</sup>	Dosage:	0.035, 0.09, 0.9, and 9 mg/kg
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Dosage:	0.035, 0.09, 0.9, and 9 mg/kg												

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Administration:	I.v.
Result:	Improved cardiovascular function.

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## REFERENCES

[1]. Ason B, et al. Cardiovascular response to small-molecule APJ activation. JCI Insight. 2020;5(8):e132898. Published 2020 Apr 23. doi:10.1172/jci.insight.132898

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

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