# AZD-8529 mesylate

**Cat. No.:** HY-107457A

**CAS No.:** 1314217-69-0

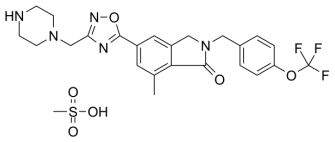
**Molecular Formula:** $C_{25}H_{28}F_3N_5O_6S$

**Molecular Weight:** 583.58

**Target:** mGluR

**Pathway:** GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

**Storage:** 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture
* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



## SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

**In Vitro**

DMSO : 41.67 mg/mL (71.40 mM; Need ultrasonic)

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Mass / Solvent / Concentration | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 mM | 1.7136 mL | 8.5678 mL | 17.1356 mL |
| | 5 mM | 0.3427 mL | 1.7136 mL | 3.4271 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.1714 mL | 0.8568 mL | 1.7136 mL |

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

**In Vivo**

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (3.56 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (3.56 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (3.56 mM); Clear solution

## BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

**Description**

AZD-8529 mesylate is a potent, highly selective and orally bioavailable positive allosteric modulator of mGluR2, with an $EC_{50}$ of 285 nM, and shows no positive allosteric modulator responses at 20-25 M on the mGluR1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 subtypes[1].

**$IC_{50}$ & Target**

mGluR2
285 nM (EC50)

**In Vitro**

AZD-8529 mesylate potentiates the effects of glutamate at mGluR2 with an $EC_{50}$ of 195 nM [1].
AZD-8529 mesylate does not elicit antagonist responses on mGluRs at 25 μM[1].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

**In Vivo**

AZD-8529 mesylate (0.3-mg/kg, i.m.) reduces nicotine priming-induced and cue-induced reinstatement in squirrel monkeys [1].

AZD-8529 mesylate (30 mg/kg; i.p.) decreases the increased extracellular dopamine induced by nicotine in accumbens shell of freely-moving rats[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

| | |
|---|---|
| Animal Model: | Sprague-Dawley rats[1] |
| Dosage: | 10 mg/kg, 30 mg/kg |
| Administration: | Intraperitoneal injection; 2 hours before nicotine injections |
| Result: | Decreased the increased extracellular dopamine induced by nicotine (0.4 mg/kg, s.c.) in accumbens shell of freely-moving rats. |

## REFERENCES

[1]. Justinova Z, et al. The Novel Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor 2 Positive Allosteric Modulator, AZD8529, Decreases Nicotine Self-Administration and Relapse in Squirrel Monkeys. Biol Psychiatry. 2015 Oct 1;78(7):452-62.



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