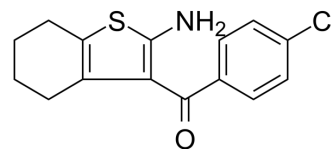


Adenosine A1 receptor activator T62

Cat. No.:	HY-106199		
CAS No.:	40312-34-3		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ ClNOS		
Molecular Weight:	291.8		
Target:	Adenosine Receptor		
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Adenosine A1 receptor activator T62 is an allosteric enhancer of adenosine A1 receptor. Adenosine A1 receptor activator T62 produces antinociception in animal models of acute pain and also reduces hypersensitivity in models of inflammatory and nerve-injury pain ^{[1][2][3]} .								
IC₅₀ & Target	Adenosine A1 receptor ^[1]								
In Vivo	<p>Adenosine A1 receptor activator T62 (0.3-3 µg; intrathecal administration; male SpragueDawley rats) treatment produces a dose-dependent antihypersensitivity effect, with no effect on ambulation or activity level^[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>Male SpragueDawley rats (250 g) after paw incision surgery^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.3 µg, 0.5 µg, 1 µg, and 3 µg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intrathecal administration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Produced a dose-dependent antihypersensitivity effect, with no effect on ambulation or activity level. The ED₄₀ (95% confidence interval) was 0.77 (0.63-0.91) µg.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male SpragueDawley rats (250 g) after paw incision surgery ^[1]	Dosage:	0.3 µg, 0.5 µg, 1 µg, and 3 µg	Administration:	Intrathecal administration	Result:	Produced a dose-dependent antihypersensitivity effect, with no effect on ambulation or activity level. The ED ₄₀ (95% confidence interval) was 0.77 (0.63-0.91) µg.
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CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- SSRN. 2023 May 30.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Obata H, et al. Spinal adenosine receptor activation reduces hypersensitivity after surgery by a different mechanism than after nerve injury. *Anesthesiology*. 2004

May;100(5):1258-62.

[2]. Li X, et al. Allosteric adenosine receptor modulation reduces hypersensitivity following peripheral inflammation by a central mechanism. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2003 Jun;305(3):950-5.

[3]. Soudijn W, et al. Allosteric modulation of G protein-coupled receptors: perspectives and recent developments. Drug Discov Today. 2004 Sep 1;9(17):752-8.

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

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