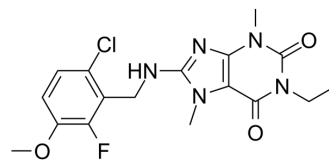


## Adenosine receptor inhibitor 1

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-147907
<b>CAS No.:</b>	2550400-52-5
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>19</sub> ClFN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	395.82
<b>Target:</b>	Adenosine Receptor
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Adenosine receptor inhibitor 1 is a potent and selective adenosine receptor (AR) inhibitor with K <sub>i</sub> values of >1000, 68.5, >1000, >1000 nM for A <sub>1</sub> AR, A <sub>2A</sub> AR, A <sub>2B</sub> AR, A <sub>3</sub> AR, respectively. Adenosine receptor inhibitor 1 shows antinociceptive activity, anti-inflammatory effect and peripheral analgesic effect. Adenosine receptor inhibitor 1 has the potential for the research of cancer or neurodegenerative diseases <sup>[1]</sup> .			
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	A <sub>1</sub> AR >1000 nM (K <sub>i</sub> )	A <sub>2A</sub> AR 68.5 nM (K <sub>i</sub> )	hA <sub>2B</sub> >1000 nM (K <sub>i</sub> )	Adenosine A <sub>3</sub> receptor >1000 nM (K <sub>i</sub> )
<b>In Vitro</b>	Adenosine receptor inhibitor 1 (compound 12d) (120 min) shows metabolic stability incubated with with 96.56 and 97.97% of the parent compound remained in the reaction mixtures after incubation with mouse (MLMs) and rat liver microsomes (RLMs), respectively <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.			
<b>In Vivo</b>	Adenosine receptor inhibitor 1 (20, 30, 40 mg/kg; i.p.) shows antinociceptive activity at a concentration-dependent manner <sup>[1]</sup> . Adenosine receptor inhibitor 1 (20 mg/kg; i.p.) shows anti-inflammatory effect in carrageenan-induced edema model <sup>[1]</sup> . Adenosine receptor inhibitor 1 (5, 10, 20 mg/kg; i.p.) shows analgesic effect in mouse <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.			
	Animal Model:	18-26 g male albino Swiss mice (chronic pain induced by the administration of 5% formalin) <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Dosage:	20, 30, 40 mg/kg		
	Administration:	i.p.		
	Result:	Showed antinociceptive activity with decreased the licking/biting time of the right hind paw of mice in response to the irritating chemical stimulus.		
	Animal Model:	150-180 g male rats Wistar(carrageenan-induced edema model) <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Dosage:	20 mg/kg		

Administration:	I.p.
Result:	Showed anti-inflammatory effect with the inhibition of 23.3%, 54.2%, 66.0% at 1h, 2h, 3h, respectively.
Animal Model:	Mouse (induce pain of peripheral origin by injection of an irritant like phenylbenzoquinone or acetic acid in mice) <sup>[1]</sup>
Dosage:	5, 10, 20 mg/kg
Administration:	I.p.
Result:	Showed peripheral analgesic effect with the significant decrease in the number of writhings by 32.9%, 54.9%, 82.0% at doses of 5, 10, 20 mg/kg, respectively.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Załuski M, et al. 8-Benzylaminoxanthine scaffold variations for selective ligands acting on adenosine A2A receptors. Design, synthesis and biological evaluation. Bioorg Chem. 2020 Aug;101:104033.

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

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