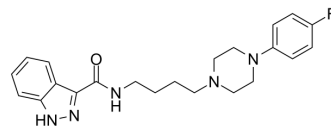


Antipsychotic agent-2

Cat. No.:	HY-149247
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ FN ₅ O
Molecular Weight:	395.47
Target:	5-HT Receptor; Dopamine Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Antipsychotic agent-2 (Compound 11) is a potent antipsychotic agent. Antipsychotic agent-2 shows affinities for 5-HT _{1A} , 5-HT _{2A} , 5-HT _{2C} , D ₂ and H ₁ receptors with K _i s of 56.6, 66.7, 552, 596 and 1140 nM, respectively. Antipsychotic agent-2 has BBB permeability ^[1] .										
IC₅₀ & Target	5-HT _{1A} Receptor 160 nM (EC ₅₀)	5-HT _{2A} Receptor 96.4 nM (K _b)	D ₂ Receptor 45.7 nM (K _b)								
In Vitro	<p>Antipsychotic agent-2 (Compound 11) antagonizes the inhibition of Forskolin (HY-15371)-stimulated cAMP production elicited by 10⁻⁶ M dopamine in CHO-K1 cells stably expressing human D₂ receptors, indicative of D₂ antagonistic activity (K_b=45.7 nM)^[1].</p> <p>Antipsychotic agent-2 inhibits the Forskolin-stimulated cAMP production in HEK293 cells stably expressing 5-HT_{1A} receptors in a concentration-dependent manner, indicative of 5-HT_{1A} agonistic activity (EC₅₀=160 nM), while it behaves as 5-HT_{2A} antagonists, antagonizing the inositol phosphate production stimulated by 10⁻⁶ 5-HT in CHO-K1 cells expressing 5-HT_{2A} receptors (K_b=96.4 nM)^[1].</p> <p>Antipsychotic agent-2 (0.1-10 μM) is a relatively low potency CYP3A4 inducer^[1].</p> <p>Antipsychotic agent-2 (0.3-30 μM; 72 h) represents good safety profile and shows significant cytotoxic activity only at 30 μM concentration in SH-SY5Y cells^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>										
In Vivo	<p>Antipsychotic agent-2 (Compound 11; 20-80 mg/kg; i.p.; once) induces statistically significant changes in spontaneous locomotor activity in mice^[1].</p> <p>Antipsychotic agent-2 (40 mg/kg; i.p.; once) decreases amphetamine-induced hyperactivity in mice^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="341 1638 1510 1879"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Naive Swiss male mice, amphetamine-induced hyperactivity^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>40 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>IP, once</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Decreased amphetamine-induced hyperactivity.</td> </tr> </table>			Animal Model:	Naive Swiss male mice, amphetamine-induced hyperactivity ^[1]	Dosage:	40 mg/kg	Administration:	IP, once	Result:	Decreased amphetamine-induced hyperactivity.
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REFERENCES

[1]. Stępnicki P, et al. Discovery of novel arylpiperazine-based DA/5-HT modulators as potential antipsychotic agents - Design, synthesis, structural studies and pharmacological profiling. Eur J Med Chem. 2023 Apr 5;252:115285.

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

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