# Azepexole dihydrochloride

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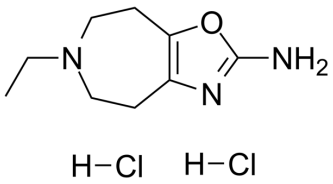
| **Cat. No.:** | HY-103212 |
| **CAS No.:** | 36067-72-8 |
| **Molecular Formula:** | $C_9H_{17}Cl_2N_3O$ |
| **Molecular Weight:** | 254.16 |
| **Target:** | Adrenergic Receptor |
| **Pathway:** | GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling |
| **Storage:** | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |




## BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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| **Description** | Azepexole (B-HT 933) dihydrochloride is a potent and selective alpha 2-adrenoceptor agonist with $pK_i$s of 8.3, 7.6, and 7.5 for α2A-, α2B- and α2C-adrenoceptor subtypes, resepctively[1]. Azepexole dihydrochloride causes concentration-dependent inhibition of peristaltic contractions ($IC_{50}$= 78.72 nM)[2]. |
| **In Vitro** | In normoglycemic rats, the sympathetically-induced vasopressor responses are dose-dependently inhibited by 1 and 3 μg/kg.min (i.v.) Azepexole dihydrochloride, with 10 and 30 μg/kg.min Azepexole dihydrochloride producing no further inhibition. In diabetic rats, the electrically-induced vasopressor responses are: (i) unchanged by 1 and 3 μg/kg.min Azepexole dihydrochloride; (ii) significantly inhibited at all frequencies of stimulation by 10 μg/kg.min B-HT 933 dihydrochloride; and (iii) similarly inhibited (i.e. supramaximal inhibition) by 30 μg/kg.min Azepexole dihydrochloride[1].<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |

## REFERENCES

[1]. Altamirano-Espinoza AH, et al. Specific role of α2A - and α2B -, but not α2C -, adrenoceptor subtypes in the inhibition of the vasopressor sympathetic out-flow in diabetic pithed rats. Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol. 2015;117(1):31-38.



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