Flopropione

| Cat. No.: | HY-100562 | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|---------|--|
| CAS No.: | 2295-58-1 | | | |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₄ | | | |
| Molecular Weight: | 182.17 | | | |
| Target: | 5-HT Receptor; COMT | | | |
| Pathway: | GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease | | | |
| Storage: | Powder | -20°C | 3 years | |
| | | 4°C | 2 years | |
| | In solvent | -80°C | 2 years | |
| | | -20°C | 1 year | |

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

| In Vitro | DMSO : 150 mg/mL (823.41 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming) | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|-----------|------------|------------|--|--|
| Prepar Stock S | | Solvent Mass Concentration | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg | | |
| | Preparing Stock Solutions | 1 mM | 5.4894 mL | 27.4469 mL | 54.8938 mL | | |
| | | 5 mM | 1.0979 mL | 5.4894 mL | 10.9788 mL | | |
| | | 10 mM | 0.5489 mL | 2.7447 mL | 5.4894 mL | | |
| | Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent. | | | | | | |
| In Vivo | 1. Add each solvent of Solubility: ≥ 2.5 m | d each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline lubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (13.72 mM); Clear solution | | | | | |
| | 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (13.72 mM); Clear solution | | | | | | |
| | 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (13.72 mM); Clear solution | | | | | | |

| BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|------|--|--|--|--|
| Description | Flopropione is a 5-HT receptor antagonist and also a catechol-o-methyltransferase (COMT) inhibitor ^{[1][2]} . Flopropione also as an antispasmodic agent ^[3] . | | | | | |
| IC ₅₀ & Target | 5-HT _{1A} Receptor | COMT | | | | |
| In Vivo | The effect of Flopropione as an antispasmodic agent on the rate of passing a calculus from the urinary tract has been compared retrospectively with patients in whom passage was spontaneous. Flopropine has been shown, with statistical | | | | | |

HO

QН

OH



significance, to be superior to the control in cumulative passage rate after initiation of administration. Flopropine has been shown to exert a spasmolytic effect not only on smooth muscle of the gastrointestinal tract but also on smooth muscle of the pancreatobiliary and urinary systems^[3].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Burns SM, et al. High-throughput luminescent reporter of insulin secretion for discovering regulators of pancreatic Beta-cell function. Cell Metab. 2015 Jan 6;21(1):126-37.

[2]. C Barlow, et al. Modulation of neurogenesis using d-cycloserine combinations. 2010-08-26. PAT - US2010216805.

[3]. Ohgaki K, et al. Facilitation of expulsion of ureteral stones by addition of α 1-blockers to conservative therapy. Scand J Urol Nephrol. 2010 Dec;44(6):420-4.

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

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