Fluoroethylnormemantine

MedChemExpress

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Cat. No.:	HY-139048				
CAS No.:	1639210-26-6				
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ FN				
Molecular Weight:	197.29				
Target:	iGluR				
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling				
Storage:	Pure form	-20°C	3 years		
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months		
		-20°C	1 month		

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (506.87 mM; Need ultrasonic)						
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
		1 mM	5.0687 mL	25.3434 mL	50.6868 mL		
		5 mM	1.0137 mL	5.0687 mL	10.1374 mL		
		10 mM	0.5069 mL	2.5343 mL	5.0687 mL		
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (12.67 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic						
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (12.67 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic						
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (12.67 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic						

DIOLOGICALACITY				
Description	Fluoroethylnormemantine, a derivative of Memantine, is an antagonist of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor. [¹⁸ F]- Fluoroethylnormemantine can be used as a positron emission tomography (PET) tracer. Fluoroethylnormemantine exhibits anti-amnesic, neuroprotective, antidepressant-like and fear-attenuating effects ^{[1][2][3]} .			
IC ₅₀ & Target	NMDA receptor ^[1]			
In Vivo	Fluoroethylnormemantine (0.1-10 mg/kg; a single i.p.) shows anti-amnesic effects on A β ₂₅₋₃₅ -induced learning impairments in mice ^[1] .			

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Fluoroethylnormemantine (0.1-10 mg/kg; i.p. once daily for 7 days) attenuates Aβ 25-35-induced behavioral deficits,
neuroinflammation, oxidative stress, apoptosis, and cell loss in mice^[1].Fluoroethylnormemantine (1-20 mg/kg; a single injection) decreases behavioral despair in the forced swim test (FST) and
reduces fear behavior in the cued fear conditioning (FC) and extinction training in rats^[2].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.Animal Model:Male Swiss CD-1 mice (7-9 weeks) were injected with Aβ₂₅₋₃₅^[1]Dosage:0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, 10 mg/kgAdministration:I.p. 30 minutes before the behavioral testsResult:Attenuated Aβ 25-35-induced spontaneous alternation deficit, passive avoidance deficit,
and novel object exploration deficit.

REFERENCES

[1]. Couly S, et, al. Anti-Amnesic and Neuroprotective Effects of Fluoroethylnormemantine in a Pharmacological Mouse Model of Alzheimer's Disease. Int J Neuropsychopharmacol. 2021 Feb 15;24(2):142-157.

[2]. Chen BK, et, al. Fluoroethylnormemantine, a novel derivative of memantine, facilitates extinction learning without sensorimotor deficits. Int J Neuropsychopharmacol. 2021 Feb 25;pyab007.

[3]. Chen BK, et, al. Fluoroethylnormemantine, a novel NMDA receptor antagonist, for the prevention and treatment of stress-induced maladaptive behavior. Biological Psychiatry. 2021 May 9.

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