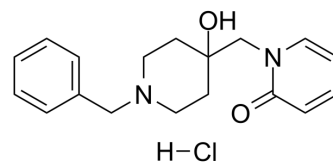


## Hypidone hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-100769
CAS No.:	1339058-04-6
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>23</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
Molecular Weight:	334.84
Target:	5-HT Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : ≥ 30 mg/mL (89.60 mM) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.					
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
			1 mM	2.9865 mL	14.9325 mL	29.8650 mL
			5 mM	0.5973 mL	2.9865 mL	5.9730 mL
			10 mM	0.2987 mL	1.4933 mL	2.9865 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 (7.47 mM); Clear solution					
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.47 mM); Clear solution					
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.47 mM); Clear solution					

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Hypidone hydrochloride (YL0919) is an orally active antidepressant agent with dual activity as a highly selective 5-HT uptake blocker and an effective 5-HT <sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist (K <sub>i</sub> =0.19 nM). Hypidone hydrochloride inhibits the uptake of [ <sup>3</sup> H]-5-HT into rat cerebral cortical synaptosomes and HEK293 cells with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 1.78 nM and 1.93 nM, respectively. Hypidone hydrochloride shows remarkable antidepressant effects in animal models and has the potential for the investigation of depressive disorder <sup>[1]</sup> .
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	5-HT <sub>1A</sub> Receptor

<p><b>In Vitro</b></p>	<p>Hypidone hydrochloride inhibits the uptake of [<sup>3</sup>H]-5-HT into rat cerebral cortical synaptosomes and HEK293 cells stably expressing hSERT with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 1.78 nM and 1.93, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Hypidone hydrochloride (0.01 nM-10 μM) concentration-dependently inhibits forskolin-stimulated cAMP formation, exerts a concentration-dependent inhibitory effect on cAMP formation with an IC<sub>50</sub> of approximately 23.9 nM. And in antagonism studies, WAY-100635 prevents Hypidone hydrochloride-mediated inhibition of forskolin-stimulated cAMP formation<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Hypidone hydrochloride shows affinities to rat 5-HT1A receptors, SERTs, NETs, and DATs, it binds to 5-HT1A receptor, serotonin transporter (SERT) with high affinity (K<sub>i</sub>=0.19 and 0.72 nM, respectively), but its affinity to NET and DAT are low, blocking [<sup>3</sup>H]nisoxetine and [<sup>3</sup>H]win35428 binding with K<sub>i</sub> values of 650 nM and 2652 nM respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>								
<p><b>In Vivo</b></p>	<p>Hypidone hydrochloride (YL0919) (oral administration; 1.25 or 5 mg/kg; 4 weeks) and fluoxetine (10 mg/kg) reverses the inhibition of locomotor activity in CUS rats<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Hypidone hydrochloride (oral administration; 1.25, 2.5, and 5 mg/kg; 4 weeks) significantly reduces the immobility time in TST in mcie FST in mice. Besides, Hypidone hydrochloride displays no effect on the locomotor activity in a separate OFT. Furthermore, the antidepressant-like effect of Hypidone hydrochloride in TST and FST is completely bunted by coadministration with WAY-100635<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="342 724 1513 961"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male ICR mice weighing 18–22 g<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>1.25, 2.5, and 5 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral administration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Had an effect on Antidepressant-like mice in TST and FST.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male ICR mice weighing 18–22 g <sup>[1]</sup>	Dosage:	1.25, 2.5, and 5 mg/kg	Administration:	Oral administration	Result:	Had an effect on Antidepressant-like mice in TST and FST.
Animal Model:	Male ICR mice weighing 18–22 g <sup>[1]</sup>								
Dosage:	1.25, 2.5, and 5 mg/kg								
Administration:	Oral administration								
Result:	Had an effect on Antidepressant-like mice in TST and FST.								

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Chen, H. X. et al. Antidepressant-like activity of YL-0919: a novel combined selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor and 5-HT1A receptor agonist. PloS one 8, e83271, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0083271 (2013).
- [2]. Qin, J. J. et al. The role of activation of the 5-HT1A receptor and adenylate cyclase in the antidepressant-like effect of YL-0919, a dual 5-HT1A agonist and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor. Neuroscience letters 582, 104-108, 2014.09.009 (2014)

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA