**Proteins** 

## LY377604

Cat. No.: HY-13713 CAS No.: 204592-94-9 Molecular Formula:  $C_{31}H_{32}N_4O_4$ Molecular Weight: 524.61

Target: Adrenergic Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

> In solvent -80°C 6 months

-20°C 1 month

## **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (190.62 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.9062 mL	9.5309 mL	19.0618 mL
	5 mM	0.3812 mL	1.9062 mL	3.8124 mL
	10 mM	0.1906 mL	0.9531 mL	1.9062 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 (4.77 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 (4.77 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (4.77 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic

## **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description	LY377604 is a human $\beta_3$ -adrenergic receptor agonist with an EC $_{50}$ of 2.4 nM and also a $\beta_1$ - and $\beta_2$ -adrenergic receptor antagonist.
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	EC50: 2.4 nM (human $\beta_3$ -adrenergic receptor) <sup>[1]</sup> $\beta_1$ -adrenergic receptor, $\beta_2$ -adrenergic receptor <sup>[1]</sup>
In Vitro	LY377604 is a human $\beta_3$ -adrenergic receptor agonist with an EC <sub>50</sub> of 2.4 nM and also a $\beta_1$ - and $\beta_2$ -adrenergic receptor antagonist. LY377604 causes a maximal increase in cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) levels, but does not stimulate

	cAMP accumulation in CHO cells transfected with either the human $\beta_1$ adrenergic receptor or the human $\beta_2$ adrenergic receptor <sup>[1]</sup> .  MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Administration of LY377604 to male Long-Evans rats fed a caloric dense diet results in stimulation of lipid utilization. This is observed as a decrease in respiratory quotient and persists for about 4 h before returning to that measured from vehicle-treated rats <sup>[1]</sup> .  MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## **REFERENCES**

[1]. Jesudason CD, et al. Combination of a Beta adrenoceptor modulator and a norepinephrine-serotonin uptake inhibitor for the treatment of obesity. ACS Med Chem Lett. 2011 May 23;2(8):583-6.

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

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