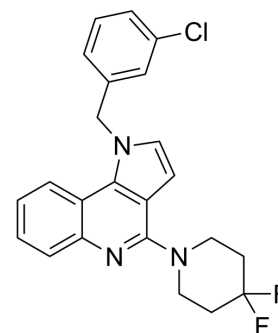


## MAO-B-IN-4

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-143330
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>20</sub> ClF <sub>2</sub> N <sub>3</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	411.87
<b>Target:</b>	Monoamine Oxidase
<b>Pathway:</b>	Neuronal Signaling
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	MAO-B-IN-4 (Compound 26) is an orally active and reversible MAO-B inhibitor with an IC <sub>50</sub> of 9 nM. MAO-B-IN-4 has good metabolic stability, safety profile and brain permeability. MAO-B-IN-4 shows antidepressant activity in rats and mice. MAO-B-IN-4 can be used in studies related to Alzheimer's disease <sup>[1]</sup> .												
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>MAO-B-IN-4 (0.25 μM 24 h exposure to 0.5 μM DOX) displays a significant glioprotective effect in a model of cultured astrocytes<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>HepG2 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0.1-100 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>72 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Showed no effect on the viability of the cells after 24 hours of exposure.</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	HepG2 cells	Concentration:	0.1-100 μM	Incubation Time:	72 h	Result:	Showed no effect on the viability of the cells after 24 hours of exposure.				
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<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>MAO-B-IN-4 (1 and 3 mg/kg, p.o., 2 h) can prevent scopolamine-induced short-term memory impairment<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MAO-B-IN-4 (0.312-2.5 mg/kg, i.p., 1 h) exhibits antidepressant-like properties in mice in the forced swim test<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Rats treated with anticholinergic scopolamine<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>1 and 3 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral administration; 2h before the experiment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Orally 2 h before the acquisition trial prevented scopolamine-induced short-term memory deficits</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Mice models<sup>[1]</sup>p&gt;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.312-2.5 mg/kg</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Rats treated with anticholinergic scopolamine <sup>[1]</sup>	Dosage:	1 and 3 mg/kg	Administration:	Oral administration; 2h before the experiment	Result:	Orally 2 h before the acquisition trial prevented scopolamine-induced short-term memory deficits	Animal Model:	Mice models <sup>[1]</sup> p>	Dosage:	0.312-2.5 mg/kg
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Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; 1h
Result:	Resulted a similar effect with antidepressant S-citalopram (HY-14258) under the dose of 0.625 mg/kg and 1.25 mg/kg, respectively.

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## REFERENCES

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[1]. Grychowska K, et al. Overcoming undesirable hERG affinity by incorporating fluorine atoms: A case of MAO-B inhibitors derived from 1 H-pyrrolo-[3,2-c]quinolines. Eur J Med Chem. 2022 Jun 5;236:114329.

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

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