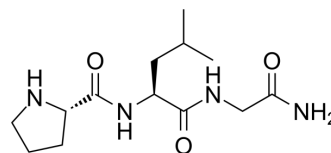


MIF-1

Cat. No.:	HY-107663
CAS No.:	2002-44-0
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₃ H ₂₄ N ₄ O ₃
Molecular Weight:	284.35
Target:	Dopamine Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	MIF-1 (Melanostatin), an endogenous brain peptide, is a potent dopamine receptor allosteric modulator. MIF-1 inhibits melanin formation. MIF-1 blocks the effects of opioid receptor activation to modulate the analgesic effects. MIF-1 accesses from the blood to the CNS by directly crossing the blood-brain barrier (BBB) ^{[1][2][3]} .																
In Vitro	MIF-1 (Melanostatin, 1 μM) provokes a reversible hyperpolarization and a suppression of spontaneous action potentials ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.																
In Vivo	<p>MIF-1 (Melanostatin, 1 mg/kg; i.p.; once, for 1 hour; male Wistar rats) modulates the analgesic effects and stress-induced analgesia (SIA)^[1].</p> <p>MIF-1 (Melanostatin, 1 mg/kg; i.p.; daily, for 8 weeks; Sprague-Dawley rats) attenuates spiroperidol-induced impairment of development of striatal dopamine D2 receptors in rats^[3].</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>Male Wistar rats^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>1 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection; once, for 1 hour</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Decreased the analgesic effect. Increased the pain threshold for at least 1 h.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Sprague-Dawley rats^[3]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>1 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection; daily, for 8 weeks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Attenuated the ontogenic impairment of striatal D2 receptors that was produced by spiroperidol (HY-B1371) treatment.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male Wistar rats ^[1]	Dosage:	1 mg/kg	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; once, for 1 hour	Result:	Decreased the analgesic effect. Increased the pain threshold for at least 1 h.	Animal Model:	Sprague-Dawley rats ^[3]	Dosage:	1 mg/kg	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; daily, for 8 weeks	Result:	Attenuated the ontogenic impairment of striatal D2 receptors that was produced by spiroperidol (HY-B1371) treatment.
Animal Model:	Male Wistar rats ^[1]																
Dosage:	1 mg/kg																
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; once, for 1 hour																
Result:	Decreased the analgesic effect. Increased the pain threshold for at least 1 h.																
Animal Model:	Sprague-Dawley rats ^[3]																
Dosage:	1 mg/kg																
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; daily, for 8 weeks																
Result:	Attenuated the ontogenic impairment of striatal D2 receptors that was produced by spiroperidol (HY-B1371) treatment.																

REFERENCES

[1]. Bocheva A, et, al. Antiopioid properties of the TYR-MIF-1 family. *Methods Find Exp Clin Pharmacol*. 2004 Nov;26(9):673-7.

[2]. Valentijn JA, et, al. Melanostatin (NPY) inhibited electrical activity in frog melanotrophs through modulation of K⁺, Na⁺ and Ca²⁺ currents. *J Physiol*. 1994 Mar 1;475(2):185-95.

[3]. Saleh MI, et, al. MIF-1 attenuates spiroperidol alteration of striatal dopamine D2 receptor ontogeny. *Peptides*. 1989 Jan-Feb;10(1):35-9.

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