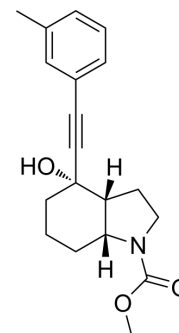


Mavoglurant

Cat. No.:	HY-15257		
CAS No.:	543906-09-8		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ NO ₃		
Molecular Weight:	313.39		
Target:	mGluR		
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 120 mg/mL (382.91 mM; Need ultrasonic)			
		Solvent Concentration	Mass	
			1 mg	5 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions		10 mg	
	1 mM	3.1909 mL	15.9546 mL	31.9091 mL
	5 mM	0.6382 mL	3.1909 mL	6.3818 mL
	10 mM	0.3191 mL	1.5955 mL	3.1909 mL
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.				
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 3 mg/mL (9.57 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 3 mg/mL (9.57 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 3 mg/mL (9.57 mM); Clear solution 			

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Mavoglurant (AFQ056) is a potent, selective, non-competitive and orally active mGluR5 antagonist, with an IC ₅₀ of 30 nM. Mavoglurant shows a >300 fold selectivity for the mGluR5 over all targets (238) tested. Mavoglurant can be used for the research of Fragile X syndrome (FXS), and L-dopa induced dyskinesias in Parkinson's disease ^{[1][1][2]} . Mavoglurant is a click chemistry reagent, it contains an Alkyne group and can undergo copper-catalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC) with molecules containing Azide groups.
IC₅₀ & Target	mGluR5

	30 nM (IC ₅₀)																
In Vitro	<p>Mavoglurant (1 nM-10 μM; 10 min) fully antagonizes hmGluR5-mediated responses with IC₅₀s of 110 and 30 nM in Ca²⁺- and PI-turnover assays in L(tk-) cells stably expressing mGluR5a^[1].</p> <p>Mavoglurant (0.01 nM-10 μM) displaces the binding of the allosteric binding ligand [³H]-AAE327 in a concentration-dependent manner in rat brain membranes, with an IC₅₀ of 47 nM^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>																
In Vivo	<p>Mavoglurant (0.1-10 mg/kg; a single p.o.) inhibits the stress-induced hyperthermia (SIH) in a dose-dependent manner in mice^[1].</p> <p>Mavoglurant (9.4 mg/kg; a single p.o.) exhibits moderate oral bioavailability (32%), terminal half-life (2.9 h) and C_{max} (plasma; brain) (950 pmol/mL; 3500 pmol/g)^[1].</p> <p>Mavoglurant (3.1 mg/kg; a single i.v.) exhibits terminal half-life (0.69 h), C_{max} (plasma; brain) (3330 pmol/mL; 8400 pmol/g) and T_{max} (≤0.08 h)^[1].</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 OF1/IC mice^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.1, 1, 10 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>A single p.o. administration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Attenuated the stress-induced hyperthermia. Was comparable to the positive control Chlordiazepoxide.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male Sprague-Dawley rats (175-250 g)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>3.1 mg/kg for i.v.; 9.4 mg/kg for p.o. (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>A single i.v. or p.o. administration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>P.o.: F=32%; T_{1/2}=2.9 h; T_{max}≤0.25 h. I.v.: T_{1/2}=0.69 h; C_{max} (plasma/brain)=3330 pmol·mL⁻¹/8400 pmol·g⁻¹; T_{max}≤0.08 h.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male OF1/IC mice ^[1]	Dosage:	0.1, 1, 10 mg/kg	Administration:	A single p.o. administration	Result:	Attenuated the stress-induced hyperthermia. Was comparable to the positive control Chlordiazepoxide.	Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats (175-250 g) ^[1]	Dosage:	3.1 mg/kg for i.v.; 9.4 mg/kg for p.o. (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)	Administration:	A single i.v. or p.o. administration	Result:	P.o.: F=32%; T _{1/2} =2.9 h; T _{max} ≤0.25 h. I.v.: T _{1/2} =0.69 h; C _{max} (plasma/brain)=3330 pmol·mL ⁻¹ /8400 pmol·g ⁻¹ ; T _{max} ≤0.08 h.
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CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- ACS Chem Neurosci. 2019 Nov 20;10(11):4558-4570.
- J Pharmacol Toxicol Methods. Jan-Feb 2020;101:106656.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Vranesic I, et al. AFQ056/mavoglurant, a novel clinically effective mGluR5 antagonist: identification, SAR and pharmacological characterization. *Bioorg Med Chem*. 2014 Nov 1;22(21):5790-5803.
- [2]. Jacquemont AS, et, al. Epigenetic modification of the FMR1 gene in fragile X syndrome is associated with differential response to the mGluR5 antagonist AFQ056. *Sci Transl Med*. 2011 Jan 5;3(64):64ra1.
- [3]. Petrov D, et, al. Mavoglurant as a treatment for Parkinson's disease. *Expert Opin Investig Drugs*. 2014 Aug;23(8):1165-79.

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

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