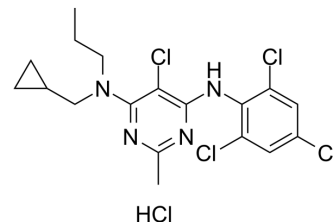


NBI-27914 hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-103376		
CAS No.:	1215766-76-9		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₈ H ₂₁ Cl ₅ N ₄		
Molecular Weight:	470.65		
Target:	CRFR		
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	NBI-27914 (hydrochloride) is a selective Corticotropin-Releasing Factor 1 (CRF1) receptor antagonist with a K _i value of 1.7 nM [1][3][4].								
IC₅₀ & Target	Ki: 1.7 nM (CRF1 receptor) ^[4]								
In Vivo	<p>NBI 27914 (3~30 mg/kg; i.p.) hydrochloride attenuates the referred abdominal pain at the highest dose tested, it is efficacious both 4 and 24 h post-indomethacin dosing^[1].</p> <p>NBI 27914 (1~10 mg/kg; i.p.) hydrochloride dose dependently attenuates Freund's Complete Adjuvant-induced mechanical hyperalgesia. NBI 27914 (10 mg/kg) hydrochloride reverses the thermal hyperalgesia. NBI 27914 hydrochloride attenuates spinal nerve ligation-induced mechanical hyperalgesia and tactile allodynia with minimal effective doses equal to 5 and 10 mg/kg, respectively^[1]. The higher doses of NBI 27914 hydrochloride blocks the behavioral seizures and prevents epileptic discharges in concurrent electroencephalograms recorded from the amygdala^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>Male CD-1 mice (20~25 g)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>3~30 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>i.p.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Attenuated the referred abdominal pain at the highest dose tested, it was efficacious both 4 and 24 h post-indomethacin dosing.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male CD-1 mice (20~25 g) ^[1]	Dosage:	3~30 mg/kg	Administration:	i.p.	Result:	Attenuated the referred abdominal pain at the highest dose tested, it was efficacious both 4 and 24 h post-indomethacin dosing.
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REFERENCES

- [1]. Peng YL, et al. Central Neuropeptide S inhibits food intake in mice through activation of Neuropeptide S receptor. *Peptides*. 2010;31(12):2259-2263.
- [2]. Hummel M, et al. Pain is a salient "stressor" that is mediated by corticotropin-releasing factor-1 receptors. *Neuropharmacology*. 2010;59(3):160-166.
- [3]. Baram TZ, et al. The CRF1 receptor mediates the excitatory actions of corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) in the developing rat brain: in vivo evidence using a novel, selective, non-peptide CRF receptor antagonist. *Brain Res*. 1997;770(1-2):89-95.

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

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