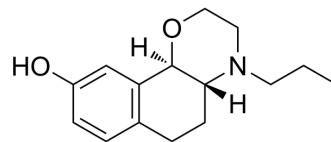


## Naxagolide

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-108237		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	88058-88-2		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>21</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	247.33		
<b>Target:</b>	Dopamine Receptor		
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 200 mg/mL (808.64 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Concentration	Mass		
	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	4.0432 mL	20.2159 mL	40.4318 mL
5 mM	0.8086 mL	4.0432 mL	8.0864 mL
10 mM	0.4043 mL	2.0216 mL	4.0432 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Naxagolide ((+)-PHNO; Dopazinol) is a potent dopamine D<sub>2</sub> (Dopamine Receptor) agonist. Naxagolide has the potential for the research of parkinson's disease (PD)<sup>[1][2]</sup>.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

D<sub>2</sub> Receptor

#### In Vitro

In vitro, Naxagolide ((+)-PHNO) inhibits binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]apomorphine (IC<sub>50</sub> = 23 nM) or [<sup>3</sup>H]spiperone (IC<sub>50</sub> = 55 nM) to rat striatal membranes<sup>[1]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### In Vivo

In mice, Naxagolide ((+)-PHNO) produces hypothermia (13 µg/kg i.p.) and postural asymmetry in the unilaterally caudectomized animal (4 µg/kg i.p.)<sup>[1]</sup>.

In the rat, Naxagolide ((+)-PHNO) produces stereotypy (10 µg/kg i.p.) and contralateral turning in 6-hydroxydopamine-lesioned animals (5 µg/kg i.p.) that lasted 1 to 3 hr<sup>[1]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

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## REFERENCES

[1]. G E Martin, et al. Pharmacologic profile of a novel potent direct-acting dopamine agonist, (+)-4-propyl-9-hydroxynaphthoxazine [(+)-PHNO]. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 1984 Sep;230(3):569-76.

[2]. E F Domino, et al. Relative potency and efficacy of some dopamine agonists with varying selectivities for D1 and D2 receptors in MPTP-induced hemiparkinsonian monkeys. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 1993 Jun;265(3):1387-91.

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

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