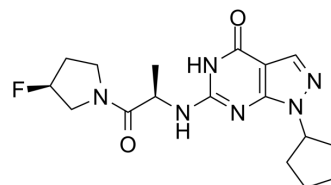


## PDE9-IN-1

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-126137		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	2305087-92-5		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>23</sub> FN <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	362.4		
<b>Target:</b>	Phosphodiesterase (PDE)		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (275.94 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>	1 mM	2.7594 mL	13.7969 mL	27.5938 mL
		5 mM	0.5519 mL	2.7594 mL	5.5188 mL
10 mM		0.2759 mL	1.3797 mL	2.7594 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
<b>In Vivo</b>	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.90 mM); Clear solution  2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.90 mM); Clear solution				

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	PDE9-IN-1 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable phosphodiesterase-9A (PDE9A) Inhibitor with an IC <sub>50</sub> of 8.7 nM <sup>[1]</sup> .
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	PDE9A 8.7 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )
<b>In Vitro</b>	PDE9-IN-1 is excellent selectivity across PDE families <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
<b>In Vivo</b>	PDE9-IN-1 (2.5 and 5.0 mg/kg; Oral administration; daily for 21 days) effectively recovers learning and memory function <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Unilateral common carotid artery occlusion (UCCAO) mouse model <sup>[1]</sup>
Dosage:	2.5 and 5.0 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral administration; daily for 21 days
Result:	Significantly reduced the day 6 escape latency time and increased the frequency of platform area crossings, and recovered learning and memory function. High dose group possibly improved the escape latency time of mice.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Wu Y, et al. Discovery of Potent, Selective, and Orally Bioavailable Inhibitors against Phosphodiesterase-9, a Novel Target for the Treatment of Vascular Dementia. J Med Chem. 2019 Apr 25;62(8):4218-4224.

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

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