Pericyazine

Cat. No.: HY-14263

CAS No.: 2622-26-6

Molecular Formula: $C_{21}H_{23}N_3OS$

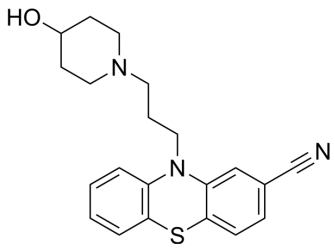
Molecular Weight: 365.49

Target: Dopamine Receptor

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 : 250 mg/mL (684.01 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	2.7361 mL	13.6803 mL	27.3605 mL
5 mM	0.5472 mL	2.7361 mL	5.4721 mL
10 mM	0.2736 mL	1.3680 mL	2.7361 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.69 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.69 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Pericyazine (Propericiazine) is a first-generation antipsychotic agent that is used as an adjunct to the short-term management of severe anxiety states and psychosis[1]. Pericyazine is a selective D2-dopamine receptor antagonist[2][3]. Pericyazine has adrenolytic, anticholinergic, and extrapyramidal effects[4].

IC_{50} & Target

D_2 Receptor

In Vivo

Studies in rodents show that Pericyazine is able to produce potentiation of ether and hexobarbital narcosis and morphine analgesia. It also has hypothermic activity and produces depression of spontaneous motor activity in mice. On a milligram potency basis, Pericyazine is more potent than chlorpromizine in the potentiation of barbiturate narcosis test and the blocking of conditioned avoidance in rats. Pericyazine demonstrates analgesic properties similar to methotrimeprazine in

mice and rats and produces adrenergic blocking effects in mice and dogs[4].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Morley KC, et al. Pericyazine in the treatment of cannabis dependence in general practice: a naturalistic pilot trial. Subst Abuse Rehabil. 2012 May 28;3:43-7.

[2]. Farde L, et al. D1- and D2-dopamine receptor occupancy during treatment with conventional and atypicalneuroleptics. Psychopharmacology (Berl). 1989;99 Suppl:S28-31.

[3]. Divac N, et al. Second-generation antipsychotics and extrapyramidal adverse effects. Biomed Res Int. 2014;2014:656370.

[4]. Cai HL, et al. A sensitive LC-MS/MS method for analysis of pericyazine in presence of 7-hydroxypericyazine and pericyazine sulphoxide in human plasma and its application to a comparative bioequivalence study in Chinese healthy volunteers. J Pharm Biomed Anal. 2017;135:67-74.

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

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