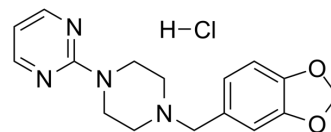


Piribedil hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-12707C
CAS No.:	78213-63-5
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₆ H ₁₉ ClN ₄ O ₂
Molecular Weight:	334.8
Target:	Dopamine Receptor; Adrenergic Receptor; Histone Methyltransferase
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Epigenetics
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Piribedil hydrochloride is a potent and orally active dopamine D2 and dopamine D3 agonist. Piribedil hydrochloride is also a α 2-adrenoceptors antagonist. Piribedil hydrochloride can inhibit MLL1 methyltransferase activity (EC ₅₀ : 0.18 μ M). Piribedil hydrochloride has the potential for the research of parkinson's disease, circulatory disorders, cancers ^{[1][2][3][4]} .																	
IC₅₀ & Target	D ₂ Receptor	D ₃ Receptor																
In Vitro	<p>Piribedil hydrochloride (0-160 μM, 7 days) specifically inhibits MLL1 methyltransferase activity and selectively suppresses MLL-r cell proliferation^[4].</p> <p>Piribedil hydrochloride (0-160 μM, 4 days) selectively decreases the H3K4 methylation in MLL-r cells (THP-1 and MV4;11), by disturbing the MLL1-WDR5 interaction^[4].</p> <p>Piribedil hydrochloride (0-160 μM, 4 days) induces cell-cycle arrest, apoptosis and differentiation in MLL-r cells (THP-1 and MV4;11)^[4].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Proliferation Assay^[4]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>MLL-r AML cells (THP-1 and MV4;11), non-MLL leukemia cell line (K562)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0, 20, 40, 80 and 160 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>0-7 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited the growth rate of the THP-1 and MV4;11 cells in a time-dependent manner.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Western Blot Analysis^[4]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>THP-1 and MV4;11 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0, 20, 40, 80 and 160 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>4 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Decreased the levels of H3K4me2 and H3K4me3 without affecting the methylation of other histones, such as H3K79, H3K36 and H3K27.</td> </tr> </table>		Cell Line:	MLL-r AML cells (THP-1 and MV4;11), non-MLL leukemia cell line (K562)	Concentration:	0, 20, 40, 80 and 160 μ M	Incubation Time:	0-7 days	Result:	Inhibited the growth rate of the THP-1 and MV4;11 cells in a time-dependent manner.	Cell Line:	THP-1 and MV4;11 cells	Concentration:	0, 20, 40, 80 and 160 μ M	Incubation Time:	4 days	Result:	Decreased the levels of H3K4me2 and H3K4me3 without affecting the methylation of other histones, such as H3K79, H3K36 and H3K27.
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In Vivo	Piribedil hydrochloride (intraperitoneal injection, 5, 15, 40 mg/kg) alleviates the L-DOPA-induced dyskinesias in rats model																	

of Parkinson's disease^[2].

Piribedil hydrochloride (oral gavage, 4-5 mg/kg, daily for 2 weeks) increases locomotor activity and reversal of motor deficits in adult common marmosets^[3].

Piribedil hydrochloride (oral gavage, 150 mg/kg, daily for 21 days) inhibits MLL-r tumor growth and decreases the expression of MLL1 target genes in MV4;11 tumor xenografts^[4].

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

Animal Model:	Rat model of Parkinson's disease ^[2]
Dosage:	5, 15, 40 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection, administered 5 min before administration of L-DOPA.
Result:	Reduced turning behaviour and AD (axial dystonia), OD (orolingual dyskinesia) and FD (forelimb dyskinesia) at 5 and 40 mg/kg. Increased LD (locomotive dyskinesias) at the 40 mg/kg.
Animal Model:	Adult common marmosets ^[3]
Dosage:	4-5 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral gavage, daily for 2 weeks
Result:	Increased vigilance and alertness and reversed the downregulation of preprotachykinin mRNA induced by MPTP in rostral and caudal striatum.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Front Chem. 26 July 2022.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Sweet RD, et al. Piribedil, a dopamine agonist, in Parkinson's disease. *Clin Pharmacol Ther.* 1974 Dec;16(6):1077-82.

[2]. Gerlach M, et al. The effect of piribedil on L-DOPA-induced dyskinesias in a rat model of Parkinson's disease: differential role of $\alpha(2)$ adrenergic mechanisms. *J Neural Transm (Vienna).* 2013 Jan;120(1):31-6.

[3]. Smith LA, Tet al. Repeated administration of piribedil induces less dyskinesia than L-dopa in MPTP-treated common marmosets: a behavioural and biochemical investigation. *Mov Disord.* 2002 Sep;17(5):887-901.

[4]. Xiong Zhang, et al. Piribedil disrupts the MLL1-WDR5 interaction and sensitizes MLL-rearranged acute myeloid leukemia (AML) to doxorubicin-induced apoptosis. *Cancer Lett.* 2018 Sep 1;431:150-160.

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

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