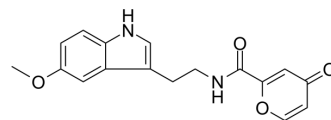


## Piromelatine

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-105285
<b>CAS No.:</b>	946846-83-9
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	312.32
<b>Target:</b>	Melatonin Receptor; 5-HT Receptor; P2X Receptor; TRP Channel; Sodium Channel
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel
<b>Storage:</b>	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 250 mg/mL (800.46 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass		
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		1 mM	3.2018 mL	16.0092 mL	32.0184 mL
		5 mM	0.6404 mL	3.2018 mL	6.4037 mL
	10 mM	0.3202 mL	1.6009 mL	3.2018 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: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.66 mM); Clear solution				
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.66 mM); Clear solution				

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Piromelatine (Neu-P11) is a melatonin MT <sub>1</sub> /MT <sub>2</sub> receptor agonist, serotonin 5-HT <sub>1A</sub> /5-HT <sub>1D</sub> agonist, and serotonin 5-HT <sub>2B</sub> antagonist. Piromelatine (Neu-P11) possesses sleep promoting, analgesic, anti-neurodegenerative, anxiolytic and antidepressant potentials. Piromelatine (Neu-P11) also possesses pain-related P2X <sub>3</sub> , TRPV1, and Nav1.7 channel-inhibition capacities <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .			
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	MT <sub>1</sub>	MT <sub>2</sub>	5-HT <sub>1A</sub> Receptor (Agonist)	5-HT <sub>1D</sub> Receptor (Agonist)
	5-HT <sub>2B</sub> Receptor (Antagonist)			

## In Vivo

Piromelatine (20 mg/kg, ip, daily) treatment prevents insulin resistance induced by sleep restriction<sup>[1]</sup>.  
Piromelatine (5-50 mg/kg, ip, daily) decreases plasma glucose significantly<sup>[2]</sup>.  
Piromelatine (100 mg/kg) decreases thermal hyperalgesia and mechanical allodynia in PSL (partial sciatic nerve ligation) mice<sup>[3]</sup>.  
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Twenty four male Sprague-Dawley rats (3 months old, weighing 250-300 g) <sup>[1]</sup> .
Dosage:	20 mg/kg.
Administration:	IP, daily at 8:00 p.m.
Result:	Resulted in significantly decreased plasma glucose levels (6.670.35 mmol/L, 6.770.34 mmol/L vs. 8.27 0.38 mmol/L), and the plasma glucose levels of the two groups were even neared to that of the normal control group (6.07±0.35 mmol/L). Resulted in a decrease in triglycerides and total cholesterol levels (51.8% and 43.0%, respectively) and an elevation in HDL-C level (increase of 32.4%).
Animal Model:	Five groups of 12-wk-old rats (10/group) <sup>[2]</sup> .
Dosage:	5-50 mg/kg.
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection in 18:00 every day.
Result:	Plasma glucose was decreased significantly by 27.3%, 34.5% and 61.5%, respectively.
Animal Model:	Male C57BL/6 J mice, weighing 22-26 g (10 weeks old; PSL mice) <sup>[3]</sup> .
Dosage:	25, 50, or 100 mg/kg.
Administration:	IP 1 h before assessment of thermal hyperalgesia and mechanical allodynia.
Result:	Remarkably prolonged thermal latency (surgery×treatment interaction, $F_{1,24}=15.7$ , $p<0.001$ ; surgery×treatment×hours interaction, $F_{5,120}=3.0$ , $p<0.05$ ) and increased mechanical threshold (surgery×treatment interaction, $F_{1,24}=18.4$ , $p<0.001$ ; surgery×treatment×hours interaction, $F_{5,120}=2.6$ , $p<0.05$ ) for 4 h after administration of piromelatine to PSL mice.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Meihua She, et al. Piromelatine, a Novel Melatonin Receptor Agonist, Stabilizes Metabolic Profiles and Ameliorates Insulin Resistance in Chronic Sleep Restricted Rats. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 2014 Mar 15;727:60-5.
- [2]. L Huang, et al. Blood Pressure Reducing Effects of Piromelatine and Melatonin in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci.* 2013 Sep;17(18):2449-56.
- [3]. Yuan-Yuan Liu, et al. Piromelatine Exerts Antinociceptive Effect via Melatonin, Opioid, and 5HT1A Receptors and Hypnotic Effect via Melatonin Receptors in a Mouse Model of Neuropathic Pain. *Psychopharmacology (Berl).* 2014 Oct;231(20):3973-85.

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

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