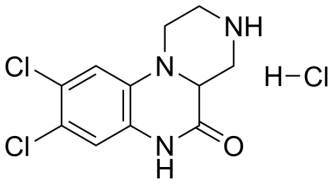
(Rac)-WAY-161503 hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-103138
CAS No.:	276695-22-8
Molecular Formula:	$C_{11}H_{12}Cl_3N_3O$
Molecular Weight:	308.59
Target:	5-HT Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	(Rac)-WAY-161503 hydrochloride is a potent, selective, high affinity 5-HT_{2C} receptor agonist with a K_i of 4 nM and an EC_{50} of 12 nM. (Rac)-WAY-161503 hydrochloride displays higher affinity for 5-HT_{2C} than 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2B} receptors. (Rac)-WAY-161503 hydrochloride has anti-obesity and antidepressant effects[1][2].	
IC_{50} & Target	5-HT_{2C} Receptor 4 nM (Ki)	5-HT_{2C} Receptor 12 nM (EC50)

In Vivo

(Rac)-WAY-161503 (3-30 mg/kg; i.p.; male C57BL/6J mice) hydrochloride dose-dependently decreases locomotor activity, an effect that is blocked by the 5-$HT_{2C/2B}$ antagonist SER-082[1].

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

Animal Model:	Male C57BL/6J mice with hallucinogen 1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl)-2-aminopropane (DOI)[1]
Dosage:	3 mg/kg, 10 mg/kg, 30 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.)
Result:	Antagonized the PGE2-mediated inhibition of LPS-induced TNF-α release from rat whole blood culture, in a dose-dependent way.

REFERENCES

[1]. Halberstadt AL, et al. 5-HT(2A) and 5-HT(2C) receptors exert opposing effects on locomotor activity in mice. Neuropsychopharmacology. 2009 Jul;34(8):1958-67.

[2]. Welmaker GS, et al. Synthesis and 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) activity of 2,3,4,4a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrazino[1,2-a]quinoxalin-5-(6H)ones and 2,3,4,4a,5,6-hexahydro-1H-pyrazino[1,2-a]quinoxalines. Bioorg Med Chem Lett. 2000 Sep 4;10(17):1991-4.

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

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