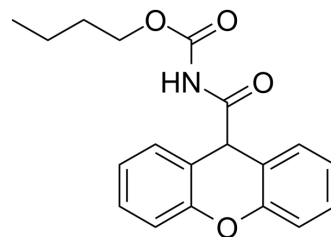


## Ro 67-4853

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Cat. No.:</b>          | HY-107506   |
| <b>CAS No.:</b>           | 302841-89-0   |
| <b>Molecular Formula:</b> | C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>19</sub> NO <sub>4</sub>   |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b>  | 325.36  |
| <b>Target:</b>            | mGluR   |
| <b>Pathway:</b>           | GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling  |
| <b>Storage:</b>           | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Description</b>                  | Ro 67-4853 is a positive allosteric modulator (PAM) of mGluR1 (pEC <sub>50</sub> =7.16 for rmGlu1a receptor). Ro67-4853 exhibits activity at all group I mGlu receptors including hmGlu1, rmGlu1, and rmGlu5. Ro 67-4853 enhances the potency of L-Glu by interacting with the transmembrane domain (TMD) of the receptor. Ro 67-4853 potentiates sensory synaptic responses to repetitive vibrissa stimulation <sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup> .  |
| <b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b> | Rat mGluR1a<br>7.16 (pEC <sub>50</sub> )   |
| <b>In Vitro</b>                     | <p>Ro67-4853 selectively potentiates responses to the agonist DHPG<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>Ro 67-4853 (1 μM) shifts the concentration-response curve (CRC) of glutamate approximately 2-fold, 15-fold, and 4.5-fold to the left respectively in BHK cells stably expressing mGluR1a<sup>[4]</sup>.</p> <p>Ro 67-4853 (1 μM) activates p-ERK1/2 in the absence of agonist with a time course of activation peaking at 5 minutes in BHK cells<sup>[4]</sup>.</p> <p>Ro 67-4853 (500 nM) potentiates glutamate-induced activation of mGluR1 as assessed by measures of cAMP production. Glutamate increases cAMP accumulation with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 32.08 μM in the absence of Ro 67-4853. The EC<sub>50</sub> values for glutamate in the presence of Ro 67-4853 is 2.15 μM. Ro 67-4853 increases basal mGluR1-induced cAMP accumulation and potentiates glutamate-induced cAMP accumulation but have lower potencies at modulating the cAMP response than at regulating ERK1/2 phosphorylation or calcium mobilization<sup>[4]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> |

### REFERENCES

- [1]. Knoflach F, et al. Positive allosteric modulators of metabotropic glutamate 1 receptor: characterization, mechanism of action, and binding site [published correction appears in Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2001 Dec 18;98(26):15393]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2001;98(23):13402-13407.
- [2]. Jiang JY, et al. Extracellular calcium modulates actions of orthosteric and allosteric ligands on metabotropic glutamate receptor 1α. J Biol Chem. 2014;289(3):1649-1661.
- [3]. Salt TE, et al. Potentiation of sensory responses in ventrobasal thalamus in vivo via selective modulation of mGlu1 receptors with a positive allosteric modulator. Neuropharmacology. 2012;62(4):1695-1699.
- [4]. Sheffler DJ, et al. Allosteric potentiators of metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype 1a differentially modulate independent signaling pathways in baby hamster kidney cells. Neuropharmacology. 2008;55(4):419-427.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: [tech@MedChemExpress.com](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA