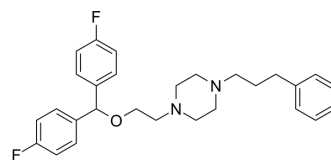


## Vanoxerine

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-13217A
<b>CAS No.:</b>	67469-69-6
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>32</sub> F <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	450.56
<b>Target:</b>	Dopamine Transporter
<b>Pathway:</b>	Neuronal Signaling
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Vanoxerine (GBR-12909) is a competitive, potent, and highly selective dopamine reuptake inhibitor (K <sub>i</sub> =1 nM). Vanoxerine (GBR-12909) binds to the target site on the dopamine transporter (DAT) <sup>[1]</sup> .								
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	Ki: 1 nM (dopamine reuptake) <sup>[1]</sup>								
<b>In Vitro</b>	Vanoxerine (GBR-12909) inhibits the uptake of dopamine (DA), with an IC <sub>50</sub> in the low nanomolar range, and is several-fold less potent as inhibitors of the uptake of noradrenaline and 5-HT <sup>[2]</sup> . Vanoxerine (GBR-12909) is also an oral, mixed ion channel blocker with IKr, INa, and L-type calcium channel activity <sup>[3]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
<b>In Vivo</b>	Vanoxerine (GBR-12909) (2.5-20 mg/kg; i.p.) significantly increases the ambulatory activity <sup>[3]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male mice(ddY strain at 6 weeks of age)<sup>[3]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>2.5, 5, 10, 20 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>The ambulatory activity of mice increased in a dose-dependent manner, with a maximal increase at 30 min after the administration.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male mice(ddY strain at 6 weeks of age) <sup>[3]</sup>	Dosage:	2.5, 5, 10, 20 mg/kg	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection	Result:	The ambulatory activity of mice increased in a dose-dependent manner, with a maximal increase at 30 min after the administration.
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### CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Front Cell Neurosci. 2018 Sep 11;12:309.
- Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2020 May 14;525(4):989-996.

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### REFERENCES

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- [1]. Rothman RB, et al. Dopamine transport inhibitors based on GBR12909 and benztropine as potential medications to treat cocaine addiction. *Biochem Pharmacol.* 2008 Jan 1;75(1):2-16.
- [2]. Andersen PH. The dopamine inhibitor GBR 12909: selectivity and molecular mechanism of action. *Eur J Pharmacol.*
- [3]. Hirate K, et al. Characteristics of the ambulation-increasing effect of GBR-12909, a selective dopamine uptakeinhibitor, in mice. *Jpn J Pharmacol.* 1991 Apr;55(4):501-11.
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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