WAY-100135 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-117575A

CAS No.: 149055-79-8

Molecular Formula: $C_{24}H_{35}Cl_2N_3O_2$

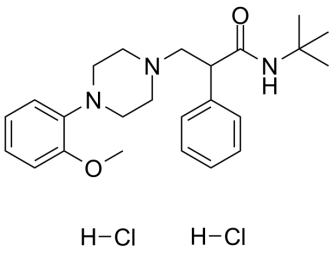
Molecular Weight: 468.46

Target: 5-HT Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H_2O : 5 mg/mL (10.67 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.1347 mL	10.6733 mL	21.3465 mL
	5 mM	0.4269 mL	2.1347 mL	4.2693 mL
	10 mM	0.2135 mL	1.0673 mL	2.1347 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

WAY-100135 dihydrochloride is a selective antagonist at presynaptic and postsynaptic 5-HT_{1A} receptor, with an IC_{50} of 34 nM at the rat hippocampal 5-HT_{1A} receptor. WAY-100135 dihydrochloride has potential antipsychotic properties[1][2].

IC_{50} & Target

5-HT_{1A} Receptor
34 nM (IC_{50})

In Vitro

WAY100135 (0.1-1 μM) antagonises electrically evoked contractions of 5-carboxamidoiodotryptamine in the guinea-pig ileum, with a pA_2 of 7.2[1].
WAY-100135 dihydrochloride (10 μM) blocks the suppressive effect of 8-OH-DPAT on eEPSC and eIPSC in MVM neurons[2].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

WAY100135 (2.5 mg/kg) induces a maximum 30% inhibition of raphe neuronal firing and (0.5 mg/kg i.v.) antagonises the inhibition of firing induced by 8-OH-DPAT in anaesthetised rats[1].
WAY-100135 dihydrochloride (10 mM; 1 μL for microinjection) effectively abolishes all 5-HT induced behavioural deficits in rats[2].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Fletcher A, et, al. WAY100135: a novel, selective antagonist at presynaptic and postsynaptic 5-HT1A receptors. Eur J Pharmacol. 1993 Jun 24;237(2-3):283-91.

[2]. Han L, et, al. 5-HT 1A receptor-mediated attenuation of synaptic transmission in rat medial vestibular nucleus impacts on vestibular-related motor function. J Physiol. 2021 Jan;599(1):253-267.

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