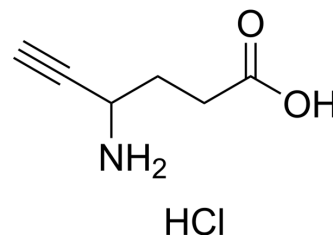


## γ-Acetylenic GABA hydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-131693A
<b>CAS No.:</b>	103451-26-9
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> ClNO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	163.6
<b>Target:</b>	GABA Receptor
<b>Pathway:</b>	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling
<b>Storage:</b>	-20°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	γ-Acetylenic GABA (GAG) hydrochloride is an irreversible inhibitor of GABA-transaminase. γ-Acetylenic GABA hydrochloride can increase the concentration of GABA in rat brain <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> . γ-Acetylenic GABA (hydrochloride) is a click chemistry reagent, it contains an Alkyne group and can undergo copper-catalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC) with molecules containing Azide groups.
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	GABA-transaminase <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>In Vivo</b>	γ-Acetylenic GABA hydrochloride (100 mg/kg i.p.) inhibits GABA-transaminase activity and causes a several-fold increase in the concentration of GABA in rat brain <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES

- [1]. Casey DE, et, al. gamma-Acetylenic GABA in tardive dyskinesia. Arch Gen Psychiatry. 1980 Dec;37(12):1376-9.
- [2]. Palfreyman MG, et, al. The effect of gamma-acetylenic GABA, an enzyme-activated irreversible inhibitor of GABA-transaminase, on dopamine pathways of the extrapyramidal and limbic systems. Eur J Pharmacol. 1978 Aug 15;50(4):325-36.
- [3]. Alabed S, et, al. Gamma-aminobutyric acid agonists for neuroleptic-induced tardive dyskinesia. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2011 Apr 13;(4):CD000203.

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

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