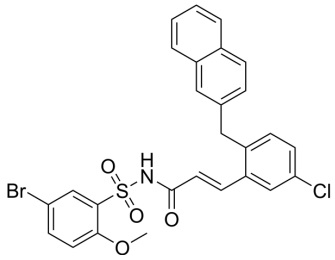
L-826266

Cat. No.:	HY-19361
CAS No.:	244101-03-9
Molecular Formula:	$C_{27}H_{21}BrClNO_4S$
Molecular Weight:	570.88
Target:	Prostaglandin Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein
Storage:	Powder -20°C 3 years In solvent -80°C 6 months -20°C 1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 10 mg/mL (17.52 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.7517 mL	8.7584 mL	17.5168 mL
	5 mM	0.3503 mL	1.7517 mL	3.5034 mL
	10 mM	0.1752 mL	0.8758 mL	1.7517 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: 1.67 mg/mL (2.93 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 1.67 mg/mL (2.93 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

L-826266 is a selective and competitive EP3 receptor antagonist. L-826266 can be used for convulsive disorders research[1].

IC_{50} & Target

EP3

In Vitro

In adult rat hippocampal slices, L-826266 (1 μM) prevents the PGE2-induced decrease of Na+,K+-ATPase activity[2].

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

In Vivo

L-826266 (0.01-1 nmol/site; i.c.v.; once) delays seizures, and increases the latency for clonic and generalized tonic-clonic seizures induced by PTZ[1].

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

Animal Model:	Adult male Wistar rats (250-300 g) injected with Pentylenetetrazol (PTZ)[1]
Dosage:	0.01 nmol/site, 0.1 nmol/site or 1 nmol/site
Administration:	i.c.v.; once
Result:	Increased the latency for clonic and generalized tonic-clonic seizures induced by PTZ.

REFERENCES

[1]. M S Oliveira, et al. Modulation of pentylenetetrazol-induced seizures by prostaglandin E2 receptors. Neuroscience. 2008 Apr 9;152(4):1110-8.

[2]. Mauro Schneider Oliveira, et al. Prostaglandin E2 modulates Na+,K+-ATPase activity in rat hippocampus: implications for neurological diseases. J Neurochem. 2009 Apr;109(2):416-26.

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