Product Data Sheet

Octopamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0528A CAS No.: 770-05-8 Molecular Formula: C₈H₁₂CINO₂

Molecular Weight: 189.64

Target: Adrenergic Receptor; Endogenous Metabolite

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture Storage:

* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)

HCI

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (527.31 mM)

 $H_2O : \ge 50 \text{ mg/mL} (263.66 \text{ mM})$

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent Mass Concentration | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 1 mM | 5.2731 mL | 26.3657 mL | 52.7315 mL |
| | 5 mM | 1.0546 mL | 5.2731 mL | 10.5463 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.5273 mL | 2.6366 mL | 5.2731 mL |

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS

Solubility: 100 mg/mL (527.31 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Octopamine ((±)-p-Octopamine) hydrochloride, a biogenic monoamine structurally related to noradrenaline, acts as a neurohormone, a neuromodulator and a neurotransmitter in invertebrates. Octopamine hydrochloride can stimulate alpha2-adrenoceptors (ARs) in Chinese hamster ovary cells transfected with human alpha2-ARs. Octopamine hydrochloride increased glycogenolysis, glycolysis, oxygen uptake, gluconeogenesis and the portal perfusion pressure^{[1][2][3]}.

IC₅₀ & Target

Human Endogenous Metabolite

α2-adrenergic receptor

In Vitro

Octopamine has a prominent role in influencing multiple physiological events: (a) as a neuromodulator, it regulates desensitization of sensory inputs, arousal, initiation, and maintenance of various rhythmic behaviors and complex behaviors such as learning and memory; (b) as a neurotransmitter, it regulates endocrine gland activity; and (c) as a neurohormone, it induces mobilization of lipids and carbohydrates. Octopamine exerts its effects by binding to specific proteins that belong to

 $the superfamily of G \ protein-coupled \ receptors \ and \ share \ the \ structural \ motif \ of \ seven \ transmembrane \ domains \ [1].$

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

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

• Insect Mol Biol. 2022 Jun 2.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Farooqui T. Octopamine-mediated neuromodulation of insect senses. Neurochem Res. 2007;32(9):1511-1529.

[2]. Roeder T. Octopamine in invertebrates. Prog Neurobiol. 1999;59(5):533-561.

[3]. Axelrod J, et al. Octopamine. Nature. 1977;265(5594):501-504.

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

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