Quetiapine hemifumarate

Cat. No.: HY-B0031 CAS No.: 111974-72-2 Molecular Formula: $C_{23}H_{27}N_3O_4S$ 441.54 Molecular Weight:

Target: 5-HT Receptor; Dopamine Receptor Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture

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

Product Data Sheet

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

Storage:

DMSO: 50 mg/mL (113.24 mM; Need ultrasonic) H₂O: 1.25 mg/mL (2.83 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.2648 mL	11.3240 mL	22.6480 mL
	5 mM	0.4530 mL	2.2648 mL	4.5296 mL
	10 mM	0.2265 mL	1.1324 mL	2.2648 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.66 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.66 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.66 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Quetiapine hemifumarate is a 5-HT receptors agonist with a pEC₅₀ of 4.77 for human 5-HT1A receptor. Quetiapine $hemifum a rate is a dopamine \ receptor \ antagonist \ with \ a \ pIC_{50} \ of 6.33 \ for \ human \ D2 \ receptor. \ Quetiapine \ hemifum \ a rate \ has$ $moderate\ to\ high\ affinity\ for\ the\ human\ D2,\ HT1A,\ 5-HT2A,\ 5-HT2C\ receptor\ with\ pK_is\ of\ 7.25,\ 5.74,\ 7.54,\ 5.55.\ Antidepressant$ and anxiolytic effects^[1].

IC₅₀ & Target

5-HT_{1A} Receptor 5.74 (pKi)

5-HT_{2A} Receptor 7.54 (pKi)

5-HT_{2C} Receptor 5.55 (pKi)

D2 Receptor 7.25 (pKi)

	5-HT _{1A} Receptor 4.77 (pEC50)	D2 Receptor 6.33 (pIC ₅₀)			
In Vitro	Quetiapine (<100 μ M; 24 hours) has no significant effect on cell viabilities ^[2] . Quetiapine (10 μ M) inhibits NO release, which increased by LPS (0.1-100 ng/mL) in concentration-dependent manner ^[2] . Quetiapine (10 μ M) also inhibits TNF- α synthesis ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Viability Assay ^[2]				
	Cell Line:	N9 microglial cells			
	Concentration:	0, 0.1, 1, 10, 50, and 100 μM			
	Incubation Time:	24 hours			
	Result:	Had no significant effect on cell viabilities at various concentrations under 100 $\mu\text{M},$ in which significant toxicity could be observed.			
	RT-PCR ^[2]				
	Cell Line:	N9 microglial cells			
	Concentration:	10 μΜ			
	Incubation Time:	24 hours			
	Result:	Dramatically inhibited TNF-α synthesis.			
In Vivo	Quetiapine (10 mg/kg/day; ingested) can alleviate the recruitment and activation of microglia and promote myelin repair in Cuprizone (CPZ)-induced chronic mouse model of demyelination ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.				
	Animal Model:	C57BL/6 mice ^[2]			
	Dosage:	10 mg/kg/day			
	Administration:	Ingested			
	Result:	Significantly increased in optical density of myelin basic protein (MBP) staining compared to Veh group.			

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

• Chemosphere. 2019 Jun;225:378-387.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Cross AJ, et al. Quetiapine and its metabolite norquetiapine: translation from in vitro pharmacology to in vivo efficacy in rodent models. Br J Pharmacol. 2016 Jan;173(1):155-66.

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