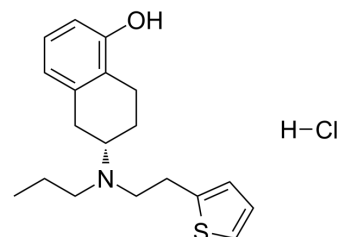


## Rotigotine Hydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-A0007
<b>CAS No.:</b>	125572-93-2
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>26</sub> ClNOS
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	351.93
<b>Target:</b>	Dopamine Receptor; Adrenergic Receptor; 5-HT Receptor
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
<b>Storage:</b>	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 50 mg/mL (142.07 mM)  
 H<sub>2</sub>O : 4.76 mg/mL (13.53 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)  
 \* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.8415 mL	14.2074 mL	28.4147 mL
	5 mM	0.5683 mL	2.8415 mL	5.6829 mL
	10 mM	0.2841 mL	1.4207 mL	2.8415 mL

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

#### In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.10 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.10 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.10 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Rotigotine Hydrochloride (N-0923 Hydrochloride) is a full agonist of dopamine receptor, a partial agonist of the 5-HT1A receptor, and an antagonist of the α<sub>2</sub>B-adrenergic receptor, with K<sub>i</sub> of 0.71 nM, 4-15 nM, and 83 nM for the dopamine D<sub>3</sub> receptor and D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>5</sub>, D<sub>4</sub> receptors, and dopamine D<sub>1</sub> receptor.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

D <sub>3</sub> Receptor 0.71 nM (K <sub>i</sub> )	D <sub>2</sub> Receptor 4-15 nM (K <sub>i</sub> )	D <sub>5</sub> Receptor 4-15 nM (K <sub>i</sub> )	D <sub>4</sub> Receptor 4-15 nM (K <sub>i</sub> )
--	--	--	--

D <sub>1</sub> Receptor 83 nM (Ki)	$\alpha$ 1A 176 nM (Ki)	$\alpha$ 1B 273 nM (Ki)	$\alpha$ 2A 338 nM (Ki)
$\alpha$ 2B 27 nM (Ki)	5-HT <sub>1A</sub> Receptor 30 nM (Ki)	5-HT <sub>7</sub> Receptor 86 nM (Ki)	

<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Rotigotine (N-0923) has a 10-fold selectivity for D<sub>3</sub> (pK<sub>i</sub> 9.2) receptors compared with D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>4</sub> and D<sub>5</sub> (pK<sub>i</sub> 8.5-8.0) and a 100-fold selectivity compared with D<sub>1</sub> receptors (pK<sub>i</sub> 7.2). In functional studies, Rotigotine (N-0923) behaves as full agonist at all dopamine receptors but notably the potency for stimulation of D<sub>1</sub> receptors is similar to that for D<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>3</sub> receptors (pEC<sub>50</sub> respectively: 9.0, 9.4-8.6, 9.7)<sup>[1]</sup>. Rotigotine (N-0923) (10 <math>\mu</math>M) decreases the number of THir neurons by 40% in primary mesencephalic cell culture. Rotigotine (0.01 <math>\mu</math>M) slightly protects dopaminergic neurons against MPP<sup>+</sup> toxicity, significantly protects dopaminergic neurons against rotenone-induced cell death, and significantly inhibits ROS production by rotenone [4].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>In primed rats, Rotigotine (N-0923) (0.035, 0.1 and 0.35 mg/kg) induces contralateral turning behavior in a dose dependent manner. In drug naive rats, the turning behavior induced by Rotigotine, either alone or in combination with SCH 39166, is reduced compared to primed rats<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

## PROTOCOL

<b>Kinase Assay</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	<p>Binding assays are performed in 96-well polypropylene tubes in a final volume of 2 mL for D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>4</sub> membranes and 1 mL for D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>3</sub> and D<sub>5</sub> membranes containing: 50 <math>\mu</math>L radioligand, 10 <math>\mu</math>L drug/buffer/non-specific binding, buffer (final concentration 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, MgCl<sub>2</sub> 2 mM) and membranes (5 <math>\mu</math>g protein for D<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>3</sub> and 25 <math>\mu</math>g protein for D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>5</sub>). Following 120 min of incubation at 25°C, bound radioligand is determined by rapid vacuum filtration through A/C glass fibre filters presoaked in 0.1% polyethylenimine. The filters are washed four times with 2 mL ice-cold washing buffer (Tris-HCl 50 mM, pH 7.4 at 4°C) and retained radioactivity is determined by liquid scintillation counting.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
<b>Animal Administration</b> <sup>[3]</sup>	<p>Primed rats: Two weeks after the 6-OHDA lesions, rats are primed with apomorphine (0.5 mg/kg s.c.). Rats showing less than 150 contralateral rotations during the 1 h testing period are excluded from the study. Three days after priming, rats are divided into different experimental groups and treated with different doses of the dopamine receptor agonists (Rotigotine or pramipexole) alone or in combination with dopamine D<sub>1</sub> (SCH 39166) or D<sub>2</sub> (eticlopride) receptor antagonists as reported: saline+Rotigotine (0.035 mg/kg s.c., n=9; 0.1 mg/kg s.c., n=9; 0.35 mg/kg s.c., n=8); SCH 39166 (0.1 mg/kg s.c.)+Rotigotine (0.035 mg/kg s.c., n=5; 0.1 mg/kg s.c., n=7; 0.35 mg/kg s.c., n=5); eticlopride (0.1 mg/kg s.c.) + Rotigotine (0.1 mg/kg s.c., n=5; 0.35 mg/kg s.c., n=5); Saline+pramipexole (0.035 mg/kg s.c., n=5; 0.1 mg/kg s.c., n=12; 0.35 mg/kg s.c., n=7); SCH 39166 (0.1 mg/kg s.c.)+pramipexole (0.035 mg/kg s.c., n=5; 0.1 mg/kg s.c., n=6; 0.35 mg/kg s.c., n=6); eticlopride (0.1 mg/kg s.c.)+pramipexole (0.1 mg/kg s.c., n=7; 0.35 mg/kg s.c., n=5).</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Clin Chem. 2019 Dec;65(12):1522-1531.

See more customer validations on [www.MedChemExpress.com](http://www.MedChemExpress.com)

## REFERENCES

- 
- [1]. Wood M, et al. Rotigotine is a potent agonist at dopamine D1 receptors as well as at dopamine D2 and D3 receptors. *Br J Pharmacol*. 2015 Feb;172(4):1124-35.
- [2]. Scheller D, et al. The in vitro receptor profile of rotigotine: a new agent for the treatment of Parkinson's disease. *Naunyn Schmiedebergs Arch Pharmacol*. 2009 Jan;379(1):73-86.
- [3]. Fenu S, et al. In vivo dopamine agonist properties of rotigotine: Role of D1 and D2 receptors. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 2016 Oct 5;788:183-91.
- [4]. Radad K, et al. Neuroprotective effect of rotigotine against complex I inhibitors, MPP<sup>+</sup> and rotenone, in primary mesencephalic cell culture. *Folia Neuropathol*. 2014;52(2):179-86.
- 

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: [tech@MedChemExpress.com](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA