

Product Data Sheet

SB-408124 Hydrochloride

 Cat. No.:
 HY-76612

 CAS No.:
 1431697-90-3

 Molecular Formula:
 C₁₉H₁₉ClF₂N₄O

Molecular Weight: 392.83

Target: Orexin Receptor (OX Receptor)

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

Storage: 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

 $H_2O: 1 \text{ mg/mL}$ (2.55 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C) DMSO: < 1 mg/mL (ultrasonic; warming; heat to 60°C) (insoluble or slightly soluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.5456 mL	12.7282 mL	25.4563 mL
	5 mM			
	10 mM			

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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Description	SB-408124 Hydrochloride is a selective non-peptide orexin receptor 1 (OX1) receptor antagonist with K_i s of 57 nM and 27 nM in whole cell and membrane, respectively. SB-408124 Hydrochloride exhibits 50-fold selectivity over OX2 receptor ^[1] .				
IC ₅₀ & Target	OX ₁ Receptor OX ₁ Receptor 57 nM (Ki, in whole cell) 27 nM (Ki, in cell membrane)				
In Vitro	Primary neuronal cultures from the hypothalamus of newborn SD rats are incubated with orexin A (1 μ M), orexin A (1 μ M) together with SB-408124 (100 μ M) for 6 h. Orexin A-induced increases in arginine vasopressin (AVP) mRNA levels (2.7-fold) are attenuated by SB-408124 (1.2-fold) ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.				
In Vivo	SB-408124 reduces anxiety after psychotraumatic exposure. Predator induces acute psychotraumatic exposure decrease corticoliberin level in the rat's amygdala. Intranasal administration of SB-408124 restores it closely to normal and has an anxiolytic effect on animal behaviour ^[2] .				

Bilateral paraventricular nucleus microinjection of SB-408124 (30 pmol/50 nL per side) results in a greater reduction in mean arterial pressure (MAP) in high-salt intake (-16 mmHg) compared with NS-fed (-4 mmHg) anesthetized Dahl salt-sensitive rats

[3]

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

REFERENCES

- [1]. Langmead et al (2004) Characterisation of the binding of [3H]-SB-674042, a novel nonpeptide antagonist, to the human orexin-1 receptor. Br.J.Pharmacol. 141 340.
- [2]. I Tissen, et al. OX1R ANTAGONIST SB408124 ACTION AND EXTRAHYPOTHALAMIC CRF IN RATS AFTER PSYCHOTRAUMATIC EXPOSURE. Georgian Med News. 2019 May; (290):127-131.
- [3]. Michael J Huber, et al. Increased activity of the orexin system in the paraventricular nucleus contributes to salt-sensitive hypertension. Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol. 2017 Dec 1;313(6):H1075-H1086.

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

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