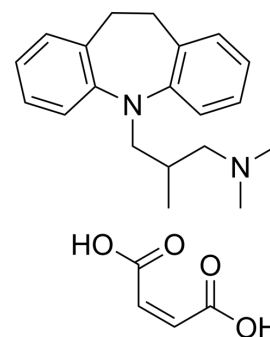


Trimipramine maleate

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Cat. No.: | HY-B1213 |
| CAS No.: | 521-78-8 |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₂₄ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₄ |
| Molecular Weight: | 410.51 |
| Target: | 5-HT Receptor; Bacterial |
| Pathway: | GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Anti-infection |
| 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

DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (243.60 mM)
 H₂O : 14.29 mg/mL (34.81 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 | 2.4360 mL | 12.1800 mL | 24.3599 mL |
| | 5 mM | 0.4872 mL | 2.4360 mL | 4.8720 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.2436 mL | 1.2180 mL | 2.4360 mL |

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: PBS
Solubility: 5.88 mg/mL (14.32 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.09 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.09 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.09 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Trimipramine maleate is a 5-HT receptor antagonist, with pK_i binding values of 6.39, 8.10, 4.66 for 5-HT_{1C}, 5-HT₂ and 5-HT_{1A}, respectively^[1]. Trimipramine maleate is also a potent and selective inhibitor targeting human noradrenaline (hNAT), serotonin (hSERT) and organic cation transporters (hOCT1, hOCT2) with IC₅₀ values of 4.99 μM, 2.11 μM, 3.72 μM, 8.00 μM, respectively^[2]. Trimipramine maleate has vascular activity and anxiolytic efficacy^[3].

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|---------------|--|---------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---|
| IC₅₀ & Target | 5-HT _{1C} Receptor 6.39 (pKi) | 5-HT ₂ Receptor 8.10 (pKi) | sPLA2 4.66 (pKi) | | | | | | | | |
| In Vitro | <p>Trimipramine maleate displays much higher affinity for 5-HT₂ than for 5-HT_{1C} receptors^[1]. ?Trimipramine maleate is a moderate inhibitor of the human NAT and SERT, with the IC₅₀ values of 4.99 μM and 2.11 μM, respectively^[2]. ?SERT and NAT could represent a target for the antidepressant effects of trimipramine maleate (1 mM, 0.1 mM, 0.01 mM, 1 μM, 0.1 μM; 10 min; HEK293 cells)^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| In Vivo | <p>Trimipramine maleate (5 mg/kg/d; 14 d; chronic administration) acts as functions in rats:1. Increasing concentration of regional 5-HT. 5-HT is highest in the frontal cortex and the hippocampus, followed by the olfactory tubercles and the hypothalamus. 2. Decreasing the number of frontal cortex 5-HT₂ and striatal DA D₂ receptors. 3. Increasing in the brain regional level of monoamines and metabolites. thus indicates a greater synthesis rate for dopamine (DA) and 5-HT coinciding with an adaptive down regulation of 5-HT₂ and DA D₂ receptors^[3]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male Wistar rats (220-250 g); implanted osmotic minipump subcutaneously in the dorsal thoracic interscapular region^[3]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>5 mg/kg/day</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Delivered by smotic minipump; 14 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Decreased the number of frontal cortex 5-HT₂ and striatal DA D₂ receptors, thus blocked the uptake of 5-HT and dopamine (DA).</td> </tr> </table> | | | Animal Model: | Male Wistar rats (220-250 g); implanted osmotic minipump subcutaneously in the dorsal thoracic interscapular region ^[3] | Dosage: | 5 mg/kg/day | Administration: | Delivered by smotic minipump; 14 days | Result: | Decreased the number of frontal cortex 5-HT ₂ and striatal DA D ₂ receptors, thus blocked the uptake of 5-HT and dopamine (DA). |
| Animal Model: | Male Wistar rats (220-250 g); implanted osmotic minipump subcutaneously in the dorsal thoracic interscapular region ^[3] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dosage: | 5 mg/kg/day | | | | | | | | | | |
| Administration: | Delivered by smotic minipump; 14 days | | | | | | | | | | |
| Result: | Decreased the number of frontal cortex 5-HT ₂ and striatal DA D ₂ receptors, thus blocked the uptake of 5-HT and dopamine (DA). | | | | | | | | | | |

REFERENCES

- [1]. Haenisch B, et al. Inhibitory potencies of trimipramine and its main metabolites at human monoamine and organic cation transporters. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2011 Sep. 217(2):289-95.
- [2]. Jenck F, et al. Evidence for a role of 5-HT_{1C} receptors in the antiserotonergic properties of some antidepressant drugs. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1993 Feb 9;231(2):223-9.
- [3]. Juorio AV, et al. The effects of chronic trimipramine treatment on biogenic amine metabolism and on dopamine D₂, 5-HT₂ and tryptamine binding sites in rat brain. *Gen Pharmacol*. 1990;21(5):759-62.

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

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