

Product Data Sheet

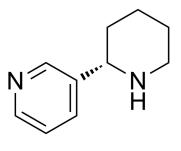
Anabasine

Cat. No.:HY-B1532CAS No.:494-52-0Molecular Formula: $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$ Molecular Weight:162.23Target:nAChR

Pathway: Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling

Storage: 4°C, protect from light

* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (616.41 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	6.1641 mL	30.8204 mL	61.6409 mL
	5 mM	1.2328 mL	6.1641 mL	12.3282 mL
	10 mM	0.6164 mL	3.0820 mL	6.1641 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 (15.41 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE- β -CD in saline) Solubility: \geq 2.5 mg/mL (15.41 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (15.41 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Anabasine ((S)-Anabasine) is an alkaloid that found as a minor component in tobacco (Nicotiana). Anabasine is a botanical pesticide nicotine, acts as a full agonist of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs). Anabasine induces depolarization of TE671 cells endogenously expressing human fetal muscle-type nAChRs (EC $_{50}$ =0.7 μ M) ^{[1][2]} .
IC ₅₀ & Target	nicotinic receptor $^{[1]}$
In Vivo	Anabasine significantly reverses the impairment at the 0.2 mg/kg (p<0.05) and 2 mg/kg doses (p<0.025). Anabasine does not have any significant effects on response latency when administered alone. The 0.06 mg/kg Anabasine dose, in fact, significantly (p<0.05) exacerbates the dizocilpine-induced impairment. None of these Anabasine doses affects choice

accuracy on their own. Individual dose comparisons show that the 0.06 mg/kg Anabasine dose plus dizocilpine (6.7 \pm 2.6) causes a significant (p<0.05) increase in non-response trials compare with dizocilpine alone (2.1 \pm 0.8)^[1].

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

PROTOCOL

Animal
Administration [1]

Adult (age range 4 to 16 months) female Sprague-Dawley rats are used in this study. One group of rats (N=12) is trained on the radial arm maze test of working and reference memory and undergo tests of an acute dose-response of Anabasine (0.02, 0.2, 1 and 2 mg/kg). Then, two doses of Anabasine (0.2 and 2 mg/kg) are tested alone or in combination with the glutamate NMDA antagonist dizocilpine (0.05 mg/kg). The saline vehicle is used as vehicle control and dizocilpine alone is used as an impaired control. All conditions are given to each rat in a repeated measures counterbalanced design^[1].

REFERENCES

[1]. Levin ED, et al. Effects of tobacco smoke constituents, anabasine and anatabine, on memory and attention in female rats. J Psychopharmacol. 2014 Oct;28(10):915-22.

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

[2]. Benedict T Green, et al. Actions of piperidine alkaloid teratogens at fetal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. Neurotoxicol Teratol. May-Jun 2010;32(3):383-90.

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

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