

# EAAT2

Excitatory amino acid transporter 2; Glutamate transporter 1; GLT-1

Excitatory amino acid transporter 2 (EAAT2) is the major glutamate transporter and functions to remove glutamate from synapses. An increase in EAAT2 protein expression and function may provide a means to prevent insufficient glutamate reuptake and consequently reduce neuronal damage.

The glial glutamate transporter EAAT2 plays a major role in glutamate clearance. EAAT2 can be upregulated by transcriptional or translational activation. EAAT2 is a potential target for the prevention of excitotoxicity.

# **EAAT2 Inhibitors, Agonists & Activators**

### Dihydrokainic acid

Cat. No.: HY-100784

Dihydrokainic acid (DHK) is a glutamate transporter GLT1 (EAAT2) inhibitor. Dihydrokainic acid impairs novel object recognition (NOR) memory performance in mice. Dihydrokainic acid also shows epileptogenic effects.

**Purity:** >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

# **DL-TBOA** ammonium

Cat. No.: HY-107522B

DL-TBOA ammonium is a potent non-transportable inhibitor of excitatory amino acid transporters with  $IC_{so}$ s of 70  $\mu$ M, 6  $\mu$ M and 6  $\mu$ M for excitatory amino acid transporter-1 (EAAT1), EAAT2 and EAAT3, respectively.

**Purity:** >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

1 mg, 5 mg

Relative stereochemistry

GT 949

Cat. No.: HY-114381

GT 949 is a selective excitatory amino acid transporter-2 (EAAT2) positive allosteric modulator with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.26 nM.

Purity: 99.58%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size:  $10 \text{ mM} \times 1 \text{ mL}$ , 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

## TFB-TBOA

(CF3-Bza-TBOA) Cat. No.: HY-107521

TFB-TBOA (CF3-Bza-TBOA) is a potent glutamate transporter blocker that potently suppresses the activity of glial transporters.

>98% Purity:

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size:

### WAY-213613 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-107523A

WAY-213613 hydrochloride is a potent, selective nonsubstrate reuptake inhibitor of GLT-1/EAAT2 with IC<sub>so</sub> of 85 nM EAAT2. It displays 59- and 44-fold selectivity over EAAT1 and EAAT3 (IC<sub>50</sub>s are 5 and 3.8 μM, respectively).

Purity: 98.63%

Clinical Data:

Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

#### **DL-TBOA**

DL-TBOA is a potent non-transportable inhibitor of excitatory amino acid transporters with IC...s of  $70~\mu\text{M},\,6~\mu\text{M}$  and  $6~\mu\text{M}$  for excitatory amino acid transporter-1 (EAAT1), EAAT2 and EAAT3, respectively.

Cat. No.: HY-107522

99.68% Purity:

Clinical Data: No Development Reported 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

#### EAAT2 activator 1

EAAT2 activator 1 is the potent activator of excitatory amino acid transporter 2 (EAAT2). EAAT2 is the major glutamate transporter and functions to remove glutamate from synapses. EAAT2

activator 1 increases EAAT2 protein levels dose-dependently.

**Purity:** 

Clinical Data: No Development Reported 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-139692

#### LDN-212320

(LDN-0212320; OSU-0212320)

LDN-212320 (LDN-0212320) is a **glutamate** transporter (GLT-1)/excitatory amino acid transporter 2 (EAAT2) activator (at translational level). LDN-212320 (LDN-0212320) prevents nociceptive pain by upregulating astroglial GLT-1

expression in the hippocampus and ACC.

**Purity:** ≥98.0%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-12741

WAY-213613

Cat. No.: HY-107523

WAY-213613 is a potent, selective nonsubstrate reuptake inhibitor of GLT-1/EAAT2 with IC<sub>50</sub> of 85 nM EAAT2. It displays 59- and 44-fold selectivity over EAAT1 and EAAT3 (IC<sub>so</sub>s are 5 and 3.8 μM, respectively).

Purity: ≥99.0%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

5 mg

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