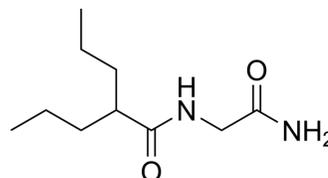


Valroceמיד

Cat. No.:	HY-100379		
CAS No.:	92262-58-3		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₀ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₂		
Molecular Weight:	200.28		
Target:	Others		
Pathway:	Others		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (499.30 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	4.9930 mL	24.9650 mL	49.9301 mL
		5 mM	0.9986 mL	4.9930 mL	9.9860 mL
10 mM		0.4993 mL	2.4965 mL	4.9930 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.75 mg/mL (13.73 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.75 mg/mL (13.73 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.75 mg/mL (13.73 mM); Clear solution 				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Valroceמיד (TV1901) is a promising antiepileptic agent candidate that shows a broad spectrum of anticonvulsant activity.
In Vivo	In mice, valroceמיד affords complete protection against maximal electroshock-, pentylenetetrazole-, picrotoxin-, and bicuculline-induced seizures and 6-Hz "psychomotor" seizures with median effective dose (ED ₅₀) values of 151, 132, 275, 248, and 237 mg/kg, respectively. Valroceמיד is also effective in preventing sound-induced seizures in Frings audiogenic-seizure susceptible mice (ED ₅₀ , 52 mg/kg). The median neurotoxic dose in mice is 332 mg/kg. After oral administration to rats, valroceמיד is active in the MES test, with an ED ₅₀ of 73 mg/kg, and the median neurotoxic dose is 1,000 mg/kg.

Intraperitoneal administration of 300 mg/kg of valroceamide to hippocampal kindled Sprague–Dawley rats block generalized seizures and shorten the afterdischarge duration significantly. Valroceamide also provides complete protection from focal seizures in the corneally kindled rats (ED₅₀, 161 mg/kg)^[1].

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

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration ^[1]

Rats: Effect of valroceamide on the afterdischarge threshold in hippocampal kindled rats is evaluated in rats kindled according to this procedure. On the day of the test, the individual rat's afterdischarge threshold is determined by increasing the current intensity stepwise until the rat displayed an electrographic afterdischarge with duration of 4 s. For afterdischarge threshold determination, the initial stimulation is conducted at 20 μ A and increased in 10- μ A increments every 1–2 min until an afterdischarge is elicited. After administration of valroceamide, the individual rat's afterdischarge threshold is redetermined at times 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 h; ADD and BSS are recorded at each time point and compared with the control values obtained before drug administration. The criteria for seizure scoring is as described earlier for corneally kindled animals^[1].

Mice: The intravenous (i.v.) pentylenetetrazole seizure threshold test (i.v. Met) also is used. At the TPE of valroceamide, infusion (0.34 ml/min) of 0.15% heparinized solution of pentylenetetrazole (0.5%) is started into the tail vein of a mouse, and the times to the appearance of the first myoclonic jerk and the subsequent sustained clonic seizure are recorded. A group of 10 drug-treated (132 mg/kg valroceamide, i.p.) mice is compared with 10 vehicle-treated controls. The time is converted to the dose of pentylenetetrazole in mg/kg. The i.v. Met test is performed according to the same procedure also after prolonged administration of valroceamide daily, i.p. (132 mg/kg) for 5 consecutive days^[1].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Isoherranen N, et al. Anticonvulsant profile of valroceamide (TV1901): a new antiepileptic drug. *Epilepsia*. 2001 Jul;42(7):831-6.

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

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