2-PMPA

**Cat. No.**: HY-100788
**CAS No.**: 173039-10-6
**Molecular Formula**: \( C_6H_{11}O_7P \)
**Molecular Weight**: 226.12
**Target**: Carboxypeptidase
**Pathway**: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
**Storage**: 4°C, stored under nitrogen

* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (stored under nitrogen)

**SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Vitro</th>
<th>H₂O : ≥ 28 mg/mL (123.83 mM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;≥&quot; means soluble, but saturation unknown.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparing Stock Solutions</th>
<th>Solvent Concentration</th>
<th>Mass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 mM</td>
<td>4.4224 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td>0.8845 mL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mM</td>
<td>0.4422 mL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

**BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

**Description**: 2-PMPA is a potent and selective inhibitor of glutamate carboxypeptidase II (GCPII) with an IC₅₀ of 300 pM.

**IC₅₀ & Target**: IC₅₀: 300 pM (GCPII)[¹]

**In Vitro**: 2-PMPA is a potent and selective inhibitor of GCPII, an enzyme which catabolizes the abundant neuropeptide N-acetyl-aspartyl-glutamate (NAAG) to N-acetylaspartate (NAA) and glutamate. 2-PMPA demonstrates robust efficacy in numerous animal models of neurological disease. 2-PMPA is a highly polar compound with multiple negative charges causing significant challenges for analysis in biological matrices[¹]. 2-PMPA reduces ketamine-induced decrease of cell viability and increase of LDH levels in the mixed cultures but not in the neuronal cultures[²].

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

Intraperitoneal administration of 100 mg/kg 2-PMPA results in maximum concentration in plasma of 275 μg/mL at 0.25 h. The half-life, area under the curve, apparent clearance, and volume of distribution are 0.64 h, 210 μg·h/mL, 7.93 mL/min/kg, and 0.44 L/kg, respectively[³]. 2-PMPA at 250 mg/kg, in an anesthetized mouse, after an initial rise, produces a rapid decline and a striking attenuation in BOLD signals in gray matter. The signature of 2-PMPA on brain T₂* signals in gray matter at both 167 and 250 mg/kg includes a significant initial rise lasting several minutes[³]. 2-PMPA has neuroprotective activity in an...
animal model of stroke and anti-allodynic activity in CCI model. Administration of 2-PMPA (50mg/kg) produces a mean peak concentration of 2-PMPA of 29.66±8.1 μM. This concentration is about 100,000 fold more than is needed for inhibition of NAAG peptidase, and indicates very good penetration to the brain. Administration of 50 mg/kg 2-PMPA (i.p.) produces a continuously increasing extracellular NAAG concentration, which starts directly after application[4].

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PROTOCOL

Cell Assay[2]

Neuronal cultures and neuron–glia mixed cultures are treated with ketamine diluted in the culture medium (1, 3, 10, 30, 100, 300, 1000, 2000, 3000 μM) for 24 h to compare neurotoxicity in these two different cell cultures. 2-PMPA is selected to explore the protective effect on ketamine-induced neurotoxicity in these two different cell cultures. Cells are exposed to 2-PMPA (20, 50, 100 μM) half an hour before 10 μM ketamine treatment in neuronal cultures and 2 mM ketamine treatment in neuron–glia mixed cultures for 24 h. Different doses of ketamine chosen in neuronal cultures and neuron–glia mixed cultures are based on the results of cell viability tests[2].

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Animal Administration[1][3]

Rats: 2-PMPA is dissolved in methanol and diluted in acetonitrile/water (1:1, v/v). The concentration of stock solution is 1 mg/mL. Male Wistar rats are used in the study. 2-PMPA is administered to male Wistar rats as a single intraperitoneal (i.p.) dose. At 0.08, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 h post dose, blood samples are collected in heparinized microtubes by cardiac puncture immediately before sacrifice. Tissues (brains, sciatic nerves and DRG’s) are dissected after exsanguination and immediately flash frozen (-80°C). Plasma is prepared by centrifugation immediately after collection of blood samples. 2-PMPA is assayed in plasma and tissues by the developed LC/MS/MS method[1].

Mice: Male Swiss-Webster (SW) mice are used in the study. The effect of 2-PMPA is tested on an arbitrarily selected experimental group of 12 mice (group B) by injecting the drug intraperitoneally (i.p.) at 80 mg/kg. The control group (group A) is injected i.p. with the water vehicle. Rotarod tests are then performed at additional times of 70, 240, 420, and 1440 min postinjection, and performance is measured as latency to fall, in seconds, at the tested rpm. A total of 480 2-min Rotarod tests are performed in this experiment[3].

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CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2020 Dec 17;533(4):1393-1399.

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REFERENCES


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Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com
Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA