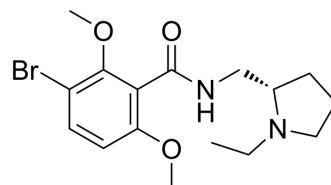


(S)-Remoxipride

Cat. No.:	HY-101313
CAS No.:	80125-14-0
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₆ H ₂₃ BrN ₂ O ₃
Molecular Weight:	371.27
Target:	Dopamine Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	(S)-Remoxipride ((-)-Remoxipride) is a selective dopamine D ₂ -receptor antagonist with an IC ₅₀ value of 1.57 μM. (S)-Remoxipride can be used for the research of psychotic disorder ^[1] .																		
IC₅₀ & Target	D ₂ Receptor 1.57 μM (IC ₅₀)	D ₁ Receptor ∞100 μM (IC ₅₀)	α ₁ -Adrenocceptor 42 μM (IC ₅₀)																
In Vitro	(S)-Remoxipride (1-100 μM; 20 min) shows binding efficiency with IC ₅₀ s of ∞100, 1.57 and 42 μM for dopamine D ₁ , dopamine D ₂ and α ₁ -Adrenocceptor, respectively ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.																		
In Vivo	<p>(S)-Remoxipride (0.1-100 μM/kg; i.p. 60 min prior to apomorphine) blockades apomorphine-induced behaviors in rats and vomiting in dogs^[1].</p> <p>(S)-Remoxipride (0.1-10 mg/kg; i.p. 30 min prior to apomorphine) displaces [³H]spiperone from both striatal and extra-striatal areas^[1].</p> <p>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 Sprague-Dawley rats^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.1-100 μM/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection; 0.1-100 μM/kg; 60 min prior to apomorphine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Blocked apomorphine-induced hyperactivity and dose-dependent blockaded apomorphine-induced behaviors in vivo.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male and female beagle dogs^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.25-5 μM/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral gavage; 0.25-5 μM/kg; 60 min prior to apomorphine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Blocked apomorphine-induced vomiting in dogs.</td> </tr> </table>			Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats ^[1]	Dosage:	0.1-100 μM/kg	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; 0.1-100 μM/kg; 60 min prior to apomorphine	Result:	Blocked apomorphine-induced hyperactivity and dose-dependent blockaded apomorphine-induced behaviors in vivo.	Animal Model:	Male and female beagle dogs ^[1]	Dosage:	0.25-5 μM/kg	Administration:	Oral gavage; 0.25-5 μM/kg; 60 min prior to apomorphine	Result:	Blocked apomorphine-induced vomiting in dogs.
Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats ^[1]																		
Dosage:	0.1-100 μM/kg																		
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; 0.1-100 μM/kg; 60 min prior to apomorphine																		
Result:	Blocked apomorphine-induced hyperactivity and dose-dependent blockaded apomorphine-induced behaviors in vivo.																		
Animal Model:	Male and female beagle dogs ^[1]																		
Dosage:	0.25-5 μM/kg																		
Administration:	Oral gavage; 0.25-5 μM/kg; 60 min prior to apomorphine																		
Result:	Blocked apomorphine-induced vomiting in dogs.																		

REFERENCES

[1]. Ogren SO, et al. Remoxipride, a new potential antipsychotic compound with selective antidopaminergic actions in the rat brain. Eur J Pharmacol. 1984 Jul 20;102(3-4):459-74.

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

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