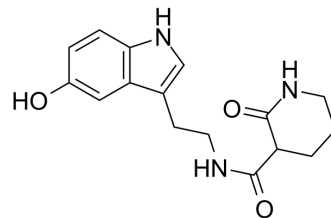


HIOC

Cat. No.:	HY-101446
CAS No.:	314054-36-9
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₆ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₃
Molecular Weight:	301.34
Target:	Trk Receptor; ERK; Apoptosis
Pathway:	Neuronal Signaling; Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK; MAPK/ERK Pathway; Stem Cell/Wnt; Apoptosis
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	HIOC is a potent and selective activator of TrkB (tropomyosin related kinase B) receptor. HIOC can pass the blood-brain and blood-retinal barriers. HIOC activates TrkB/ERK pathway and decreases neuronal cell apoptosis. HIOC attenuates early brain injury after SAH (subarachnoid hemorrhage). HIOC shows protective activity in an animal model for light-induced retinal degeneration ^{[1][2][3]} .	
IC₅₀ & Target	TrkB	ERK
In Vivo	HIOC (C57BL/6 mice, 50 mg/kg, IP, three times per week, for two weeks) increased survival of RGCs (retinal ganglion cells) after ONC (optic nerve crush) ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	

REFERENCES

- [1]. Tang J, et al. Neuroprotective role of an N-acetyl serotonin derivative via activation of tropomyosin-related kinase receptor B after subarachnoid hemorrhage in a rat model. *Neurobiol Dis.* 2015 Jun;78:126-33.
- [2]. Noah A. Setterholm, et al. Gram-scale, chemoselective synthesis of N-[2-(5-hydroxy-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl]-2-oxopiperidine-3-carboxamide (HIOC). *Tetrahedron Letters.* 3 June 2015;56(23):3413-3415.
- [3]. Ying Li, et al. Effect of systemic treatment with N-[2-(5-hydroxy-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl]-2-oxopiperidine-3-carboxamide (HIOC) or tauroursodeoxycholic Acid (TUDCA) on retinal ganglion cell death following optic nerve crush. *bioRxiv.* 2019 August 14.

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

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