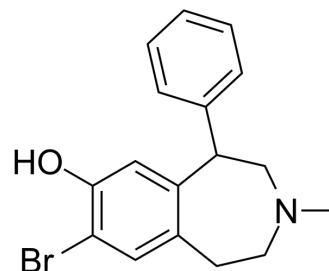


## SKF-83566

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-103430A		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	99295-33-7		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>18</sub> BrNO		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	332.23		
<b>Target:</b>	Dopamine Receptor; 5-HT Receptor; Adenylate Cyclase		
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 33.33 mg/mL (100.32 mM; Need ultrasonic)			
		Solvent Concentration	Mass	
			1 mg	5 mg
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>		10 mg	
	<b>1 mM</b>	3.0100 mL	15.0498 mL	30.0996 mL
	<b>5 mM</b>	0.6020 mL	3.0100 mL	6.0199 mL
	<b>10 mM</b>	0.3010 mL	1.5050 mL	3.0100 mL
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.				
<b>In Vivo</b>	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.52 mM); Clear solution 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.52 mM); Clear solution 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.52 mM); Clear solution			

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	SKF-83566 is a potent, blood-brain permeable and orally active D1-like dopamine receptor (D1DR) antagonist and a weaker competitive antagonist at the vascular 5-HT <sub>2</sub> receptor (K <sub>i</sub> =11 nM) <sup>[1][3]</sup> . SKF-83566 is a competitive DAT (dopamine transporter) inhibitor with an IC <sub>50</sub> of 5.7 μM <sup>[2]</sup> . SKF-83566 also shows selective inhibition for adenylyl cyclase 2 (AC <sub>2</sub> ) over AC <sub>1</sub> and AC <sub>5</sub> in the isolated rabbit thoracic aorta <sup>[4]</sup> . SKF-83566 can be used for research of parkinson's disease and nicotine craving alleviation <sup>[5]</sup> .		
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	D <sub>1</sub> Receptor	D <sub>5</sub> Receptor	5-HT <sub>2</sub> Receptor

			11 nM (Ki)								
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>SKF-83566 (0.1 <math>\mu</math>M-10 <math>\mu</math>M) causes a concentration-dependent increase in peak evoked extracellular DA concentration (<math>[DA]_o</math>) evoked by single-pulse stimulation, with a maximum 65% increase in peak evoked <math>[DA]_o</math> with 5 <math>\mu</math>M. The <math>EC_{50}</math> value of this effect of SKF-83566 is 1.3 <math>\mu</math>M<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>SKF-83566 inhibited [<sup>3</sup>H]DA uptake with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.73 <math>\mu</math>M. Moreover, SKF-83566 more potently inhibits the binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]CFT, a cocaine analog, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.51 <math>\mu</math>M in [<sup>3</sup>H]DA uptake and [<sup>3</sup>H]CFT binding studies.</p> <p>Similarly, in LLC-PK-rDAT cell, SKF-83566 also inhibits [<sup>3</sup>H]CFT binding with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.77 <math>\mu</math>M in LLC-PK-rDAT cell membrane preparations<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>										
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>SKF 83566 hydrobromide (oral administration; 20 <math>\mu</math>g/mL; 7 days) alone has no effects on altering LTP (115%). However, combination of SKF 83566 and nicotine significantly blocks the enhancement of long-term synaptic potentiation (LTP) induced by pretreatment with nicotine (SKF 83566+nicotine+cocaine, 120%; nicotine+cocaine, 143%)<sup>[1]</sup>.</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 C57BL6/J mice (6- to 9-wk-old)<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>20 <math>\mu</math>g/mL (Together with nicotine for 7 d, followed by the injection of cocaine)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral administration; 7 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Blocked nicotine and cocaine-induced facilitation of LTP.</td> </tr> </table>			Animal Model:	Male C57BL6/J mice (6- to 9-wk-old) <sup>[1]</sup>	Dosage:	20 $\mu$ g/mL (Together with nicotine for 7 d, followed by the injection of cocaine)	Administration:	Oral administration; 7 days	Result:	Blocked nicotine and cocaine-induced facilitation of LTP.
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Result:	Blocked nicotine and cocaine-induced facilitation of LTP.										

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Yan-You Huang, et al. D1/D5 Receptors and Histone Deacetylation Mediate the Gateway Effect of LTP in Hippocampal Dentate Gyrus.
- [2]. Melissa A Stouffer, et al. SKF-83566, a D1-dopamine Receptor Antagonist, Inhibits the Dopamine Transporter. *J Neurochem.* 2011 Sep;118(5):714-20.
- [3]. E H Ohlstein, et al. SCH 23390 and SK&F 83566 are antagonists at vascular dopamine and serotonin receptors. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1985 Jan 22;108(2):205-8.
- [4]. Jason M Conley, et al. Development of a high-throughput screening paradigm for the discovery of small-molecule modulators of adenylyl cyclase: identification of an adenylyl cyclase 2 inhibitor. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther.* 2013 Nov;347(2):276-87
- [5]. Yan-You Huang, et al. D1/D5 receptors and histone deacetylation mediate the Gateway Effect of LTP in hippocampal dentate gyrus. *Learn Mem.* 2014 Feb 18;21(3):153-60. doi: 10.1101/lm.032292.113.

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

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