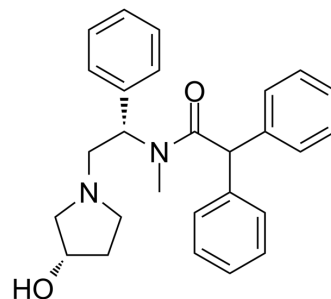


Asimadoline

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Cat. No.: | HY-107384 | |
| CAS No.: | 153205-46-0 | |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₂ | |
| Molecular Weight: | 414.54 | |
| Target: | Opioid Receptor | |
| Pathway: | GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling | |
| Storage: | Powder | -20°C 3 years 4°C 2 years |
| | In solvent | -80°C 6 months -20°C 1 month |



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (241.23 mM)
* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent Concentration | Mass | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
| | 1 mM | 2.4123 mL | 12.0616 mL | 24.1231 mL |
| | 5 mM | 0.4825 mL | 2.4123 mL | 4.8246 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.2412 mL | 1.2062 mL | 2.4123 mL |

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.03 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (6.03 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.03 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Asimadoline (EMD-61753) is an orally active, selective and peripherally active κ-opioid agonist with IC₅₀s of 5.6 nM (guinea pig) and 1.2 nM (human recombinant). Asimadoline has low permeability across the blood brain barrier and has peripheral anti-inflammatory actions. Asimadoline ameliorates allodynia in diabetic rats and has the potential for irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)^{[1][2][3]}.

IC₅₀ & Target

IC₅₀: 5.6 nM (guinea pig κ opioid), 1.2 nM (human recombinant κ opioid)^[1]

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------|---|---------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---|
| <p>In Vitro</p> | <p>Asimadoline (EMD-61753) has high selectivity in κ: μ: δ opioid binding ratios of 1:501:498 in human recombinant receptors. The IC_{50} for Asimadoline binding to μ-opioid receptors is 3 μM and to δ-opioid receptors is 0.7 μM. The IC_{50} values for D1, D2, kainate, σ, PCP/NMDA, H1, α1, α2, M1/M2, glycine, 5HT1A, 5HT1C, 5HT1D, 5HT2, 5HT3, AMPA and kainate/AMPA receptors are all $>10 \mu$M^[1].</p> <p>Asimadoline has affinity to sodium and L type Ca^{2+} ion channels at IC_{50} concentrations 150 to 800 fold the IC_{50} for the κ receptors^[1].</p> <p>At high concentrations, Asimadoline demonstrates spasmolytic action against 400 μM barium chloride in the rat duodenum ($IC_{50}=4.2 \mu$M), suggesting that Asimadoline may block the direct stimulant effects of barium on smooth muscle through mechanisms that are not identified^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| <p>In Vivo</p> | <p>Asimadoline (EMD-61753; 1, 5, 15 mg/kg; s.c.) acutely ameliorates both formalin-evoked hyperalgesia and tactile allodynia in diabetic rats^[3].</p> <p>The absorption rate following oral administration is 80% in rats and $>90\%$ in dogs and monkeys. The metabolism of Asimadoline is rapid and appears similar in animals and man. Asimadoline has peripheral anti-inflammatory actions that are partly mediated through increase in joint fluid substance P levels^[1].</p> <p>Treatment with Asimadoline (5 mg/kg/day; i.p.) produces marked (and sustained) attenuation of the disease with all three time regimes^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="345 793 1515 1066"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Adult female Sprague-Dawley rats^[3]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>1, 5, 15 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>SC; single dose</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Acutely ameliorated both formalin-evoked hyperalgesia and tactile allodynia in diabetic rats.</td> </tr> </table> | Animal Model: | Adult female Sprague-Dawley rats ^[3] | Dosage: | 1, 5, 15 mg/kg | Administration: | SC; single dose | Result: | Acutely ameliorated both formalin-evoked hyperalgesia and tactile allodynia in diabetic rats. |
| Animal Model: | Adult female Sprague-Dawley rats ^[3] | | | | | | | | |
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| Result: | Acutely ameliorated both formalin-evoked hyperalgesia and tactile allodynia in diabetic rats. | | | | | | | | |

REFERENCES

- [1]. Camilleri M, et al. Asimadoline, a κ -Opioid Agonist, and Visceral Sensation. *Neurogastroenterol Motil.* 2008 Sep; 20(9): 971–979.
- [2]. Binder W, et al. Involvement of substance P in the anti-inflammatory effects of the peripherally selective kappa-opioid asimadoline and the NK1 antagonist GR205171. *Eur J Neurosci.* 1999 Jun;11(6):2065-72.
- [3]. C G Jolivalt, et al. Dynorphin A, kappa opioid receptors and the antinociceptive efficacy of asimadoline in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. *Diabetologia.* 2006 Nov;49(11):2775-85.

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

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