Lisuride maleate

Cat. No.: HY-110080

CAS No.: 19875-60-6

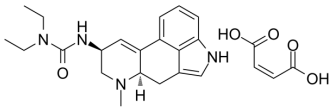
Molecular Formula: $C_{24}H_{30}N_4O_5$

Molecular Weight: 454.52

Target: Dopamine Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

Storage: 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture
* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 25 mg/mL (55.00 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.2001 mL	11.0006 mL	22.0012 mL
	5 mM	0.4400 mL	2.2001 mL	4.4002 mL
	10 mM	0.2200 mL	1.1001 mL	2.2001 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 1.25 mg/mL (2.75 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 1.25 mg/mL (2.75 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 1.25 mg/mL (2.75 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Lisuride (maleate) is a potent agonist of dopamine with a probably direct action on dopaminergic receptors. Lisuride (maleate) is an ergot derivative. Lisuride (maleate) releases the premenstrual mastalgia without significant side effects[1][2].

In Vivo

Lisuride (maleate) (0.78 and 3.13 mg/kg; i.p.; p.o.) is 3-4 times more potent on i.p. than on p.o. [2].
Lisuride (maleate) (0.78-3.13 mg/kg; i.p.) antagonizes the motor depression and hypothermia induced by reserpine[2].
Lisuride (maleate) (0.78-3.13 mg/kg; i.p.) is about as effective as apomorphine and D-amphetamine and causes significant hypothermia measured after dosages as low as 0.10 mg/kg i.p.[2].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	NMRI mice (18-25 g)[2]
Dosage:	0.78 and 3.13 mg/kg
Administration:	i.p., p.o.
Result:	Been 3-4 times more potent on i.p. than on p.o..

REFERENCES

[1]. Kaleli S, et al. Symptomatic treatment of premenstrual mastalgia in premenopausal women with lisuride maleate: a double-blind placebo-controlled randomized study. Fertil Steril. 2001;75(4):718-723.

[2]. Horowski R, et al. Direct dopaminergic action of lisuride hydrogen maleate, an ergot derivative, in mice. Eur J Pharmacol. 1976;36(2):373-383.

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