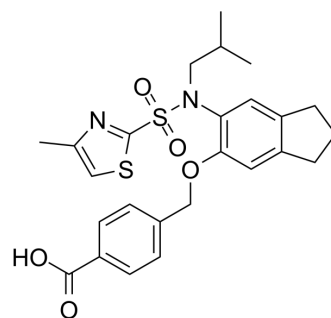


ONO-8130

Cat. No.:	HY-110198
CAS No.:	459841-96-4
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₅ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₅ S ₂
Molecular Weight:	500.63
Target:	Prostaglandin Receptor; PERK
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	ONO-8130 is an orally active and selective prostanoid EP ₁ receptor antagonist. ONO-8130 blocks phosphorylation of ERK in the L6 spinal cord. ONO-8130 relieves bladder pain in mice with cyclophosphamide-induced cystitis. ONO-8130 can be used for interstitial cystitis research ^[1] .																
IC₅₀ & Target	EP ₁ Receptor																
In Vivo	<p>ONO-8130 (0.3-30 mg/kg; Oral preadministration, once) strongly prevents both the bladder pain-like behavior and referred hyperalgesia in a dose-dependent manner^[1].</p> <p>ONO-8130 (30 mg/kg; Orally, once) reverses the established cystitis-related bladder pain^[1].</p> <p>ONO-8130 (30 mg/kg; Orally, once) strongly inhibits phosphorylation of ERK in MDH, DCM, and SPN of the L6 spinal cord caused by intravesical administration of PGE₂^[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>Female ddY mice (18-22 g, 4-5 weeks old)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.3, 3, 10, and 30 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Orally, once</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Strongly prevented both the bladder pain-like behavior and referred hyperalgesia in a dose-dependent manner, but had slight effect on the increased bladder weight and vascular permeability.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Female ddY mice (18-22 g, 4-5 weeks old, established bladder pain caused by IP cyclophosphamide)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>10, 30 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Orally, once (administered 2.75 hours after i.p. cyclophosphamide)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Markedly attenuated the bladder pain-like nociceptive behavior and referred hyperalgesia in the acute phase (3.5-4 h after cyclophosphamide).</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Female ddY mice (18-22 g, 4-5 weeks old) ^[1]	Dosage:	0.3, 3, 10, and 30 mg/kg	Administration:	Orally, once	Result:	Strongly prevented both the bladder pain-like behavior and referred hyperalgesia in a dose-dependent manner, but had slight effect on the increased bladder weight and vascular permeability.	Animal Model:	Female ddY mice (18-22 g, 4-5 weeks old, established bladder pain caused by IP cyclophosphamide) ^[1]	Dosage:	10, 30 mg/kg	Administration:	Orally, once (administered 2.75 hours after i.p. cyclophosphamide)	Result:	Markedly attenuated the bladder pain-like nociceptive behavior and referred hyperalgesia in the acute phase (3.5-4 h after cyclophosphamide).
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Dosage:	30 mg/kg
Administration:	Orally, once (administered 4.75 hours after i.p. cyclophosphamide)
Result:	Significantly suppressed the bladder pain-like nociceptive behavior and tended to reduce the referred hyperalgesia in the persistent phase, 5.5-6 hours after cyclophosphamide.
Animal Model:	Female ddY mice (18-22 g, 4-5 weeks old, intravesical administration of PGE2 at 5 nmol/mouse) ^[1]
Dosage:	30 mg/kg
Administration:	Orally, once
Result:	Strongly inhibited phosphorylation of ERK in MDH, DCM, and SPN of the L6 spinal cord caused by intravesical administration of PGE2 at 5 nmol/mouse, exerted complete blockade in DCM, while its inhibitory effects in MDH and SPN were partial.

REFERENCES

[1]. Miki T, et al. ONO-8130, a selective prostanoid EP1 receptor antagonist, relieves bladder pain in mice with cyclophosphamide-induced cystitis. *Pain*. 2011 Jun;152(6):1373-1381.

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

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