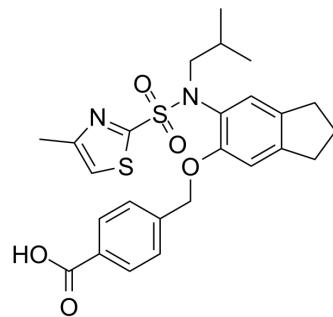


ONO-8130

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| 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

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|---------------------------|---|---------------|---|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|---|---------------|---|---------|--------------|-----------------|--|---------|---|
| Description | ONO-8130 is an orally active and selective prostanoid EP1 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] . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IC ₅₀ & 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). |
| 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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| Animal Model: | Female ddY mice (18-22 g, 4-5 weeks old, established bladder pain caused by IP cyclophosphamide) ^[1] |
| 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. |

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| 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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