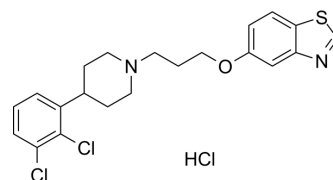


## UNC9994 hydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-111385
<b>CAS No.:</b>	2108826-33-9
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>23</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> OS
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	457.84
<b>Target:</b>	Dopamine Receptor; 5-HT Receptor; Arrestin
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
<b>Storage:</b>	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (218.42 mM); ultrasonic and warming and heat to 80°C				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>	1 mM	2.1842 mL	10.9208 mL	21.8417 mL
		5 mM	0.4368 mL	2.1842 mL	4.3683 mL
		10 mM	0.2184 mL	1.0921 mL	2.1842 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 (5.46 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic				
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (5.46 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic				
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (5.46 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic				

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	UNC9994 hydrochloride is a functionally selective, β-arrestin-biased dopamine D <sub>2</sub> receptor (D <sub>2</sub> R) agonist that selectively activates β-arrestin recruitment and signaling. UNC9994 hydrochloride shows a binding affinity with a K <sub>i</sub> of 79 nM for D <sub>2</sub> R. UNC9994 hydrochloride is also an antagonist of G <sub>i</sub> -regulated cAMP production and partial agonist for D <sub>2</sub> R/β-arrestin-2 interactions. UNC9994 hydrochloride shows antipsychotic-like activity <sup>[1]</sup> .			
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	D <sub>3</sub> Receptor 17 nM (Ki)	D <sub>2</sub> Receptor 79 nM (Ki)	D <sub>4</sub> Receptor 138 nM (Ki)	D <sub>1</sub> Receptor 4000 nM (Ki)
	5-HT <sub>2B</sub> Receptor	5-HT <sub>1A</sub> Receptor	5-HT <sub>2A</sub> Receptor	5-HT <sub>2C</sub> Receptor

	25 nM (Ki)	26 nM (Ki)	140 nM (Ki)	512 nM (Ki)																
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>UNC9994 hydrochloride induces D<sub>2</sub>-mediated <math>\beta</math>-arrestin-2 translocation with an EC<sub>50</sub>s of 6.1 nM and 448 nM in Tango assay and DiscoverX assay, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>UNC9994 hydrochloride is an antagonist at 5HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5HT<sub>2B</sub> and an agonist at 5HT<sub>2C</sub> and 5HT<sub>1A</sub><sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>																			
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>UNC9994 (2.0 mg/kg; i.p.; once) hydrochloride shows antipsychotic activity that is attenuated in <math>\beta</math>-arrestin-2 knockout mice [1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td colspan="3">C57BL/6J wild-type and <math>\beta</math>-arrestin-2 knockout mice<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td colspan="3">2.0 mg/kg, followed 30 min later with 6 mg/kg phencyclidine (PCP, i.p.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td colspan="3">IP, once</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td colspan="3">Markedly inhibited PCP-induced hyperlocomotion in wild-type mice and the activity was completely abolished in <math>\beta</math>-arrestin-2 knockout mice.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Animal Model:	C57BL/6J wild-type and $\beta$ -arrestin-2 knockout mice <sup>[1]</sup>			Dosage:	2.0 mg/kg, followed 30 min later with 6 mg/kg phencyclidine (PCP, i.p.)			Administration:	IP, once			Result:	Markedly inhibited PCP-induced hyperlocomotion in wild-type mice and the activity was completely abolished in $\beta$ -arrestin-2 knockout mice.		
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## REFERENCES

[1]. Allen JA, et al. Discovery of  $\beta$ -arrestin-biased dopamine D<sub>2</sub> ligands for probing signal transduction pathways essential for antipsychotic efficacy. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2011 Nov 8;108(45):18488-93.

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

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