Product Data Sheet

Methylpiperidino pyrazole

Cat. No.: HY-127133 CAS No.: 289726-02-9 Molecular Formula: $C_{29}H_{31}N_3O_3$

469.57 Target: **Biochemical Assay Reagents**

Pathway: Others

Molecular Weight:

Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Storage:

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

MPP is a highly selective estrogen receptor alpha (ER α) antagonist. MPP reduces the ratio of p-ER α /ER α ^[1] Description

> .https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29799481Labouesse MA, et al. Effects of selective estrogen receptor alpha and beta modulators on prepulse inhibition in male mice. Psychopharmacology (Berl). 2015 Aug;232(16):2981-

94.https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25893642

In Vitro MPP $(1, 5, 10, 25, 50 \text{ and } 100 \,\mu\text{M}; 24 \,\text{h})$ decreases cell viability with an IC₅₀ value of 20.01 μM in RL95-2 cells^[1].

MPP dihydrochloride shows antiproliferative activity at a concentration of 10 μ M in RL95-2 cells^[1].

MPP dihydrochloride (20 μM; 24 h) reduces the phosphorylation of ERα, while it does not alter the phosphorylation of Akt. MPP dihydrochloride reduces the ratio of p-ER α /ER α ^[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Viability Assay^[1]

Cell Line:	RL95-2 endometrium cancer cells
Concentration:	1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 μM
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	The treatment with 25 μ M, 50 μ M and 100 μ M for 24 h decreased cell viability significantly. However, cell viability was not significantly changed by MPP dihydrochloride at concentration below 25 μ M.

Cell Proliferation Assay^[1]

Cell Line:	RL95-2 cell
Concentration:	10, 15, 20 and 25 μM
Incubation Time:	72 hours
Result:	Showed antiproliferative activity at a concentration of 10 $\mu\text{M}.$

Western Blot Analysis^[1]

Cell Line:	RL95-2 cell line
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Concentration:	20 μΜ
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	Reduced the phosphorylation of ER α , while it did not alter the phosphorylation of Akt. Reduced the ratio of p-ER α /ER α compared to the control group.

In Vivo

MPP (Low dose 20 μ g/kg body weight or high dose 200 μ g/kg body weight) leads to a dose-dependent attenuation of percent prepulse inhibition (PPI)^[2].

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Animal Model:	Male C57BL/6N mice at the age of 9-10 weeks ^[2]
Dosage:	Low dose (20 μg/kg body weight) or high dose (200 μg/kg body weight)
Administration:	Administered subcutaneously (s.c.) injected; injection volume of 5 mL/kg; 60 min before PPI testing
Result:	Led to a dose-dependent attenuation of percent PPI. Pretreatment with 200 $\mu g/kg$ reduced the mean percent PPI scores by ~30%.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Mol Nutr Food Res. 2021 Jul 5;e2100070.
- Ecotoxicol Environ Saf. 2023 May 23;259:115060.
- Phytomedicine. 27 February 2022, 154022.
- Eur J Inflamm. October 11, 2021.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Karaboğa Arslan AK, et al. α -Chaconine and α -Solanine Inhibit RL95-2 Endometrium Cancer Cell Proliferation by Reducing Expression of Akt (Ser473) and ER α (Ser167). Nutrients. 2018 May 25;10(6). pii: E672.

[2]. Labouesse MA, et al. Effects of selective estrogen receptor alpha and beta modulators on prepulse inhibition in male mice. Psychopharmacology (Berl). 2015 Aug;232(16):2981-94.

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

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