## Epiboxidine hydrochloride

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| Cat. No.:          | HY-138953A  |       |
|--------------------|---|-------|
| CAS No.:           | 862909-67-9   |       |
| Molecular Formula: | C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>15</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O                                  |       |
| Molecular Weight:  | 214.69  |       |
| Target:            | nAChR   | HIN T |
| Pathway:           | Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling                                |       |
| Storage:           | -20°C, sealed storage, away from moisture   |       |
|                    | * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture) |       |

**Product** Data Sheet

| BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY |   |  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Description         | Epiboxidine hydrochloride is a potent and selective neural nAChR agonist with K <sub>i</sub> s of 0.46 nM and 1.2 nM for rat and human $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChRs, respectively. Epiboxidine hydrochloride is a methylisoxazole analog of the alkaloid Epibatidine, and is also an analog of another nAChR agonist, ABT 418 <sup>[1]</sup> .  |  |
| In Vitro            | Epiboxidine hydrochloride has affinity and functional at central neuronal α4β2 receptors, with K <sub>i</sub> s of 0.46 and 1.2 in rat and humen <sup>[1]</sup> .<br>Epiboxidine hydrochloride has activity at ganglionic-type α3β4*-nicotinic receptors of PC12 cells, with a K <sub>i</sub> of 19 <sup>[1]</sup> .<br>Epiboxidine hydrochloride is much less toxic than Epibatidine <sup>[1]</sup> .<br>Epiboxidine hydrochloride stimulates sodium-22 influx in PC12 and TE671 cells, with EC <sub>50</sub> s of 0.18 and 2.6 μM <sup>[2]</sup> .<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |  |
| In Vivo             | Epiboxidine hydrochloride (20 μg/kg; ip; once) treatment shows marked analgetic activity in mice <sup>[1]</sup> .<br>Epiboxidine hydrochloride (50 and 100 mg/kg; intraperitoneal injected; once) causes marked antinociception as measured<br>in the hot-plate assay <sup>[2]</sup> .<br>Epiboxidine hydrochloride inhibits [ <sup>3</sup> H]nicotine binding in rat cerebral cortical membranes, with a K <sub>i</sub> of 0.6 nM <sup>[2]</sup> .<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.  |  |

## REFERENCES

[1]. Fitch RW, et al. Homoepiboxidines: further potent agonists for nicotinic receptors. Bioorg Med Chem. 2004;12(1):179-190.

[2]. Badio B, et al. Synthesis and nicotinic activity of epiboxidine: an isoxazole analogue of epibatidine. Eur J Pharmacol. 1997;321(2):189-194.

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

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