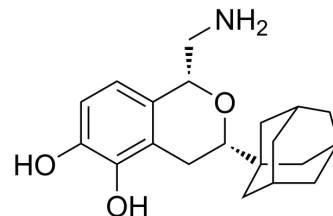


A-77636

Cat. No.:	HY-141496
CAS No.:	778546-51-3
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₀ H ₂₇ NO ₃
Molecular Weight:	329.43
Target:	Dopamine Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	A-77636 is an orally active, potent, selective and long-acting dopamine D1 receptor agonist (pEC ₅₀ = 8.13; EC ₅₀ = 1.1 nM). A-77636 shows the highest affinity (pK _i = 7.40 ± 0.09; K _i = 39.8 nM) for the dopamine D1 receptor. A-77636 shows antiparkinsonian activity ^[1] .																	
IC₅₀ & Target	Dopamine D1 receptor 1.1 nM (EC ₅₀)	Dopamine D1 receptor 39.8 nM (K _i)																
In Vivo	<p>A-77636 (0-3.2 μmol/kg, Subcutaneously) elicits rotational behavior in 6-OHDA-lesioned rats (ED₅₀=0.32 μmol/kg s.c.)^[1]. A-77636 (1-10 mg/kg) attenuates addiction-induced locomotor activity in a dose-dependent manner^[2]. A-77636 produce forelimb clonus in rats (ED₅₀=12.3 μmol/kg s.c.) and mice (ED₅₀=12.1 μmol/kg s.c.)^[1]. In marmosets treated with MPTP to induce a parkinsonian-like state, A-77636 (0.5, 1.0 or 2.0 μmol/kg, p.o.) increases locomotor activity and decreases the severity of the parkinsonian-like symptoms: the compound is active after either subcutaneous or oral administration^[1]. 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>Rats with unilateral 6-OHDA (6-hydroxydopamine) lesions of the nigrostriatal pathway (six/group)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.32, 1.0, 3.2 μmol/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Subcutaneously</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Elicited prolonged (> 20 h) contralateral turning, which was blocked by SCH 23390, a D1 receptor antagonist, but not by haloperidol at doses selective for the dopamine D2 receptor.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male Swiss Webster mice (18-25 g, five or six per cage)^[2]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>1, 3, 10 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Attenuated addiction-induced locomotor activity in a dose-dependent manner. When</td> </tr> </table>		Animal Model:	Rats with unilateral 6-OHDA (6-hydroxydopamine) lesions of the nigrostriatal pathway (six/group) ^[1]	Dosage:	0.32, 1.0, 3.2 μmol/kg	Administration:	Subcutaneously	Result:	Elicited prolonged (> 20 h) contralateral turning, which was blocked by SCH 23390, a D1 receptor antagonist, but not by haloperidol at doses selective for the dopamine D2 receptor.	Animal Model:	Male Swiss Webster mice (18-25 g, five or six per cage) ^[2]	Dosage:	1, 3, 10 mg/kg	Administration:		Result:	Attenuated addiction-induced locomotor activity in a dose-dependent manner. When
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administered alone, 1 and 3 mg/kg A-77636 produced little change in locomotor activity, whereas 10 mg/kg produced a significant and substantial decrease in locomotor activity.

REFERENCES

[1]. Keabian JW, et al. A-77636: a potent and selective dopamine D1 receptor agonist with antiparkinsonian activity in marmosets. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1992 Dec 15;229(2-3):203-9.

[2]. Chausmer AL, et al. Comparison of interactions of D1-like agonists, SKF 81297, SKF 82958 and A-77636, with cocaine: locomotor activity and drug discrimination studies in rodents. *Psychopharmacology (Berl).* 2002 Jan;159(2):145-53.

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

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