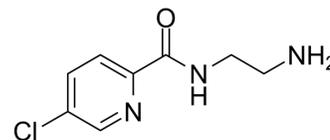


## Lazabemide

Cat. No.:	HY-14201	
CAS No.:	103878-84-8	
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> O	
Molecular Weight:	199.64	
Target:	Monoamine Oxidase	
Pathway:	Neuronal Signaling	
Storage:	Powder	-20°C 3 years 4°C 2 years
	In solvent	-80°C 2 years -20°C 1 year



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 5 mg/mL (25.05 mM; Need ultrasonic)					
		Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM		5.0090 mL	25.0451 mL	50.0902 mL
		5 mM		1.0018 mL	5.0090 mL	10.0180 mL
10 mM			0.5009 mL	2.5045 mL	5.0090 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 40% PEG300 &gt;&gt; 5% Tween-80 &gt;&gt; 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 0.5 mg/mL (2.50 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 0.5 mg/mL (2.50 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 0.5 mg/mL (2.50 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol>					

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Lazabemide (Ro 19-6327) is a selective, reversible inhibitor of monoamine oxidase B (MAO-B) (IC <sub>50</sub> =0.03 μM) but less active for MAO-A (IC <sub>50</sub> >100 μM). Lazabemide inhibits monoamine uptake at high concentrations, the IC <sub>50</sub> values are 86 μM, 123 μM and >500 μM for noradrenalin, serotonin and dopamine uptake, respectively. Lazabemide can be used for the research of parkinson and alzheimer's disease <sup>[1]</sup> .
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	IC50: 30 nM (MAO-B) <sup>[1]</sup> .

<p><b>In Vitro</b></p>	<p>The in vitro binding characteristics of both radiolabeled inhibitors revealed them to be selective, high-affinity ligands for the respective enzymes. <math>K_D</math> and <math>B_{max}</math> values for <math>^3H</math>-Ro 19-6327 in rat cerebral cortex are 18.4 nM and 3.45 pmol/mg protein, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>The <math>IC_{50}</math> values for lazabemide are: 86 <math>\mu</math>M for NA uptake; 123 <math>\mu</math>M for 5HT uptake; &gt; 500 <math>\mu</math>M for DA uptake, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>. Lazabemide (5 <math>\mu</math>M) inhibits human MAO-B and MAO-A with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.9 nM and &gt;10 nM, respectively. And it inhibits rat MAO-B and MAO-A with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 37 nM and &gt;10 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively in an enzymatic assay<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>Lazabemide differs from L-deprenyl in their ability to induce release of endogenous monoamines from synaptosomes. Thus, Lazabemide (500 <math>\mu</math>M) induces a greater 5 HT release than does L-deprenyl, but is less effective than L-deprenyl in releasing DA. On the contrary, lazabemide was almost completely inactive on either 5-HT and DA release<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>Lazabemide (250 nM) results in a clear inhibition of DOPAC formation, while does not increase the accumulation of newly-formed DA in those tubular epithelial cells loaded with 50 microM L-DOPA<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
<p><b>In Vivo</b></p>	<p>Lazabemide (3 mg/kg) attenuates ischemia reperfusion-induced hydroxyl radical generation and pretreatment with Lazabemide showed decreased DOPAC levels in comparison with those of their respective vehicle-treated control groups<sup>[4]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Saura J, et al. Quantitative enzyme radioautography with  $^3H$ -Ro 41-1049 and  $^3H$ -Ro 19-6327 in vitro: localization and abundance of MAO-A and MAO-B in rat CNS, peripheral organs, and human brain. *J Neurosci.* 1992 May;12(5):1977-99.
- [2]. Bondiolotti GP, et al. In vitro effects on monoamine uptake and release by the reversible monoamine oxidase-B inhibitors lazabemide and N-(2-aminoethyl)-p-chlorobenzamide: a comparison with L-deprenyl. *Biochem Pharmacol.* 1995 Jun 29;50(1):97-102.
- [3]. Guimaraes J, et al. The activity of MAO A and B in rat renal cells and tubules. *Life Sci.* 1998;62(8):727-37.
- [4]. Suzuki T, et al. MAO inhibitors, clorgyline and lazabemide, prevent hydroxyl radical generation caused by brain ischemia/reperfusion in mice. *Pharmacology.* 1995 Jun;50(6):357-62.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA