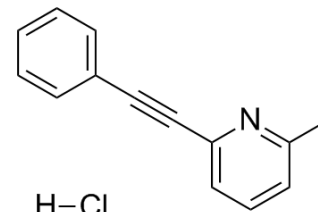


## MPEP Hydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-14609		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	219911-35-0		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>12</sub> ClN		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	229.7		
<b>Target:</b>	mGluR		
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

H<sub>2</sub>O : ≥ 50 mg/mL (217.68 mM)  
 \* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Concentration				
	1 mM		4.3535 mL	21.7675 mL	43.5350 mL
	5 mM		0.8707 mL	4.3535 mL	8.7070 mL
	10 mM		0.4354 mL	2.1768 mL	4.3535 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

MPEP Hydrochloride is a potent, selective, noncompetitive, orally active and systemically active mGlu5 receptor antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 36 nM for completely inhibiting quisqualate-stimulated phosphoinositide (PI) hydrolysis. MPEP Hydrochloride has anxiolytic-or antidepressant-like effects<sup>[1][2]</sup>.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

mGluR5  
 36 nM (IC<sub>50</sub>)

#### In Vitro

MPEP does not show agonist or antagonist activity at 100 nM on human mGlu2, -3, -4a, -7b, and -8a receptors nor at 10 μM on the human mGlu6 receptor<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

#### In Vivo

MPEP (1-30 mg/kg) induces anxiolytic-like effects in the conflict drinking test and the elevated plus-maze test in rats as well as in the four-plate test in mice<sup>[2]</sup>.

MPEP (1-20 mg/kg) does shorten the immobility time in a tail suspension test in mice, however it is inactive in the

behavioural despair test in rats<sup>[2]</sup>.

MPEP (30 mg/kg i.p.) slightly but significantly increases (by 39%) the number of punished crossings in the four-plate test, lower doses of the compound (3 and 10 mg/kg) does not affect the number of punished crossings in that test ( $F(3,36)=3.240$ ,  $P<0.05$ )<sup>[2]</sup>.

MPEP (1, 10 and 20 mg/kg) significantly (by 55% after the highest dose), ( $F(3,28)=15.47$ ,  $P<0.001$ ) decreases the immobility time of mice in the tail suspension test. Its efficacy is similar to that of imipramine (20 mg/kg), used as the positive standard<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

Animal Model:	Male Wistar rats (200 ± 250 g) <sup>[2]</sup> .
Dosage:	IP or PO.
Administration:	0.3, 1 and 10 mg/kg, i.p. (Conflict drinking test).
Result:	At a dose of 0.3 mg/kg was not effective, at doses of 1 and 10 mg/kg i.p. significantly ( $F(3,30)=11.193$ , $P<0.001$ ), increased the number of shocks (by 330 and 507%, respectively) accepted during the experimental session in the Vogel test.

Animal Model:	Male Wistar rats (200 ± 250 g) <sup>[2]</sup> .
Dosage:	IP or PO.
Administration:	1, 3 and 10 mg/kg, i.p. or 10 and 30 mg/kg, p.o. (Elevated plus-maze test).
Result:	Administered at a dose of 1 mg/kg i.p. did not change the entries into and time spent in the open arms. At doses of 3 and 10 mg/kg i.p. significantly ( $F(3,24)=22.978$ , $P<0.001$ ) dose-dependently increased the time spent in the open arms (up to 45 and 74%, respectively), and the percentage of entries into the open arms (up to 48 and 68%, respectively, $F(3,24)=5.678$ , $P<0.01$ ). At doses of 3 and 10 mg/kg i.p. significantly increased (by 64%) the total number of entries and reduced (by about 25%) the total time spent (data not shown) in the arms (either type). At the dose of 30 mg/kg (po, but not 10 mg/kg) significantly (up to 64%, $F(2,16)=14.249$ , $P<0.001$ ) increased the percentage of the time spent in the open arms and the percentage of entries into the open arms (up to 63%, $F(2,16)=7.295$ , $P<0.01$ ). MPEP given p.o. in both doses used did not change the total number of entries nor the total time spent in the arms (either type).

## REFERENCES

[1]. F Gasparini, et al. 2-Methyl-6-(phenylethynyl)-pyridine (MPEP), a Potent, Selective and Systemically Active mGlu5 Receptor Antagonist. *Neuropharmacology*. 1999 Oct;38(10):1493-503.

[2]. E Tatarczyńska, et al. Potential anxiolytic- and antidepressant-like effects of MPEP, a potent, selective and systemically active mGlu5 receptor antagonist. *Br J Pharmacol*. 2001 Apr;132(7):1423-30.

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

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