## Naluzotan

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MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-14848				
CAS No.:	740873-06-7				
Molecular Formula:	$C_{23}H_{38}N_4O_3S$				
Molecular Weight:	450.64				
Target:	5-HT Receptor; Potassium Channel				
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel				
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years		
		4°C	2 years		
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months		
		-20°C	1 month		

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BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY					
Description	Naluzotan is a novel, potent, and selective amidosulfonamide 5-HT1A agonist with IC <sub>50</sub> and K <sub>i</sub> of appr 20 nM and 5.1 nM, used for the treatment of anxiety and depression; Also a weak hERG K <sup>+</sup> channel blocker, with IC <sub>50</sub> of 3800 nM.				
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	5-HT <sub>1A</sub> Receptor 20 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	5-HT <sub>1A</sub> Receptor 5.1 nM (Ki)	hERG K <sup>+</sup> channel 3800 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )		
In Vitro	Naluzotan behaves as a full agonist in an in vitro cell-based functional assay with an EC <sub>50</sub> of 20 nM. Naluzotan has significant affinity is the guinea pig sigma receptor (K <sub>i</sub> = 100 nM), but does not inhibit cytochrome P450 isoforms (CYP) 1A2, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, and 3A4 <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.				
In Vivo	In rats Naluzotan shows 11% oral bioavailability with a serum t <sub>1/2</sub> of 2–3.5 h when administrated po, attaining a C <sub>max</sub> level of 24 ± 13 ng/mL (3 mg/kg, po). Naluzotan shows significant brain penetration, achieving a brain:serum concentration ratio of approximately 0.5 in the rat at 1 h following either intravenous or oral administration and reaching brain concentration approximately equivalent to that of buspirone. In dogs the pharmacokinetic profile of naluzotan shows 16% oral bioavailability, a serum t <sub>1/2</sub> of 1.1 h po, and a C <sub>max</sub> level of 174 ± 141 ng/mL (3 mg/kg, po) <sup>[1]</sup> . PRX-00023 (0.01-0.05 mg/kg, i.p.) significantly reduces USV rates, but done of these doses produce sedation in rats <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.				

## PROTOCOL

Animal Administration <sup>[2]</sup>	PRX-00023 and buspirone are used in the assay. Drugs are dissolved in saline vehicle prior to injections. Each pup is injected in the intraperitoneal space (i.p.) with one of several doses of PRX-00023 (0.01, 0.03, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 1.0, and 3.0 mg/kg in saline, for a total volume of 0.1 mg/kg). Within each litter two littermates, though occasionally one, receive the same dose of a compound. Because of the distribution of pups in litters used, no Random line pups are tested with PRX-00023 at 3.0 mg/kg for comparison to vehicle. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
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## REFERENCES

[1]. Becker OM, et al. An integrated in silico 3D model-driven discovery of a novel, potent, and selective amidosulfonamide 5-HT1A agonist (PRX-00023) for the treatment of anxiety and depression. J Med Chem. 2006 Jun 1;49(11):3116-35.

[2]. Brunelli SA, et al. PRX-00023, a selective serotonin 1A receptor agonist, reduces ultrasonic vocalizations in infant rats bred for high infantile anxiety. Pharmacol Biochem Behav. 2009 Nov;94(1):8-15.

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

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