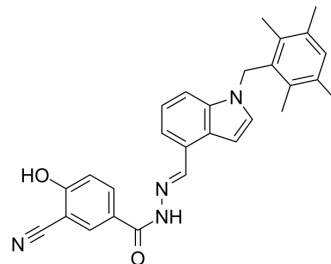


## GCGR antagonist 2

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-148844
<b>CAS No.:</b>	280134-25-0
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>26</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	450.53
<b>Target:</b>	GCGR
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	GCGR antagonist 2, a Furan-2-carbohydrazide, is an orally active glucagon receptor antagonist. GCGR antagonist 2 binds to hGLuR with an K <sub>d</sub> value of 2.3 nM, and inhibits rat receptor with an IC <sub>50</sub> value of 0.43 nM. GCGR antagonist 2 inhibits glucagon-stimulated glycogenolysis <sup>[1][2]</sup> .
<b>In Vitro</b>	GCGR antagonist 2 (compound 74) (25 nM, 250 nM, and 2500 nM; 70 min) inhibits 5 nM glucagon-induced glycogenolysis in primary rat hepatocytes, with an IC <sub>50</sub> value of 160 nM <sup>[1]</sup> . GCGR antagonist 2 (25 nM, 250 nM, and 2500 nM; 60 min) inhibits glucagon-stimulated cAMP level with the recombinant human glucagon receptor in BHK cells <sup>[1]</sup> . GCGR antagonist 2 (1 nM, 10 nM, and 100 nM; 60 min) inhibits glucagon-stimulated cAMP level with isolated rat liver glucagon receptor in BHK cells <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
<b>In Vivo</b>	GCGR antagonist 2 (0.5 mg/kg for IV, or 2 mg/kg for PO; single dose) shows mean half-lives of 1.11 h and 1.40 h, respectively <sup>[1]</sup> . GCGR antagonist 2 (0 mg/kg, 3 mg/kg, and 10 mg/kg; p.o.) at least partly, inhibits the action of the endogenous glucagon responsible for maintenance of euglycemia in glucagon-challenged Sprague-Dawley rats <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES

[1]. Madsen P, et al. Optimization of alkylidene hydrazide based human glucagon receptor antagonists. Discovery of the highly potent and orally available 3-cyano-4-hydroxybenzoic acid [1-(2,3,5,6-tetramethylbenzyl)-1H-indol-4-ylmethylene]hydrazide. *J Med Chem.* 2002 Dec 19;45(26):5755-75.

[2]. Hasegawa F, et al. Discovery of furan-2-carbohydrazides as orally active glucagon receptor antagonists. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.* 2014 Sep 1;24(17):4266-70.

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

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