Sultopride hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-42849A

CAS No.: 23694-17-9

Molecular Formula: $C_{17}H_{27}ClN_2O_4S$

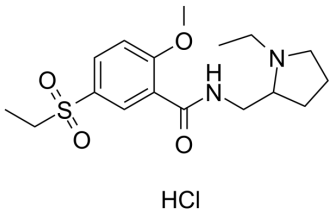
Molecular Weight: 390.93

Target: Dopamine Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

Storage: 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture

* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H_2O : 50 mg/mL (127.90 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.5580 mL	12.7900 mL	25.5800 mL
	5 mM	0.5116 mL	2.5580 mL	5.1160 mL
	10 mM	0.2558 mL	1.2790 mL	2.5580 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS
   Solubility: 140 mg/mL (358.12 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Sultopride hydrochloride (LIN-1418 hydrochloride) is a selective antagonist of dopamine D2 receptor.

IC_{50} & Target

Dopamine D2 receptor[1]

In Vivo

Sultopride hydrochloride (LIN-1418 hydrochloride) is a selective antagonist of dopamine D2 receptor. DOPAC and HVA levels in the striatum, the nucleus accumbens and the medial prefrontal cortex are higher in the rats treated with Sultopride hydrochloride and sulpiride than those of the controls. In the striatum, DOPAC and HVA levels are higher in the Sultopride hydrochloride-treated rats than the sulpiride-treated rats ($p<0.05$). In the nucleus accumbens, DOPAC levels are higher in the Sultopride hydrochloride-treated rats than sulpiride treated rats ($p<0.05$). In the Sultopride hydrochloride-treated rats, DOPAC and HVA levels are higher in the striatum or in the nucleus accumbens than in the medial prefrontal cortex ($p<0.05$)[1]

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

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration [1]	Thirty-six male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 180 to 220 g are used in this study. The rats are divided into three groups of 6 each. One group is intraperitoneally injected with Sultopride hydrochloride (100 mg/kg body weight), the second group with sulphide (100 mg/kg body weight), and the third group with normal saline. One hundred minutes after the initial treatments, apomorphine (0.1 mg/kg body weight, dissolved in saline ad libitum) is administered subcutaneously to the three groups, and 20 minutes later the rats are sacrificed. The third group serves as controls[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Acta Pharmacol Sin. 2020 Feb;41(2):173-180.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Moriuchi K, et al. Differences in effects of sultopride and sulpiride on dopamine turnover in rat brain. Neurochem Res. 1995 Jan;20(1):95-9.

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