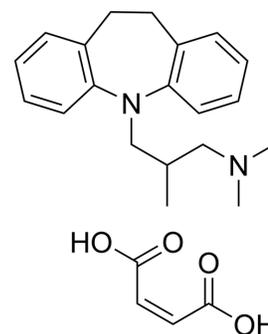


Trimipramine maleate

Cat. No.:	HY-B1213
CAS No.:	521-78-8
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₄ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₄
Molecular Weight:	410.51
Target:	5-HT Receptor; Bacterial
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Anti-infection
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

DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (243.60 mM)
 H₂O : 14.29 mg/mL (34.81 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.4360 mL	12.1800 mL	24.3599 mL
	5 mM	0.4872 mL	2.4360 mL	4.8720 mL
	10 mM	0.2436 mL	1.2180 mL	2.4360 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: PBS
Solubility: 5.88 mg/mL (14.32 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.09 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.09 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.09 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Trimipramine maleate is a 5-HT receptor antagonist, with pK_i binding values of 6.39, 8.10, 4.66 for 5-HT_{1C}, 5-HT₂ and 5-HT_{1A}, respectively^[1]. Trimipramine maleate is also a potent and selective inhibitor targeting human noradrenaline (hNAT), serotonin (hSERT) and organic cation transporters (hOCT1, hOCT2) with IC₅₀ values of 4.99 μM, 2.11 μM, 3.72 μM, 8.00 μM, respectively^[2]. Trimipramine maleate has vascular activity and anxiolytic efficacy^[3].

IC₅₀ & Target	5-HT _{1C} Receptor 6.39 (pKi)	5-HT ₂ Receptor 8.10 (pKi)	sPLA2 4.66 (pKi)								
In Vitro	<p>Trimipramine maleate displays much higher affinity for 5-HT₂ than for 5-HT_{1C} receptors^[1]. ?Trimipramine maleate is a moderate inhibitor of the human NAT and SERT, with the IC₅₀ values of 4.99 μM and 2.11 μM, respectively^[2]. ?SERT and NAT could represent a target for the antidepressant effects of trimipramine maleate (1 mM, 0.1 mM, 0.01 mM, 1 μM, 0.1 μM; 10 min; HEK293 cells)^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>										
In Vivo	<p>Trimipramine maleate (5 mg/kg/d; 14 d; chronic administration) acts as functions in rats:1. Increasing concentration of regional 5-HT. 5-HT is highest in the frontal cortex and the hippocampus, followed by the olfactory tubercles and the hypothalamus. 2. Decreasing the number of frontal cortex 5-HT₂ and striatal DA D₂ receptors. 3. Increasing in the brain regional level of monoamines and metabolites. thus indicates a greater synthesis rate for dopamine (DA) and 5-HT coinciding with an adaptive down regulation of 5-HT₂ and DA D₂ receptors^[3]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male Wistar rats (220-250 g); implanted osmotic minipump subcutaneously in the dorsal thoracic interscapular region^[3]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>5 mg/kg/day</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Delivered by smotic minipump; 14 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Decreased the number of frontal cortex 5-HT₂ and striatal DA D₂ receptors, thus blocked the uptake of 5-HT and dopamine (DA).</td> </tr> </table>			Animal Model:	Male Wistar rats (220-250 g); implanted osmotic minipump subcutaneously in the dorsal thoracic interscapular region ^[3]	Dosage:	5 mg/kg/day	Administration:	Delivered by smotic minipump; 14 days	Result:	Decreased the number of frontal cortex 5-HT ₂ and striatal DA D ₂ receptors, thus blocked the uptake of 5-HT and dopamine (DA).
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REFERENCES

- [1]. Haenisch B, et al. Inhibitory potencies of trimipramine and its main metabolites at human monoamine and organic cation transporters. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2011 Sep. 217(2):289-95.
- [2]. Jenck F, et al. Evidence for a role of 5-HT_{1C} receptors in the antiserotonergic properties of some antidepressant drugs. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1993 Feb 9;231(2):223-9.
- [3]. Juorio AV, et al. The effects of chronic trimipramine treatment on biogenic amine metabolism and on dopamine D₂, 5-HT₂ and tryptamine binding sites in rat brain. *Gen Pharmacol*. 1990;21(5):759-62.

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

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