Dimemorfan phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-B2215
CAS No.: 36304-84-4
Molecular Formula: C₁₈H₂₈NO₄P
Molecular Weight: 353.39
Target: Sigma Receptor
Pathway: GPCR/G Protein
Storage: Powder
-20°C 3 years
4°C 2 years
In solvent
-80°C 6 months
-20°C 1 month

Solvent & Solubility

In Vitro 10 mM in DMSO

Preparing Stock Solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solvent Concentration</th>
<th>Mass 1 mg</th>
<th>Mass 5 mg</th>
<th>Mass 10 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mM</td>
<td>2.8297 mL</td>
<td>14.1487 mL</td>
<td>28.2973 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td>0.5659 mL</td>
<td>2.8297 mL</td>
<td>5.6595 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mM</td>
<td>0.2830 mL</td>
<td>1.4149 mL</td>
<td>2.8297 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description Dimemorfan phosphate is a sigma 1 receptor agonist, used as a potent antitussive.

In Vitro Dimemorfan (5-20 μM) inhibits both fMLP- and PMA-induced ROS production in a concentration-dependent manner and is relatively more potent in inhibiting fMLP-induced ROS production with an IC₅₀ value of 7.0 μM. Dimemorfan (10-50 μM) does not display significant activity in scavenging free radicals by xanthine/xanthine oxidase system. Dimemorfan significantly suppressed Mac-1 upregulation both in PMA- and fMLP-activated groups. Dimemorfan (10-20 μM) significantly suppresses LPS-induced ROS and NO production, and suppresses LPS-induced iNOS protein expression, and both the percentage of the positively stained population and the MCF intensities of MCP-1 and TNF-α in BV2 cytosol. Dimemorfan (20 μM) significantly blocks the degradation of cytosolic Ik-Bα and nuclear translocation of NF-κB[2].

In Vivo Dimemorfan (6.25 or 12.5 mg/kg, s.c.) significantly attenuates the BAY k-8644-induced convulsive behaviors, in a dose-related manner (6.25 mg/kg dimemorfan+BAY k-8644 or 12.5 mg/kg dimemorfan+BAY k-8644 versus Saline+BAY k-8644, P<0.05 and P<0.01, respectively). Dimemorfan significantly attenuates BAY k-8644-induced
increases in the c-fos and c-jun protein expression in a dose-dependent manner. Dimemorfan does not significantly affect locomotor activity or produce significant circling behavior in any locomotor pattern in mice\cite{1}. Dimemorfan (1 and 5 mg/kg, i.p.) suppresses the increase of the plasma levels of TNF-α in mice. The infiltration of neutrophils into lung and liver as well as the production of oxidative stress (EB staining) in these tissues induced by LPS is markedly inhibited by the treatment with dimemorfan\cite{2}.

**PROTOCOL**

**Animal Administration\cite{1}**

C57BL/6 mice receive each morphinan (dextromethorphan, dextrorphan or dimemorfan) compound (20 or 40 mg/kg, i.p. per day) or PCP (2.5 or 5 mg/kg, i.p. per day) once a day for 7 days. Ten minutes after the last treatment with each drug, locomotor activity is measured for 30 min using an automated video-tracking system. Eight test boxes (40 cm×40 cm×30 cm high) are operated simultaneously by an IBM computer. Animals are studied individually during locomotion in each test box, where they are adapted for 10 min before starting the experiment. A printout for each session showed the pattern of the ambulatory movements of the test box. The distance traveled in cm by the animals in horizontal locomotor activity is analyzed. Data are collected and analyzed between 09:00 and 17:00 h.

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

**REFERENCES**


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

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