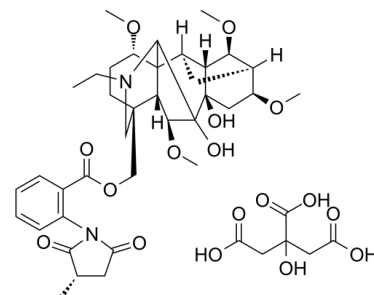


## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	Methyllycaconitine citrate
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	CS-0021211
<b>CAS No.:</b>	351344-10-0
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>43</sub> H <sub>58</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>17</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	874.92
<b>Target:</b>	nAChR
<b>Pathway:</b>	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling
<b>Solubility:</b>	DMSO : 250 mg/mL (285.74 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming); H <sub>2</sub> O : 2.18 mg/mL (2.49 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Methyllycaconitine citrate is a specific antagonist of  $\alpha 7$  neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor ( $\alpha 7$ nAChR). IC<sub>50</sub> & Target:  $\alpha 7$  nAChR<sup>[1]</sup> **In Vitro:** Pretreatment with 5 and 10  $\mu$ M Methyllycaconitine citrate (MLA) inhibits the decreased cell viability induced by A $\beta$ <sub>25-35</sub>. Cell viability does not decrease after exposure to Methyllycaconitine citrate (2.5, 5, 10, 20  $\mu$ M). A $\beta$ <sub>25-35</sub> treatment increases LC3-II levels, which is inhibited by administration of Methyllycaconitine citrate. Methyllycaconitine citrate also inhibits A $\beta$ -induced autophagosome accumulation in SH-SY5Y cells. Flow cytometry also demonstrates decreased MDC-labeled vacuoles with Methyllycaconitine citrate treatment<sup>[1]</sup>. **In Vivo:** Methyllycaconitine citrate (MLA) (6 mg/kg) given alone intraperitoneally does not cause climbing behavior when compare with the saline group. Pretreatment with Methyllycaconitine citrate significantly inhibits methamphetamine (METH)-induced climbing behavior, by about 50%. Methyllycaconitine citrate does not modify either basal locomotor activity or METH-induced hyperlocomotion. The METH-induced depletion of dopamine neuron terminals is attenuated in mice pretreated with Methyllycaconitine citrate (250 $\pm$ 43 fmol/mg, n=7). A direct effect of Methyllycaconitine citrate on body temperature is ruled out because Methyllycaconitine citrate does not affect basal body temperature (37.0 $\pm$ 0.5°C, n=5) or reduce the METH-induced hyperthermia (38.2 $\pm$ 0.4°C, n=6, MLA+METH group, n.s. versus METH group)<sup>[1]</sup>.

### PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

**Cell Assay:** <sup>[1]</sup>Cells are plated in 96-well plates containing complete medium and cultured for 24 h. Then cells are treated with **Methyllycaconitine citrate at the indicated concentrations for specified times**. After drug treatment, cell viability is measured by MTT assay. Briefly, 10  $\mu$ L of the MTT solution (5 mg/mL) is added to each well and incubated for 4 h at 37°C. After removing the supernatant, 100  $\mu$ L DMSO is added into each well. The absorbance is measured at 570 nm with a microplate reader. All experiments are repeated 3 times<sup>[1]</sup>. **Animal Administration:** <sup>[2]</sup>**Adult male Swiss CD-1 mice** are used in all experiments. They are housed at 22 $\pm$ 1°C under a 12-h light/dark cycle with free access to food and drinking water. Climbing behavior is measured. Briefly, mice of 20 to 26 g are intraperitoneally administered saline (5 mL/kg) or **Methyllycaconitine citrate (MLA) (6 mL/kg)** at the beginning of the test. Twenty minutes later, the animals receive a single dose of saline or methamphetamine (METH) (1 mL/kg) subcutaneously and are placed individually, for habituation, into the experimental chamber consisting of a cylindrical cage with the wall made of plastic bars and covered with a lid. After a 20-min period of exploratory activity, stereotypy measurement is performed for a period of 30 min<sup>[2]</sup>.

### References:

[1]. Zheng X, et al. Methyllycaconitine alleviates amyloid- $\beta$  peptides-induced cytotoxicity in SH-SY5Y cells. PLoS One. 2014 Oct 31;9(10):e111536.

[2]. Escubedo E, et al. Methyllycaconitine prevents methamphetamine-induced effects in mouse striatum: involvement of alpha7 nicotinic receptors. J

**CAIndexNames:**

Aconitane-7,8-diol, 20-ethyl-1,6,14,16-tetramethoxy-4-[[[2-[(3S)-3-methyl-2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl]benzoyl]oxy]methyl]-, (1 $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ ,14 $\alpha$ ,16 $\beta$ )-, 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylate (1:1)

**SMILES:**

CO[C@@H]1C(C(N(CC)C2)C3(O)[C@H]4OC)([C@@](C[C@@]5([H])[C@@H]6OC)([H])[C@@]6([H])[C@@]3(C[C@@H]5OC)O)[C@@]4([H])[C@@]2(COC(C7=C(N(C8=O)C(C[C@@H]8C)=O)C=CC=C7)=O)CC1.O=C(CC(C(O)=O)(O)CC(O)=O)O

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

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