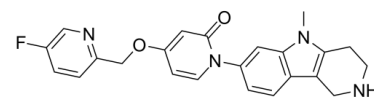


## Data Sheet

|                    |                                              |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Product Name:      | ALB-127158(a)                                |
| Cat. No.:          | CS-0040331                                   |
| CAS No.:           | 1173154-32-9                                 |
| Molecular Formula: | C23H21FN4O2                                  |
| Molecular Weight:  | 404.44                                       |
| Target:            | MCHR1 (GPR24)                                |
| Pathway:           | GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling           |
| Solubility:        | Ethanol : 2 mg/mL (4.95 mM; Need ultrasonic) |



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

ALB-127158(a) is a potent and selective melanin concentrating hormone 1 (MCH<sub>1</sub>) receptor antagonist. IC<sub>50</sub> & Target: MCH<sub>1</sub> receptor  
<sup>[1]</sup> **In Vitro:** ALB-127158(a) has high affinity for the MCH<sub>1</sub> receptor (7 nM) with good selectivity over a range of other G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs), ion channels and transporters, including the MCH<sub>2</sub> receptor. In vitro functional assays confirmed that ALB-127158(a) is a potent and selective MCH<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist<sup>[1]</sup>. **In Vivo:** In a mouse diet induced obesity (DIO) model, ALB-127158(a) produces a significant sustained decrease in body weight and food intake in the range of 5-15 mg/kg bid. The weight reduction is predominantly due to a decrease in fat content. In high fat diet (HFD) rats, ALB-127158(a) produces significant weight loss and food reduction at doses as low as 1.25 mg/kg po. Doses > 1.25 mg/kg po produces weight loss > 6%, maximal weight loss of about 10% in rats is observed at 10 mg/kg. Following single and multiple oral administration of ALB-127158(a), ALB-127158(a) is rapidly absorbed (median t<sub>max</sub> attains between 1 and 3 h post dose in lean and overweight/obese subjects) with a trend to decrease over dose suggesting a slower absorption rate of ALB-127158(a) at lower doses. After single doses, ALB-127158(a) has a mean half-life (t<sub>1/2</sub>) of 18 to 21 h. Slightly longer mean t<sub>1/2</sub> estimates of approximately 26 h are obtained following multiple dosing in overweight/obese subjects; steady-state plasma ALB-127158(a) is attained within 6 to 8 days of dosing<sup>[1]</sup>.

### References:

[1]. Moore NA, et al. From preclinical to clinical development: the example of a novel treatment for obesity. Neurobiol Dis. 2014 Jan;61:47-54.

### CAIndexNames:

2(1H)-Pyridinone, 4-[(5-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)methoxy]-1-(2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-5-methyl-1H-pyrido[4,3-b]indol-7-yl)-

### SMILES:

O=C1C=C(OCC2=NC=C(F)C=C2)C=CN1C3=CC4=C(C=C3)C(CNCC5)=C5N4C

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

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