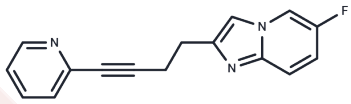
Data Sheet (Cat.No.T15134)

TargetMol

Dipraglurant

Chemical Properties



CAS No. : 872363-17-2

Formula: C16H12FN3

Molecular Weight: 265.29

Appearance: no data available

Storage: store at low temperature,keep away from direct sunlight
Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year

Biological Description

Description	Dipraglurant (ADX48621) is a negative alteration modulator (NAM) of mGluR5 that inhibits dyskinesia in the LID macaque model.
Targets(IC50)	GluR
In vitro	The novel mGlu receptor negative allosteric modulator (NAM) bifunctional agent Dipraglurant(1-10 μM; 15 minutes) counteracted the abnormal membrane responses and calcium elevations induced by the D2R agonist quinpirole or (NPEC-dopamine) in both models[2].
In vivo	Dipraglurant (3-30 mg/kg; single oral dose) exhibits favorable pharmacokinetics and reduces levodopa-induced dyskinesia and muscle tone disturbances without interfering with the efficacy of levodopa treatment in parkinsonian disabled monkeys [1].

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 40 mg/mL (150.78 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	3.7695 mL	18.8473 mL	37.6946 mL
5 mM	0.7539 mL	3.7695 mL	7.5389 mL
10 mM	0.3769 mL	1.8847 mL	3.7695 mL
50 mM	0.0754 mL	0.3769 mL	0.7539 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Reference

Bezard E, et al. The mGluR5 negative allosteric modulator dipraglurant reduces dyskinesia in the MPTP macaque model. Mov Disord. 2014 Jul;29(8):1074-9.
Sciamanna G, et al. Negative allosteric modulation of mGlu5 receptor rescues striatal D2 dopamine receptor dysfunction in rodent models of DYT1 dystonia. Neuropharmacology. 2014 Oct;85:440-50.

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