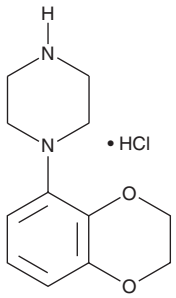
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Eltoprazine (hydrochloride)

Item No. 18428

CAS Registry No.:	98206-09-8
Formal Name:	1-(2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-5-yl)-piperazine, monohydrochloride
Synonyms:	DU-28,853, DU-28,893
MF:	$C_{12}H_{16}N_2O_2$ • HCl
FW:	256.7
Purity:	≥98%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 216 nm
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Eltoprazine (hydrochloride) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the eltoprazine (hydrochloride) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Eltoprazine (hydrochloride) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of eltoprazine (hydrochloride) in these solvents is approximately 25, 20, and 30 mg/ml, respectively.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. Organic solvent-free aqueous solutions of eltoprazine (hydrochloride) can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of eltoprazine (hydrochloride) in PBS, pH 7.2, is approximately 1 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Eltoprazine is a phenylpiperazine compound that acts as a partial agonist at serotonin 5-HT_{1A}, 5-HT_{1B}, and 5-HT_{2B} receptors (K_is = 40, 52, and 81 nM, respectively).[1] It exerts a dose-dependent decrease in aggressive behavior in resident-intruder tests with rats (ID_{50} = 0.24 mg/kg).[2]

References

1. Schipper, J., Tulp, M.T., and Sijbesma, H. Neurochemical profile of eltoprazine. *Drug Metabol. Drug Interact.* **8(102)**, 85-114 (1990).
2. de Boer, S.F., Lesourd, M., Mocaer, E., *et al*. Selective antiaggressive effects of alnespirone in resident-intruder test are mediated *via* 5-hydroxytryptamine1A receptors: A comparative pharmacological study with 8-hydroxy-2-dipropylaminotetralin, ipsapirone, buspirone, eltoprazine, and WAY-100635. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **288(3)**, 1125-1133 (1999).

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