PRODUCT INFORMATION



CGP 71683 (hydrochloride)

Item No. 28778

CAS Registry No.: 192322-50-2

Formal Name: N-[[trans-4-[[(4-amino-2-

> quinazolinyl)amino]methyl] cyclohexyl]methyl]-1naphthalenesulfonamide, monohydrochloride

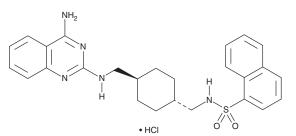
CGP 71683A Synonym:

C26H29N5O2S • HCI MF:

FW: 512.1 **Purity:** UV/Vis.: λ_{max} : 272 nm A crystalline solid Supplied as:

-20°C Storage: Stability: ≥4 years

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



Laboratory Procedures

CGP 71683 (hydrochloride) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the CGP 71683 (hydrochloride) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. CGP 71683 (hydrochloride) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of CGP 71683 (hydrochloride) in ethanol is approximately 20 mg/ml and approximately 30 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF.

CGP 71683 (hydrochloride) is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, CGP 71683 (hydrochloride) should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice, CGP 71683 (hydrochloride) has a solubility of approximately 0.25 mg/ml in a 1:3 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

CGP 71683 is an antagonist of neuropeptide Y (NPY) receptor Y $_5$ (IC $_{50}$ = 1.4 nM in a radioligand binding assay). It is selective for Y $_5$ over Y $_1$, Y $_2$, and Y $_4$ receptors (IC $_{50}$ s = 2,765, 7,187, and 5,637 nM, respectively). It inhibits NPY-induced increases in BT-549 cell growth and MDA-MB-231 cell migration when used at a concentration of 0.25 μM.² CGP 71683 (10 mg/kg, i.p.) inhibits increases in food intake induced by intracerebroventricular administration of NPY in rats.¹

References

- 1. Criscione, L., Rogollier, P., Batszl-Hartmann, C., et al. Food intake in free-feeding and energy-deprived lean rats is mediated by the neuropeptide Y5 receptor. J. Clin. Invest. 102(12), 2136-2145 (1998).
- 2. Sheriff, S., Ali, M., Yahya, A., et al. Neuropeptide YY5 receptor promotes cell growth through extracellular signal-regulated kinase signaling and cyclic AMP inhibition in a human breast cancer cell line. Mol. Cancer Res. 8(4), 604-614 (2010).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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