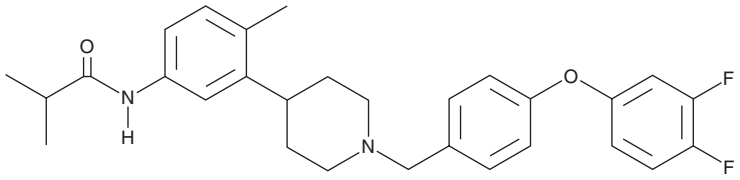
PRODUCT INFORMATION

SNAP 94847

Item No. 35105

CAS Registry No.: 487051-12-7
Formal Name: N-[3-[1-[[4-(3,4-difluorophenoxy)phenyl]methyl]-4-piperidinyl]-4-methylphenyl]-2-methyl-propanamide
MF: $C_{29}H_{32}F_2N_2O_2$
FW: 478.6
Purity: ≥98%
UV/Vis.: λ_{max}: 236 nm
Supplied as: A 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

SNAP 94847 is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the SNAP 94847 in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. SNAP 94847 is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol and DMSO. The solubility of SNAP 94847 in these solvents is approximately 10 and 25 mg/ml, respectively.

Description

SNAP 94847 is an antagonist of melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1 (MHC_1; K_i = 2.2 nM for the recombinant rat receptor).[1] It is selective for MHC_1 over α_{1A}-adrenergic and dopamine D_2 receptors (K_is = 180 and 7,400 nM, respectively, for the recombinant human receptors). SNAP 94847 (20 mg/kg) increases the time mice spend in the light side of the light/dark exploration test, indicating anxiolytic-like activity.[2] It reduces food intake and body weight, as well as plasma levels of glucose, insulin, and triglycerides, in a mouse model of high-fat diet-induced obesity when administered at a dose of 5 mg/kg in combination with the cannabinoid 1 (CB_1) receptor antagonist rimonabant (Item No. 9000484).[3]

References

1. Chen, C.-A., Jiang, Y., Lu, K., *et al.* Synthesis and SAR investigations for novel melanin-concentrating hormone 1 receptor (MCH_1) antagonists part 2: A hybrid strategy combining key fragments of HTS hits. *J. Med. Chem.* **50(16)**, 3883-3890 (2007).
2. David, D.J., Klemenhagen, K.C., Holick, K.A., *et al.* Efficacy of the MCHR1 antagonist N-[3-(1-{[4-(3,4-difluorophenoxy)phenyl]methyl}(4-piperidyl))-4-methylphenyl]-2-methylpropanamide (SNAP 94847) in mouse models of anxiety and depression following acute and chronic administration is independent of hippocampal neurogenesis. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **321(1)**, 237-248 (2007).
3. Verty, A.N.A., Lockie, S.H., Stefanidis, A., *et al.* Anti-obesity effects of the combined administration of CB1 receptor antagonist rimonabant and melanin-concentrating hormone antagonist SNAP-94847 in diet-induced obese mice. *Int. J. Obes. (Lond)* **37(2)**, 279-287 (2013).

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