Web: www.taiclone.com
Tel: +886-2-2735-9682
Email: order@taiclone.com

Amisulpride (hydrochloride)

Catalog No: tcsc1792

Available Sizes

Size: 100mg

Size: 200mg

Size: 500mg

Specifications

CAS No:
81342-13-4

Formula:
$C_{17}H_{28}ClN_3O_4S$

Pathway:
GPCR/G Protein;Neuronal Signaling

Target:
Dopamine Receptor;Dopamine Receptor

Purity / Grade:
>98%

Solubility:
10 mM in DMSO

Alternative Names:
DAN 2163 hydrochloride

Observed Molecular Weight:
405.94

Product Description

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Amisulpride hydrochloride is a dopamine **D_2/D_3 receptor** antagonist with **K_i**s of 2.8 and 3.2 nM for human **dopamine D_2** and **D_3**, respectively.

IC50 & Target: Ki: 2.8 nM (D_2 receptor), 3.2 nM (D_3 receptor)

In Vitro: Amisulpride hydrochloride is an atypical dopamine D_2/D_3 receptor antagonist with K_is of 2.8 and 3.2 nM for human dopamine D_2 and D_3, respectively. Amisulpride hydrochloride (100 nM) inhibits quinpirole-elicited [^{3}H]thymidine incorporation with an IC_{50} value of 22±3 nM (n=3). Amisulpride hydrochloride slightly but significantly increases [^{3}H]dopamine release from slices of the rat striatum (S_2/S_1=0.88±0.04 under control conditions, n=6; 1.04±0.08 in the presence of 100 nM Amisulpride hydrochloride,n=4; P[1].

In Vivo: Only the highest dose of Amisulpride hydrochloride (100 mg/kg) significantly reduces dopamine levels in the striatum or limbic system. Amisulpride hydrochloride significantly increases the synthesis of dopamine in the rat striatum and limbic system at doses of 20 and 100 mg/kg. Amisulpride hydrochloride (0.5 to 75 mg/kg) fails to provoke an additional increase in dopa accumulation in the striatum but slightly accelerates, at 75 mg/kg, dopamine synthesis in the limbic system. In comparison with vehicle-treated controls, Amisulpride hydrochloride (10 mg/kg) increases extracellular dopamine levels. The administration of Amisulpride hydrochloride (0.5 to 15 mg/kg s.c.) provokes a time- and dose-dependent increase in the stimulation-evoked dopamine release. Amisulpride hydrochloride decreases striatal ACh levels significantly at 30 and 100 mg/kg (87.5% and 56.3% of control levels, respectively)[1]. In both acute study, Amisulpride hydrochloride (70 mg/kg, p.o.) significantly increases the duration of swimming behavior [F(3,28)=45.90, p[2].