



Risperidone (hydrochloride)

Catalog No: tcsc1927

Available Sizes
Size: 10mg
Size: 50mg
Size: 100mg
Specifications
CAS No: 666179-74-4
Formula: C ₂₃ H ₂₈ CIFN ₄ O ₂
Pathway: GPCR/G Protein;Neuronal Signaling;Neuronal Signaling;GPCR/G Protein
Target: Dopamine Receptor;Dopamine Receptor;5-HT Receptor;5-HT Receptor
Purity / Grade: >98%
Solubility: 10 mM in DMSO
Alternative Names: R 64 766 hydrochloride
Observed Molecular Weight: 446.95

Product Description





Risperidone hydrochloride is a serotonin **5-HT₂** receptor blocker and a potent **dopamine** D_2 receptor antagonist, with K_i s of 0.16, 1.4 nM for 5-HT₂ and D_2 receptor, respectively.

IC50 & Target: Ki: 0.16 nM (5-HT $_2$ receptor); 1.4 nM (dopamine D2 receptor) $^{[1]}$.

In Vitro: Risperidone is serotonin 5-HT $_2$ receptor blocker as shown by displacement of radioligand binding (K_i =0.16 nM), activity on isolated tissues (EC_{50} =0.5 nM). Risperidone is also a potent dopamine D $_2$ receptor antagonist as indicated by displacement of radioligand binding (K_i =1.4 nM), activity in isolated striatal slices (IC_{50} =0.89 nM) $^{[1]}$. Risperidone increases the production of IL-10 and MDC as well as the proinflammatory cytokines, such as IL-6, IL-8, and TNF- α , but decreases the production of IP-10 and IL-12 $^{[2]}$.

In Vivo: Long-Evans rats receive daily subcutaneous injections of vehicle or 1 of 2 doses of risperidone (1.0 and 3.0 mg/kg per day) from postnatal Days 14 to 42. Weight gain during development is slightly yet significantly reduced in risperidone-treated rats. In the first 2 experiments, early-life Risperidone administration is associated with increased locomotor activity at 1 week post administration through approximately 9 months of age, independent of changes in weight gain^[2].

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