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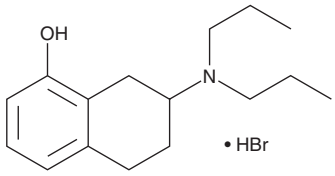
PRODUCT INFORMATION

8-hydroxy DPAT (hydrobromide)

Item No. 22608

CAS Registry No.:	76135-31-4
Formal Name:	7-(dipropylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenol, monohydrobromide
Synonym:	8-OH-DPAT
MF:	$C_{16}H_{25}NO \bullet HBr$
FW:	328.3
Purity:	≥98%
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

8-hydroxy DPAT (hydrobromide) (8-OH-DPAT) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the 8-OH-DPAT in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. 8-OH-DPAT is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of 8-OH-DPAT in these solvents is approximately 20 and 12 mg/ml, respectively.

8-OH-DPAT is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, 8-OH-DPAT should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. 8-OH-DPAT has a solubility of approximately 0.16 mg/ml in a 1:5 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

8-OH-DPAT is an agonist of serotonin (5-HT) receptor subtype 5-HT_{1A} (EC_{50} = 12 nM in rat hippocampal membranes).[1] It mimics the effect of serotonin (Item No. 14332) on reducing excitatory post-synaptic potentials (EPSPs) in the entorhinal cortex layers II and III when used at concentrations of 10 and 50 µM.[2] In rhesus monkeys, it enhances the behavioral effects of Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9-THC; Item Nos. 12068 | ISO60157) in a discriminant stimulus-shock test when administered at a dose of 0.178 mg/kg.[3] In mice, 8-OH-DPAT reduces the number of attack bites when administered directly to the dorsal raphe nucleus in a baclofen-induced model of aggressiveness and impairs contextual fear when administered prior to training at a dose of 0.5 mg/kg.[4,5] It also reduces the incidence of apnea and improves respiratory regularity in a methyl-CpG-binding protein 2-deficient mouse model of Rett syndrome when administered at a dose of 50 µg/kg.[6] In a rat model of diabetes, 8-OH-DPAT enhances bradycardia in response to vagal electrical stimulation.[7]

References

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