

(S)-UFR2709 Biochemical

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CATALOG #
AAA227706

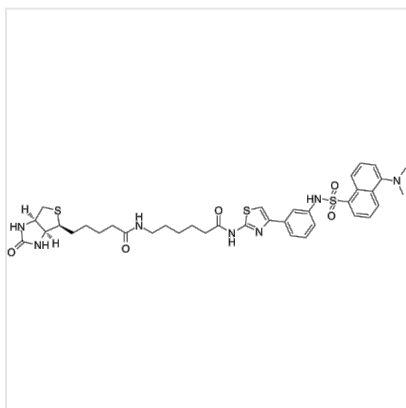
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

(S)-UFR2709; (S)-UFR2709 biochemical

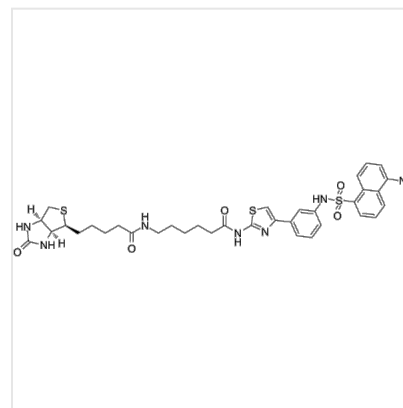
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Purity/Purification	98%
CAS	1431628-22-6
Solubility	<1mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble
In vitro	(S)-UFR2709 (50-100 ug/ml; 3 min and then maintained for another 5 min in a holding tank before testing the swimming behaviour in the test tank for a period of 5 min) produces a decrease in the bottom dwelling for NTT test, and UFR2709 induces a significant and dose-dependent decrease in bottom dwelling time to 52.9 and 87.0 s, respectively at 50 and 100 ug/ml[2]. (S)-UFR2709 (50-100 ug/ml) decreases nicotine-evoked mRNA expression of alpha4 nACh receptor subunit, but UFR2709 has less effect on alpha4 nACh receptor subunit in the brain of adult zebrafish[2]. (S)-UFR2709 (intraperitoneal injection; 1-10 mg/kg; daily; 17 days) reduces ethanol consumption and ethanol preference and increased water consumption in a dose-dependent manner. The most effective dose of UFR2709 is 2.5 mg/kg, it induces a 56% reduction in alcohol consumption. (S)-UFR2709 does not affect the weight or locomotor activity of the rats[1]. Animal Model: High-alcohol-drinking UChB rats[1]. Dosage: 10 mg/kg, 5 mg/kg, 2.5 mg/kg, or 1 mg/kg. Administration: intraperitoneal injection; 1-10 mg/kg; daily; 17 days. Result: Did not affect the weight or locomotor activity and reduced ethanol consumption and preference.
Preparation and Storage	Powder: -20 degree C for 3 years In solvent: -80 degree C for 2 years

IMAGES



Structure
HA15-Biotin, CAS 1965310-52-4



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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for (S)-UFR2709 biochemical

(S)-UFR2709 is a competitive nAChR antagonist and displays higher affinity for alpha 4 beta 2 nAChRs than for alpha 7 nAChRs. (S)-UFR2709 decreases anxiety and reduces ethanol consumption and ethanol preference in alcohol-preferring rats. (S)-UFR2709 acts as an anxiolytic agent and can be used for the study of nicotine addiction.

References

1. Cerezo M, et, al. Compounds Triggering ER Stress Exert Anti-Melanoma Effects and Overcome BRAF Inhibitor Resistance. Cancer Cell. 2016 Jun 13;29(6):805-819.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/biochemical/s-ufr2709/227706>