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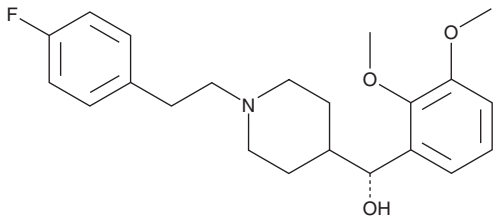
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Volinanserin

Item No. 15936

CAS Registry No.:	139290-65-6
Formal Name:	αR-(2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-4-piperidinemethanol
Synonym:	MDL 100907
MF:	$C_{22}H_{28}FNO_3$
FW:	373.5
Purity:	≥95%
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

Volinanserin is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the volinanserin in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Volinanserin is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of volinanserin in these solvents is approximately 20, 15, and 25 mg/ml, respectively.

Volinanserin is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, volinanserin should first be dissolved in DMF and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Volinanserin has a solubility of approximately 0.5 mg/ml in a 1:1 solution of DMF:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Volinanserin is a potent and selective antagonist of the serotonin receptor 5-HT_{2A} (K_i = 0.36-0.85 nM).[1,2] It weakly binds 5-HT_{2C}, α_1-adrenergic, and sigma receptors (K_i = 88, 128, and 87 nM) and much less effectively associates with other serotonin, dopamine, adrenergic, muscarinic acetylcholine receptors and monoamine transporters.[2,3] Volinanserin displays antipsychotic activity, attenuates impulsivity, and augments antidepressant effects *in vivo*.[1,4,5]

References

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2. Kehne, J.H., Baron, B.M., Carr, A.A., *et al.* Preclinical characterization of the potential of the putative atypical antipsychotic MDL 100,907 as a potent 5-HT_{2A} antagonist with a favorable CNS safety profile. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **277(2)**, 968-981 (1996).
3. Pehek, E.A., Nocjar, C., Roth, B.L., *et al.* Evidence for the preferential involvement of 5-HT2A serotonin receptors in stress- and drug-induced dopamine release in the rat medial prefrontal cortex. *Neuropsychopharmacology* **31(2)**, 265-277 (2006).
4. Ardayfio, P.A., Benvenga, M.J., Chaney, S.F., *et al.* The 5-hydroxytryptamine2A receptor antagonist R-(+)-α-(2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)ethyl-4-piperidinemethanol (M100907) attenuates impulsivity after both drug-induced disruption (dizocilpine) and enhancement (antidepressant drugs) of differential-reinforcement-of-low-rate 72-s behavior in the rat. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **327(3)**, 891-897 (2008).
5. Boothman, L.J., Mitchell, S.N., and Sharp, T. Investigation of the SSRI augmentation properties of 5-HT_2 receptor antagonists using *in vivo* microdialysis. *Neuropharmacology* **50(6)**, 726-732 (2006).

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