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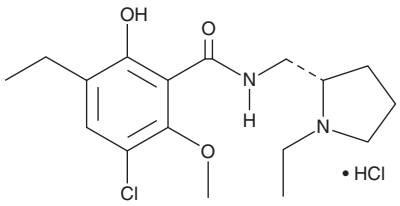
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Eticlopride (hydrochloride)

Item No. 29112

CAS Registry No.: 97612-24-3
Formal Name: 3-chloro-5-ethyl-N-[[(2S)-1-ethyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]-6-hydroxy-2-methoxy-benzamide, monohydrochloride
Synonyms: S-(−)-Eticlopride, (−)-Eticlopride
MF: $C_{17}H_{25}ClN_2O_3 \bullet HCl$
FW: 377.3
Purity: ≥98%
UV/Vis.: λ_{max}: 213 nm
Supplied as: A crystalline solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥2 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Eticlopride (hydrochloride) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the eticlopride (hydrochloride) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Eticlopride (hydrochloride) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of eticlopride (hydrochloride) in ethanol is approximately 30 mg/ml and approximately 25 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF.

Description

Eticlopride is a dopamine D_2 and D_3 receptor antagonist (K_is = 0.029 and 0.46 nM in MN9D mouse neuronal cells expressing rat D_2 and human D_3 receptors, respectively).[1] It is selective for dopamine D_2 and D_3 receptors (IC_{50}s = 1 and 113 nM, respectively) over dopamine D_1, α_2-adrenergic, and β-adrenergic, histamine H_1, and muscarinic receptors (IC_{50}s = 700->100,000 nM), as well as the serotonin (5-HT) receptor subtypes 5-HT_1 and 5-HT_2 (IC_{50}s = 6,200 and 830, respectively), but does bind α_1-adrenergic receptors (α_1-ARs; IC_{50} = 110 nM) in radioligand binding assays.[2] Eticlopride (10 µg/kg) inhibits stereotyped behavior in rats induced by 7-hydroxy-N,N-di-n-propyl-2-aminotetralin (7-OH-DPAT).[3] It also inhibits ketamine- and cocaine-induced hypermotility in rats when administered at doses of 20 and 50 µg/kg, respectively.

References

1. Tang, L., Todd, R.D., Heller, A., *et al.* Pharmacological and functional characterization of D_2, D_3 and D_4 dopamine receptors in fibroblast and dopaminergic cell lines. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **268(1),** 495-502 (1994).
2. Hall, H., Köhler, C., and Gawell, L. Some in vitro receptor binding properties of [^{3}H]eticlopride, a novel substituted benzamide, selective for dopamine-D_2 receptors in the rat brain. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **111(2),** 191-199 (1985).
3. Giuliani, D., and Ferrari, F. Involvement of dopamine receptors in the antipsychotic profile of (−) eticlopride. *Physiol. Behav.* **61(4),** 563-567 (1997).

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