Rotigotine Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0007

CAS No.: 125572-93-2

Molecular Formula: $C_{19}H_{26}ClNOS$

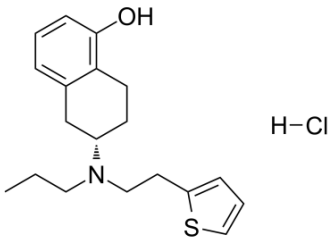
Molecular Weight: 351.93

Target: Dopamine Receptor; Adrenergic Receptor; 5-HT Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 50 mg/mL (142.07 mM)

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	2.8415 mL	14.2074 mL	28.4147 mL
5 mM	0.5683 mL	2.8415 mL	5.6829 mL
10 mM	0.2841 mL	1.4207 mL	2.8415 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.10 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.10 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.10 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Rotigotine Hydrochloride (N-0923 Hydrochloride) is a full agonist of dopamine receptor, a partial agonist of the 5-HT1A receptor, and an antagonist of the α2B-adrenergic receptor, with K_i of 0.71 nM, 4-15 nM, and 83 nM for the dopamine D3 receptor and D2, D5, D4 receptors, and dopamine D1 receptor.

IC_{50} & Target

D_3 Receptor	D_2 Receptor	D_5 Receptor	D_4 Receptor
0.71 nM (Ki)	4-15 nM (Ki)	4-15 nM (Ki)	4-15 nM (Ki)

	D_1 Receptor 83 nM (Ki)	α1A 176 nM (Ki)	α1B 273 nM (Ki)	α2A 338 nM (Ki)
	α2B 27 nM (Ki)	5-HT_{1A} Receptor 30 nM (Ki)	5-HT_7 Receptor 86 nM (Ki)	

In Vitro

Rotigotine (N-0923) has a 10-fold selectivity for D3 (pK_i 9.2) receptors compared with D2, D4 and D5 (pK_i 8.5-8.0) and a 100-fold selectivity compared with D1 receptors (pK_i 7.2). In functional studies, Rotigotine (N-0923) behaves as full agonist at all dopamine receptors but notably the potency for stimulation of D1 receptors is similar to that for D2 and D3 receptors (pEC_{50} respectively: 9.0, 9.4-8.6, 9.7)[1]. Rotigotine (N-0923) (10 μM) decreases the number of THir neurons by 40% in primary mesencephalic cell culture. Rotigotine (0.01 μM) slightly protects dopaminergic neurons against MPP^+ toxicity, significantly protects dopaminergic neurons against rotenone-induced cell death, and significantly inhibits ROS production by rotenone [4].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

In primed rats, Rotigotine (N-0923) (0.035, 0.1 and 0.35 mg/kg) induces contralateral turning behavior in a dose dependent manner. In drug naive rats, the turning behavior induced by Rotigotine, either alone or in combination with SCH 39166, is reduced compared to primed rats[3].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay [1]

Binding assays are performed in 96-well polypropylene tubes in a final volume of 2 mL for D1 and D4 membranes and 1 mL for D2, D3 and D5 membranes containing: 50 μL radioligand, 10 μL drug/buffer/non-specific binding, buffer (final concentration 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, $MgCl_2$ 2 mM) and membranes (5 μg protein for D2 and D3 and 25 μg protein for D1 and D5). Following 120 min of incubation at 25°C, bound radioligand is determined by rapid vacuum filtration through A/C glass fibre filters presoaked in 0.1% polyethylenimine. The filters are washed four times with 2 mL ice-cold ishing buffer (Tris-HCl 50 mM, pH 7.4 at 4°C) and retained radioactivity is determined by liquid scintillation counting.

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Animal Administration [3]

Primed rats: Two weeks after the 6-OHDA lesions, rats are primed with apomorphine (0.5 mg/kg s.c.). Rats showing less than 150 contralateral rotations during the 1 h testing period are excluded from the study. Three days after priming, rats are divided into different experimental groups and treated with different doses of the dopamine receptor agonists (Rotigotine or pramipexole) alone or in combination with dopamine D_1 (SCH 39166) or D_2 (eticlopride) receptor antagonists as reported: saline+Rotigotine (0.035 mg/kg s.c., n=9; 0.1 mg/kg s.c., n=9; 0.35 mg/kg s.c., n=8); SCH 39166 (0.1 mg/kg s.c.)+Rotigotine (0.035 mg/kg s.c., n=5; 0.1 mg/kg s.c., n=7; 0.35 mg/kg s.c., n=5); eticlopride (0.1 mg/kg s.c.) + Rotigotine (0.1 mg/kg s.c., n=5; 0.35 mg/kg s.c., n=5); Saline+pramipexole (0.035 mg/kg s.c., n=5; 0.1 mg/kg s.c., n=12; 0.35 mg/kg s.c., n=7); SCH 39166 (0.1 mg/kg s.c.)+pramipexole (0.035 mg/kg s.c., n=5; 0.1 mg/kg s.c., n=6; 0.35 mg/kg s.c., n=6); eticlopride (0.1 mg/kg s.c.)+pramipexole (0.1 mg/kg s.c., n=7; 0.35 mg/kg s.c., n=5).

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Clin Chem. 2019 Dec;65(12):1522-1531.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Wood M, et al. Rotigotine is a potent agonist at dopamine D1 receptors as well as at dopamine D2 and D3 receptors. Br J Pharmacol. 2015 Feb;172(4):1124-35.

[2]. Scheller D, et al. The in vitro receptor profile of rotigotine: a new agent for the treatment of Parkinson's disease. Naunyn Schmiedebergs Arch Pharmacol. 2009 Jan;379(1):73-86.

[3]. Fenu S, et al. In vivo dopamine agonist properties of rotigotine: Role of D1 and D2 receptors. Eur J Pharmacol. 2016 Oct 5;788:183-91.

[4]. Radad K, et al. Neuroprotective effect of rotigotine against complex I inhibitors, MPP? and rotenone, in primary mesencephalic cell culture. Folia Neuropathol. 2014;52(2):179-86.

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