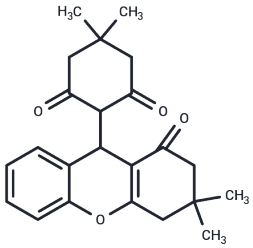
Data Sheet (Cat.No.T15679)

TargetMol

L 152804

Chemical Properties



CAS No. : 6508-43-6

Formula: C23H26O4

Molecular Weight: 366.45

Storage: Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year
Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Biological Description

Description	L 152804 is a specific antagonist of the neuropeptide Y Y5 receptor and modulates food intake and energy expenditure thus causing weight loss in diet-induced obese mice.
Targets(IC50)	Neuropeptide Y Receptor
In vitro	L 152804 displays Ki of 26 nM for human neuropeptide Y Y5 with > 300-fold selectivity over hY1, hY2, and hY4 receptors[1].

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 112.5 mg/mL (307 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
In vivo Formulation	10% DMSO+40% PEG300+5% Tween 80+45% Saline: 4 mg/mL (10.92 mM),Sonication is recommended. *Please add the solvents sequentially, clarifying the solution as much as possible before adding the next one. Dissolve by heating and/or sonication if necessary. Working solution is recommended to be prepared and used immediately. The formulation provided above is for reference purposes only. In vivo formulations may vary and should be modified based on specific experimental conditions.*

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.7289 mL	13.6444 mL	27.2889 mL
5 mM	0.5458 mL	2.7289 mL	5.4578 mL
10 mM	0.2729 mL	1.3644 mL	2.7289 mL
50 mM	0.0546 mL	0.2729 mL	0.5458 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

Reference

Kanatani A, et al. L-152,804: orally active and selective neuropeptide Y Y5 receptor antagonist. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2000 May 27;272(1):169-73.

Mashiko S, et al. A pair-feeding study reveals that a Y5 antagonist causes weight loss in diet-induced obese mice by modulating food intake and energy expenditure. Mol Pharmacol. 2007 Feb;71(2):602-8. Epub 2006 Nov 14.