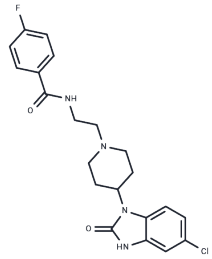
Data Sheet (Cat.No.T15461)

TargetMol

Halopemide

Chemical Properties



CAS No. : 59831-65-1

Formula: C21H22ClFN4O2

Molecular Weight: 416.88

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	Halopemide is a potent inhibitor of PLD (IC50 = 220 and 310 nM for human PLD1 and PLD2). Halopemid is an antagonist of dopamine receptors. Halopemid can be used in psychotropic research.
Targets(IC50)	Dopamine Receptor,Phospholipase
In vitro	In transdifferentiated MOVAS cells, Halopemide (1-2 μM; 21 days) influences calcification[1].
In vivo	In the majority of monkeys tested, Halopemide (10 mg/kg; p.o.) causes dyskinesias[2].

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 55 mg/mL (131.93 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.3988 mL	11.9939 mL	23.9877 mL
5 mM	0.4798 mL	2.3988 mL	4.7975 mL
10 mM	0.2399 mL	1.1994 mL	2.3988 mL
50 mM	0.048 mL	0.2399 mL	0.4798 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

Skafi N, et al. Phospholipase D: A new mediator during high phosphate-induced vascular calcification associated with chronic kidney disease. J Cell Physiol. 2019 Apr;234(4):4825-4839.
Neale R, et al. Acute dyskinesias in monkeys elicited by halopemide, mezilamine and the "antidyskinetic" drugs, oxiperomide and tiapride. Psychopharmacology (Berl). 1981;75(3):254-7.
Scott SA, et al. Design of isoform-selective phospholipase D inhibitors that modulate cancer cell invasiveness. Nat Chem Biol. 2009 Feb;5(2):108-17.