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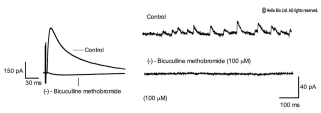
DATASHEET

(-)-Bicuculline methobromide

Product overview

Name	(-)-Bicuculline methobromide
Cat No	HB0894
Alternative names	BIC
Biological action	Antagonist
Purity	>98%
Description	Prototypic, competitive $GABA_A$ receptor antagonist

Images



Biological Data

Biological description

Methobromide salt form of (+)-bicuculline.

Prototypic, competitive $GABA_A$ receptor antagonist which displaces GABA from the agonist binding site to prevent receptor activation.

Also acts as a negative allosteric inhibitor of channel opening to inhibit $GABA_A$ receptor activation by anaesthetic agents.

Additionally shows activity at SK calcium-activated potassium channels, nicotinic acetylcholine receptors and acetylcholinesterase.

Reversibly and competitively blocks $GABA_A$ receptor mediated currents. Widely used to isolate glutamate receptor mediated EPSCs (excitatory postsynaptic potentials).

Shows convulsant action and induces epilepsy.

Application notes

Freebase, methiodide and methochloride salts also available.
The $GABA_A$ receptor antagonist bicuculline is commonly used to reduce levels of inhibition by blocking the actions of the neurotransmitter GABA. Bicuculline is commonly used at concentrations of 100 µM and above. Bicuculline methobromide from Hello Bio reduces both spontaneous inhibitory post synaptic currents (IPSC) and evoked IPSCs (see Fig 1 above). It was effective at concentrations of 1 mM with complete receptor blockade at 100 µM

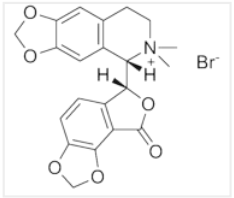
#Protocol 1: Evoked and spontaneous inhibitory post synaptic currents (IPSCs)

- Whole cell voltage clamp recordings were obtained from layer V neurons of the mouse prelimbic cortex brain slice.
- A stimulating electrode was placed in layers II/III and IPSCs were evoked by a single square (150 µs) pulse every 10 sec at a stimulus intensity that gave a reliable IPSC.
- IPSCs were evoked at a range of neuron holding voltages to measure the reversal potential of the current to ensure it was GABAergic.
- Neurons were held at 0mV and IPSCs continuously stimulated and recorded in response to 5 min applications of varying concentrations of Gabazine until complete receptor inhibition.
- Spontaneous IPSCs were recorded before and after addition of Gabazine by holding the neuron at 0mV and recording for 10 sec.
- All recordings for IPSCs were made in the presence of AMPAR antagonists.

Solubility & Handling

Storage instructions	Room temperature
Solubility overview	Soluble in water (50mM)
Important	This product is for RESEARCH USE ONLY and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use. Not for human or veterinary use.

Chemical Data

Chemical name	[R-(*R**,*S**)]-5-(6,8-Dihydro-8-oxofuro[3,4-*e*]-1,3-benzodioxol-6-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6,6-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolo[4,5-*g*]isoquinolinium bromide
Molecular Weight	462.3
Chemical structure	
Molecular Formula	$C_{21}H_{20}BrNO_6$
CAS Number	73604-30-5
PubChem identifier	171729
SMILES	C[N+]1(CCC2=CC3=C(C=C2C1C4C5=C(C6=C(C=C5)OCO6)C(=O)O4)OCO3)C.[Br-]
InChi	InChI=1S/C21H20NO6.BrH/c1-22(2)6-5-11-7-15-16(26-9-25-15)8-13(11)18(22)19-12-3-4-14-20(27-10-24-14)17(12)21(23)28-19;/h3-4,7-8,18-19H,5-6,9-10H2,1-2H3;1H/q+1;/p-1
InChiKey	BWXCECYGGMGBHD-UHFFFAOYSA-M
MDL number	MFCD00055149
Appearance	White solid

References

Advantages of an antagonist: bicuculline and other GABA antagonists.

Johnston GA (2013) Br J Pharmacol 169(2)
PubMedID 23425285

Differential effects of iontophoretic in vivo application of the GABA(A)-antagonists bicuculline and gabazine in sensory cortex.

Kurt S *et al* (2006) Hear Res 212(1-2)
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[Bicuculline inhibits airway remodeling in a murine model of chronic asthma].

Zhu T *et al* (2010) Nan Fang Yi Ke Da Xue Xue Bao 30(4)
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