

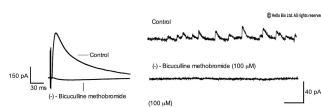
DATASHEET

(-)-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.

Freebase, methiodide and methochloride salts also available.

Application notes

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 μ s) 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
Solubility overview
Important

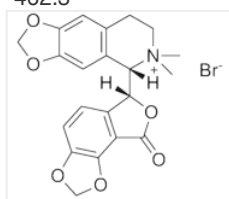
Room temperature
Soluble in water (50mM)
This product is for RESEARCH USE ONLY and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use. Not for human or veterinary use.

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
462.3

Molecular Weight
Chemical structure



Molecular Formula
CAS Number
PubChem identifier
SMILES
InChi

C₂₁H₂₀BrNO₆
73604-30-5
171729
C[N+]1(CCC2=CC3=C(C=C2C1C4C5=C(C6=C(C=C5)OCO6)C(=O)O4)OCO3)C.[Br-]
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
BWXCCEYGGMGBHD-UHFFFAOYSA-M
MFCD00055149
White solid

InChiKey
MDL number
Appearance

References

Advantages of an antagonist: bicuculline and other GABA antagonists.

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

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