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DATASHEET

NBQX disodium salt

Product overview

Name NBQX disodium salt

Cat No HB0443
Alternative names FG9202
Biological action Antagonist
Purity >99%

Customer comments High quality and affordable! We use this compound routinely in the lab for neuronal

recordings. Verified customer, The University of Montana

Worked just as it should, results indistinguishable from our previous product but at a significant cost reduction! Verified customer, The University of Toronto

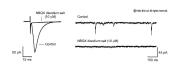
Good quality and great price! Verified customer, The University of Newcastle

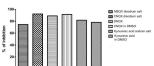
NBQX disodium salt produced by Hello Bio produced a very potent and "clean" block of synaptic AMPA currents, with no effect on other GABAA or NMDA receptors. Verified customer, The

University of Edinburgh

Description Potent, selective, competitive AMPA receptor antagonist. Disodium salt.

Images









Biological Data

Biological description

Potent, selective and competitive AMPA receptor antagonist. Also kainate receptor antagonist. Water soluble, disodium salt. Blocks the induction of excitatory post synaptic currents. Shows neuroprotective, antinociceptive and anticonvulsive actions. NBQX also available.

Application notes

The AMPA receptor antagonist NBQX disodium salt inhibits the actions of glutamate by acting at AMPARs and is commonly used at 10 μ M. NBQX disodium salt from Hello Bio inhibits spontaneous and evoked excitatory post synaptic currents (EPSCs) (see Fig 1 above). Complete AMPA receptor blockade was achieved at 10 μ M and NBQX disodium salt was also effective at reducing these currents at 1 μ M.

#Protocol 1: Evoked and spontaneous excitatory post synaptic currents (EPSCs)

• Whole cell voltage clamp recordings were obtained from layer V neurons of the

- mouse prelimbic cortex brain slice.
- EPSCs were evoked via a stimulating electrode placed in layers II/III delivering a single square (150 µs) pulse every 10 sec at an intensity that gave a reliable EPSC.
- Neurons were held at -70 to -60 mV (the reversal potential of GABA currents). EPSCs were continuously stimulated and recorded in response to 5 min applications of varying concentrations of NBQX disodium salt until complete receptor inhibition.
- · Spontaneous EPSCs were recorded before and after addition of NBQX disodium salt by holding the neuron at -70 mV and recording for 10 sec.
- Recordings for EPSCs were made in the absence of GABA_A-R antagonists.

Solubility & Handling

Storage instructions

-20°C

Solubility overview

Soluble in water (100mM)

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 2,3-Dioxo-6-nitro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrobenzo[f]quinoxaline-7-sulfonamide disodium salt

Molecular Weight

380.24 **Chemical structure**

Molecular Formula $C_{12}H_6N_4Na_2O_6S$ **CAS Number** 479347-86-9 **PubChem identifier** 3272523

[Na+].[Na+].NS(=O)(=O)c3cccc2c3c(cc1nc([O-])c([O-])nc12)[N+]([O-])=O**SMILES**

Source

InChi InChI=1S/C12H8N4O6S.2Na/c13-23(21,22)8-3-1-2-5-9(8)7(16(19)20)4-6-10(5)15-12(18)11(17)14-6

;;/h1-4H,(H,14,17)(H,15,18)(H2,13,21,22);;/q;2*+1/p-2

InChiKey SVJKYIUJRJEABK-UHFFFAOYSA-L

MDL number MFCD12910445 **Appearance** Orange solid

References

It is AMPA receptor, not kainate receptor, that contributes to the NBQX-induced antinociception in the spinal cord of rats.

Kong LL et al (2006) Brain Res 1100(1) **PubMedID**

Competitive inhibition by NBQX of kainate/AMPA receptor currents and excitatory synaptic potentials: importance of 6-nitro substitution.

Randle JC et al (1992) Eur J Pharmacol 215(2-3) **PubMedID** 1382998

Both MK801 and NBQX reduce the neuronal damage after impact-acceleration brain injury.

Goda M et al (2002) J Neurotrauma 19(11) **PubMedID** 12490009

Antiepileptogenic and anticonvulsant effects of NBQX, a selective AMPA receptor antagonist, in the rat kindling model of epilepsy.

Namba T et al (1994) Brain Res 638(1-2) **PubMedID** 8199874

Pharmacological characterization of glutamatergic agonists and antagonists at recombinant human homomeric and heteromeric kainate receptors in vitro.

Alt et al (2004) Neuropharmacology 46(6)