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DATASHEET

JHU37160 (DREADD ligand)

Product overview

Name	JHU37160 (DREADD ligand)
Cat No	HB6260
Alternative names	J60
Purity	>98%
Description	Novel DREADD agonist with high affinity and potency for hM3Dq and hM4Di. Active in vivo. Freebase.

Images



Biological Data

Biological description

Overview

JHU37160 is reported to be a novel DREADD agonist with high in vivo DREADD potency for CNS applications.

It has high affinity in vitro for hM3Dq and hM4Di (K_i values are 1.9 nM (hM3Dq) and 3.6 nM (hM4Di)).

It selectively displaces [^3H]clozapine from DREADDs and not from other clozapine-binding sites at concentrations up to 10 nM when tested for in situ [^3H]clozapine displacement in brain tissue from WT and D_1 -DREADD mice.

JHU37160 activates hM3Dq and hM4Di with high potency and efficacy in fluorescent and BRET-based assays in HEK-293 cells (EC_{50} values are 18.5 and 0.2 nM at hM3Dq and hM4Di respectively).

Occupancy

JHU37160 exhibits high in vivo DREADD occupancy and was not reported to be a P-gp substrate.

In vivo application

JHU37160 is reported to be a potent in vivo DREADD agonist, which selectively inhibits locomotor activity in D_1 -hM3Dq and D_1 -hM4Di mice without any significant locomotor effects observed in wild type (WT) mice (at doses ranging 0.01 - 1 mg/kg).

It also produces robust and selective increases in hM3Dq-stimulated locomotion in rats expressing hM3Dq in tyrosine hydroxylase expressing neurons (at doses ranging 0.01 - 0.3 mg/kg).

In vivo electrophysiology experiments in mice, JHU37160 produces rapid and potent hM4Di-driven inhibition of light-evoked neuronal activation (at a dose of 0.1 mg/kg).

While its selectivity is not ideal (i.e. comparable to clozapine), its high in vivo potency allows for dose adjustments with minimal off-target effects. The compound exhibits promising characteristics for DREADD use in monkeys.

Hydrochloride form recently shown to have dose-dependent anxiogenic effects in male Wistar and Long-Evans rats, regardless of DREADD expression, with no impact on locomotor behaviour suggesting that high doses (e.g. 1mg/kg) should be avoided in chemogenetic experiments designed to evaluate circuit manipulation on anxiety-like behavior in rats.

Water soluble version also available.

Sold under license from the NIH, US patent pending 62/627,527

Solubility & Handling

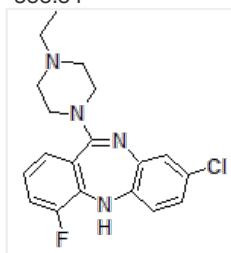
Storage instructions Solubility overview Important

Room temperature
Soluble in DMSO (100 mM)
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 Molecular Weight Chemical structure

8-chloro-11-(4-ethylpiperazin-1-yl)-4-fluoro-5H-dibenzo[b,e][1,4]diazepine
358.84



Molecular Formula CAS Number PubChem identifier SMILES Source InChi

C₁₉H₂₀ClFN₄
2369979-68-8
0
CCN1CCN(CC1)C3=Nc4cc(Cl)ccc4Nc2c3cccc2F
Synthetic
InChI=1S/C19H20ClFN4/c1-2-24-8-10-25(11-9-24)19-14-4-3-5-15(21)18(14)22-16-7-6-13(20)12-17(16)23-19/h3-7,12,22H,2,8-11H2,1H3
SWSCWOSASZXIRK-UHFFFAOYSA-N
Yellow solid
Sold under license from the NIH, US patent pending 62/627,527

InChiKey

Appearance

Licensing details

References

Chemogenetic ligands for translational neurotheranostics

Bonaventura et al (2018) bioRxiv doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/487>

High-potency ligands for DREADD imaging and activation in rodents and monkeys.

Bonaventura et al (2019) Nat Commun. 10(1)

PubMedID

31604917

0067 Humanized Chemogenetic Approach to Treat Sleep Apnea

Curado et al (2019) Sleep (42)

OP-01-02 Graft-host synaptic connectivity can be chemogenetically inhibited with clinically relevant activators to eliminate graft-induced dyskinesias (GID) without losing anti-parkinsonian benefits of dopaminergic grafts

Subramanian et al (2019) World Congress On Parkinson's Disease And Related Disorders 2019 Poster Abstract

DREADDs: The Power of the Lock, the Weakness of the Key. Favoring the Pursuit of Specific Conditions Rather than Specific Ligands.

Goutaudier et al (2019) eNeuro 6
PubMedID [31562177](#)

High dose administration of DREADD agonist JHU37160 produces increases in anxiety-like behavior in male rats.

Van Savage J et al (2023) Behavioural brain research 452
PubMedID [37352979](#)
