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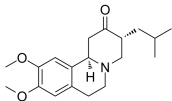
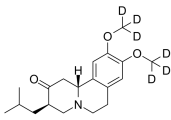
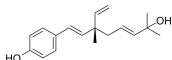
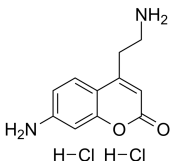
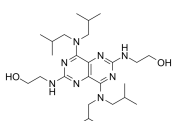
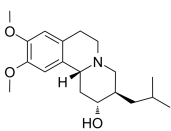
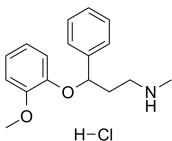
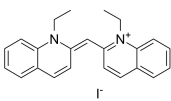
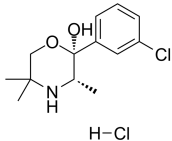
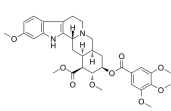
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

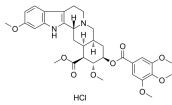
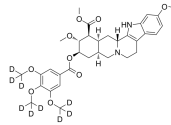
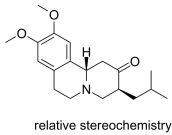
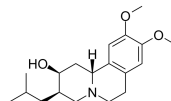
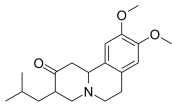
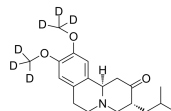
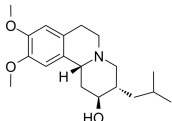
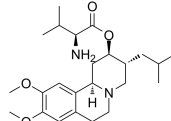
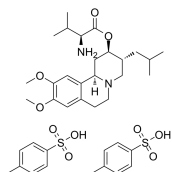
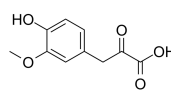
Monoamine Transporter

Monoamine transporters (MATs) belong to the solute carrier 6 (SLC6) family of human transporters, which, in turn, is a subfamily of the broader neurotransmitter:sodium symporters (NSSs) that comprise transporters from prokaryotic to human. MATs comprise three main members—the dopamine (DA) transporter (DAT), serotonin transporter (SERT) and norepinephrine transporter (NET). MATs regulate neurotransmission via the reuptake of dopamine, serotonin and norepinephrine from extra-neuronal regions and thus maintain neurotransmitter homeostasis.

MATs are transmembrane proteins located in plasma membranes of monoaminergic neurons. These proteins use ion (Na^+ , Cl^-) gradients as energy sources to move monoamines into or out of neurons. In the membrane of intracellular synaptic vesicles is the vesicular monoamine transporters 1 and 2 (VMAT1 and VMAT2), which use a proton gradient as the energy source to sequester cytosolic monoamines into the vesicles and then release the monoamines into synaptic cleft by exocytosis. Dysregulation of MATs has been linked to depression, anxiety disorder, attention-deficit-hyperactivity disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, substance-use disorders, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease and autism-spectrum disorder. Thus, MATs serve as pharmacological targets for several neuropsychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders.

Monoamine Transporter Inhibitors

<p>(+)-Tetrabenazine (+)-TBZ; (3R,11bR)-TBZ; (3R,11bR)-Tetrabenazine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0590B</p>	<p>(+)-Tetrabenazine D6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0590S1</p>
<p>(+)-Tetrabenazine ((+)-TBZ; (3R,11bR)-TBZ; (3R,11bR)-Tetrabenazine) is a reversible inhibitor of vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT-2), inhibits transport by VMAT2 with 10-fold greater potency than transport by VMAT1.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>(+)-Tetrabenazine D6 is the deuterium labeled (+)-Tetrabenazine. (+)-Tetrabenazine is a reversible inhibitor of vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT-2).</p>  <p>Absolute stereochemistry</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>13-Hydroxyisobakuchiol (Delta3,2-Hydroxybakuchiol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7506</p>	<p>FFN200 dihydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131006</p>
<p>Hydroxyisobakuchiol (Delta3,2-Hydroxybakuchiol), an analog of Bakuchiol (HY-N0235) isolated from <i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> (L.), is a potent monoamine transporter inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>FFN200 dihydrochloride, a fluorescent substrate of VMAT2, selectively trace monoamine exocytosis in both neuronal cell culture and brain tissue. The fluorescence excitation and emission maxima of FFN200 are determined to be 352 and 451 nm, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>hENT4-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110165</p>	<p>NBI-98782 (+)-DTBZ; (+)-α-Dihydotetrabenazine; (+)-α-DHTBZ</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15793</p>
<p>hENT4-IN-1 is a potent and selective human ENT4 (equilibrative nucleoside transporter 4) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 74.4 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>NBI-98782(alpha-dihydotetrabenazine) is a vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT2) inhibitor with an Ki value of 0.97 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.73% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Nisoxetine hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1704A</p>	<p>Pseudoisocyanine iodide (1,1'-Diethyl-2,2'-cyanine iodide; Decynium 22; Diethylcyanine iodide; Eastman 7851)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107740</p>
<p>Nisoxetine hydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor of noradrenaline transporter (NET), with a K_d of 0.76 nM. Nisoxetine hydrochloride is an antidepressant and local anesthetic, it can block voltage-gated sodium channels.</p>  <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>Pseudoisocyanine (iodide) is a pan inhibitor of monoamine transporters and organic cation transporters with antidepressant-like activity.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Radafaxine hydrochloride (GW-353162A; BW-306U)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17590</p>	<p>Reserpine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0480</p>
<p>Radafaxine hydrochloride (GW-353162A) is a DAT (dopamine transporter) and NET (norepinephrine transporter) transporters inhibitor, and nAChR family modulator.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.88% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Reserpine is an inhibitor of the vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p>Reserpine hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0480A</p>	<p>Reserpine-d9</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0480S</p>
<p>Reserpine hydrochloride is an inhibitor of the vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.90%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Reserpine-d9 is the deuterium labeled Reserpine. Reserpine is an inhibitor of the vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2).</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>Tetrabenazine (Ro 1-9569)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0590</p>	<p>Tetrabenazine Metabolite (-)-β-Dihydrotetrabenazine; (-)-β-HTBZ</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-G0025</p>
<p>Tetrabenazine is a VMAT-inhibitor used for treatment of hyperkinetic movement disorder. Target: Others tetrabenazine (TBZ), a monoamine-depleting and a dopamine-receptor-blocking drug.</p>  <p>relative stereochemistry</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Tetrabenazine Metabolite is an active metabolite of Tetrabenazine. Tetrabenazine Metabolite is a vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2) inhibitor with a high affinity ($K_i=13.4$ nM).</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Tetrabenazine Racemate (Ro 1-9569 Racemate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0590A</p>	<p>Tetrabenazine-d6 (Ro 1-9569-d6)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0590S</p>
<p>Tetrabenazine Racemate (Ro 1-9569 Racemate) is a selective and reversible inhibitor of vesicular monoamine transporter-2 (VMAT-2).</p>  <p>Purity: ≥98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tetrabenazine D6 is the deuterium labeled Tetrabenazine, which is a VMAT-inhibitor used for treatment of hyperkinetic movement disorder.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.30%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Trans (2,3)-Dihydrotetrabenazine (2R,3R,11bR)-rel-Dihydrotetrabenazine; ...)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15793A</p>	<p>Valbenazine (NBI-98854)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16771</p>
<p>Trans (2,3)-Dihydrotetrabenazine ((2R,3R,11bR)-rel-Dihydrotetrabenazine), a metabolite of Tetrabenazine, shows remarkable inhibition activity on vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT2).</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Valbenazine (NBI-98854) is a vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2) inhibitor with the K_i of 110-190 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.91%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Valbenazine tosylate (NBI-98854 tosylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16771A</p>	<p>Vanilpyruvic acid (Vanilpyruvic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101416</p>
<p>Valbenazine tosylate (NBI-98854 tosylate) is a vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2) inhibitor with the K_i of 110-190 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Vanilpyruvic acid is a catecholamine metabolite and precursor to vanillic acid.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.28%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>