Product Data Sheet

Product Name: BGC 20-761
Cat. No.: GC15092

Chemical Properties

Cas. No.	17375-63-2		
Chemical Name	2-(5-methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-N,N-dimethylethanamine		
SMILES	COC1=CC2=C(NC(C3=CC=CC=C3)=C2CCN(C)C)C=C1		
Formula	$C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$	M.Wt	294.39
Solubility	<14.72mg/ml in ethanol; <29.44mg/ml in DMSO	Storage	Store at -20°C
General tips	For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 ℃ and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while.Stock solution can be stored below -20℃ for several months.		
Shipping Condition	Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.		
Structure	BGC 20-761		

Background

BGC20-761 is a selective and high affinity antagonist of 5-HTC.

The 5-HT6 receptor, a G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR), is a subtype of 5-HT receptor which binds the endogenous neurotransmitter serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT). This protein is expressed almost exclusively in the brain and mediates excitatory neurotransmission.

In cellular level, BGC20-761 (5-methoxy-2-phenyl-N,N-dimethyltryptamine) was shown to selectively blocked 5-HTC.

BGC20-761 was used to study the difference in drug- induced effects in memory consolidation in young and mature rats and human. In young mice, BGC20-761 treatment at doses of 5 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg i.p, dose-dependently reversed a deficit of social recognition induced by scopolamine, an anticholinergic drug that impairs memory at dosage of 0.4 mg/kg i.p. In mature rats (6 months), recognition of the novel object

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was improved following administration of BGC20-761. The difference in effects of BGC20-761 in young vs. mature rats may reflect the status of memory consolidation in these different age ranges 1.

Reference:

1. Mitchell ES, Hoplight BJ, Lear SP, et al. BGC20-761, a novel tryptamine analog, enhances memory consolidation and reverses scopolamine-induced memory deficit in social and visuospatial memory tasks through a 5-HT6 receptor-mediated mechanism. Neuropharmacology. 2006;50(4):412-420.

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