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**Product Data Sheet**

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Product Name: Asimadoline (EMD-61753)

Cat. No.: GC31762

**Chemical Properties**

Cas. No. 153205-46-0

SMILES O[C@H]1CCN(C1)C[C@H](C2=CC=CC=C2)N(C)C(C(C3=CC=CC=C3)C4=CC=CC=C4)=OFormula  $C_{27}H_{30}N_2O_2$  M.Wt 414.54Solubility DMSO :  $\geq 103.3$  mg/mL (249.19 mM) Storage Store at  $-20^{\circ}C$ General tips For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at  $37^{\circ}C$  and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below  $-20^{\circ}C$  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 **Protocol****Animal experiment:**

Rats: Asimadoline (5 mg/kg/day, n=10 per group) or vehicle (2 mL/kg/day, n=10) is administered to DA rats by i.p. injection twice daily (i) during the primary inflammatory phase (days 1-3); (ii) once the disease is established (days 13-21); or (iii) throughout the entire time course (days 1-21). Non-arthritic control animals receive Asimadoline (5 mg/kg/day, n=5) or vehicle (2 mL/kg/day, n=5) by i.p. injection twice daily. In all cases, disease parameters are assessed. In this experiment, the SP content of joint tissue is assessed only after the rats are killed (day 21)[2].

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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### References:

[1]. Camilleri M, et al.  
Asimadoline, a  $\kappa$ -Opioid  
Agonist, and Visceral  
Sensation.

Neurogastroenterol  
Motil. 2008 Sep; 20(9):  
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[2]. Binder W, et al.  
Involvement of  
substance P in the anti-  
inflammatory effects of  
the peripherally  
selective kappa-opioid  
asimadoline and the  
NK1 antagonist  
GR205171. Eur J  
Neurosci. 1999  
Jun;11(6):2065-72.

### Background

Asimadoline is a potent  $\kappa$ -opioid receptor (KOR) agonist ( $IC_{50}$ s = 5.6 and 1.2 nM for guinea pig and human receptors, respectively).<sup>1</sup> It is 501- and 498-fold selective for  $\kappa$ -opioid over  $\mu$ - and  $\delta$ -opioid receptors, respectively. Asimadoline is spasmolytic in isolated rat duodenum ( $IC_{50}$  = 4.2  $\mu$ M) and inhibits spontaneous contractions of isolated rat uterus ( $IC_{50}$  = 12.7  $\mu$ M). *In vivo*, asimadoline reduces joint damage in a rat model of arthritis induced by complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA). Asimadoline (25 mg/kg) also reduces the abdominal withdrawal reflex in a model of visceral pain induced by colonic distension in wild-type, but not *KOR*<sup>-/-</sup>, mice.<sup>2</sup>

1. Camilleri, M. Asimadoline, a  $\kappa$ -opioid agonist, and visceral sensation Neurogastroenterol. Motil. 20(9)971-979(2008) 2. Larsson, M.H., Bayati, A., Lindström, E., et al. Involvement of

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kappa-opioid receptors in visceral nociception in miceNeurogastroenterol.  
Motil.20(10)1157-1164(2008)

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