

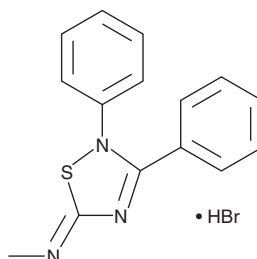
# PRODUCT INFORMATION



## SCH 202676 (hydrobromide)

Item No. 16945

**CAS Registry No.:** 265980-25-4  
**Formal Name:** N-(2,3-diphenyl-1,2,4-thiadiazol-5(2H)-ylidene)-methanamine, monohydrobromide  
**MF:** C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>3</sub>S • HBr  
**FW:** 348.3  
**Purity:** ≥95%  
**UV/Vis.:** λ<sub>max</sub>: 205, 275 nm  
**Supplied as:** A crystalline solid  
**Storage:** -20°C  
**Stability:** ≥4 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

### Laboratory Procedures

SCH 202676 (hydrobromide) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the SCH 202676 (hydrobromide) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. SCH 202676 (hydrobromide) is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of SCH 202676 (hydrobromide) in these solvents is approximately 10 and 5 mg/ml, respectively.

SCH 202676 (hydrobromide) is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, SCH 202676 (hydrobromide) should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. SCH 202676 (hydrobromide) has a solubility of approximately 0.5 mg/ml in a 1:1 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

### Description

SCH 202676 is a reversible inhibitor of both agonist and antagonist binding to diverse G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs).<sup>1</sup> It blocks the binding of radiolabeled ligands to human opioid, adrenergic, muscarinic, dopaminergic, adenosine, and purinergic receptors.<sup>1-3</sup> It displays IC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.1 to 1.8 μM for modulating ligand binding.<sup>1,2</sup> SCH 202676 may modulate GPCRs via thiol modification.<sup>4</sup>

### References

1. Fawzi, A.B., Macdonald, D., Benbow, L.L., *et al.* SCH-202676: An allosteric modulator of both agonist and antagonist binding to G protein-coupled receptors. *Mol. Pharmacol.* **59(1)**, 30-37 (2001).
2. Gao, Z.G., Kim, S.K., Ijzerman, A.P., *et al.* Allosteric modulation of the adenosine family of receptors. *Mini Rev. Med. Chem.* **5(6)**, 545-553 (2005).
3. Lanzafame, A. and Christopoulos, A. Investigation of the interaction of a putative allosteric modulator, N-(2,3-diphenyl-1,2,4-thiadiazole-5-(2H)-ylidene) methanamine hydrobromide (SCH-202676), with M<sub>1</sub> muscarinic acetylcholine receptors. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **308(3)**, 830-837 (2004).
4. Lewandowicz, A.M., Vepsäläinen, J., and Laitinen, J.T. The 'allosteric modulator' SCH-202676 disrupts G protein-coupled receptor function via sulphhydryl-sensitive mechanisms. *Br. J. Pharmacol.* **147(4)**, 422-429 (2006).

#### WARNING

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

#### SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

#### WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

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