

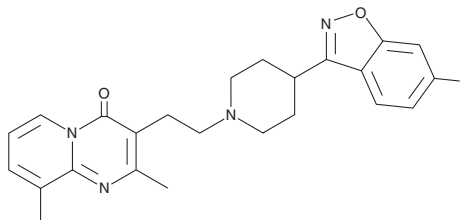
PRODUCT INFORMATION



Ocaperidone

Item No. 42946

CAS Registry No.: 129029-23-8
Formal Name: 3-[2-[4-(6-fluoro-1,2-benzisoxazol-3-yl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,9-dimethyl-4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one
Synonym: R 79598
MF: C₂₄H₂₅FN₄O₂
FW: 420.5
Purity: ≥95%
Supplied as: A 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

Ocaperidone is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the ocaperidone in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Ocaperidone is soluble (≥10 mg/ml) in chloroform. Ocaperidone is slightly soluble (0.1-1 mg/ml) in DMSO.

Description

Ocaperidone is an atypical antipsychotic that binds to dopamine D₂ receptors (K_i = 0.75 nM), α₁-adrenergic receptors (α₁-ARs; K_i = 0.46 nM), and the serotonin (5-HT) receptor subtype 5-HT₂ (K_i = 0.14 nM).¹ It is selective for these receptors over a panel of 26 additional receptors, transporters, channels, and enzymes but does bind to α₂-ARs, 5-HT_{1A}, 5-HT_{1D}, and the histamine H₁ receptor (K_is = 5.4, 6.8, 9.6, and 1.6 nM, respectively). Ocaperidone increases the levels of homovanillic acid (Item No. 27307) and 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid (DOPAC; Item No. 24912) in the striatum, nucleus accumbens, tuberculum olfactorium, and frontal cortex in rats in a dose-dependent manner. It inhibits apomorphine-induced stereotypy and cocaine- or amphetamine-induced agitation (ED₅₀s = 0.018, 0.042, and 0.014 mg/kg, respectively) and tryptamine-induced clonic seizures and mescaline-induced head twitches (ED₅₀s = 0.021 and 0.037 mg/kg, respectively) in rats.¹ Ocaperidone decreases locomotor activity and food intake (ED₅₀s = 0.024 and 0.074 mg/kg, respectively) and induces catalepsy, palpebral ptosis, and hypotonia (ED₅₀s = 0.39, 1.34, and 5.37 mg/kg, respectively) in rats. It also inhibits LSD-induced drug discrimination, ovalbumin and histamine-induced skin sensitization, acetic acid-induced writhing, and xylazine-induced loss of the righting reflex in rats (ED₅₀s = 0.021, 1.18, 1.34, and 5.37 mg/kg, respectively).

References

- Leysen, J.E., Janssen, P.M., Gommeren, W., *et al.* *In vitro* and *in vivo* receptor binding and effects on monoamine turnover in rat brain regions of the novel antipsychotics risperidone and ocaperidone. *Mol. Pharmacol.* **41**(3), 494-508 (1992).
- Megens, A.A., Awouters, F.H., Meert, T.F., *et al.* Pharmacological profile of the new potent neuroleptic ocaperidone (R 79 598). *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **260**(1), 146-159 (1992).

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.

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CAYMAN CHEMICAL

1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD
ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA

PHONE: [800] 364-9897

[734] 971-3335

FAX: [734] 971-3640

CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM

WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM