

Data Sheet

Product Name: Pregnenolone monosulfate

Cat. No.:CS-0013751CAS No.:1247-64-9Molecular Formula: $C_{21}H_{32}O_5S$ Molecular Weight:396.54

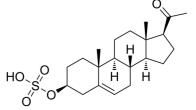
Target: Autophagy; Cannabinoid Receptor; Endogenous Metabolite;

TRP Channel

Pathway: Autophagy; GPCR/G Protein; Membrane Transporter/lon

Channel; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Neuronal Signaling

Solubility: DMSO: 62.5 mg/mL (ultrasonic)



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Pregnenolone monosulfate (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate) is a powerful neurosteroid, the main precursor of various steroid hormones including steroid ketones. Pregnenolone monosulfate acts as a signaling-specific inhibitor of **cannabinoid CB1 receptor**, inhibits the effects of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) that are mediated by the **CB1 receptors**. Pregnenolone monosulfate can protect the brain from cannabis intoxication^{[1][2]}. Pregnenolone monosulfate is also a **TRPM3 channel** activator, and also can weakly activate **TRPM1 channels**^[3]. IC50 & Target: Cannabinoid CB1 receptor^[1] *In Vitro*: CB1 receptor stimulation increases brain Pregnenolone levels, which in turn exerts a negative feedback on the activity of the CB1 receptor antagonizing most of the known behavioral and somatic effects of THC. Pregnenolone likely acts as a signaling-specific negative allosteric modulator binding to a site distinct from that occupied by orthosteric ligands. Pregnenolone does not modify agonist binding but only agonist efficacy^[1]. The effect of THC is significantly attenuated when slices are pre-treated with Pregnenolone 100 nM (15.1±1.8 % of inhibition). These effects are likely due to a pre-synaptic action of Pregnenolone. Thus, Pregnenolone blocks the increase in paired-pulse ratio (PPR) induced by THC but does not modify either the amplitude or the decay time of miniature EPSC (mEPSC)^[1]. *In Vivo*: Pregnenolone administration (2-6 mg/kg) blocks THC-induced food-intake in Wistar rats and in C57BL/6N mice, and blunts the memory impairment induced by THC in mice, but it does not modify these behaviors *per se*. Injections of Pregnenolone (2 and 4mg/kg) before each self-administration session reduce the intake of WIN 55,212-2 and reduce the break-point in a progressive ratio schedule^[1].

PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

Animal Administration: Pregnenolone is dissolved in Tween 80 (1 drop/3 mL) and DMSO (2.5%), diluted in saline solution^[1].^[1]Mice and Rats^[1]

Adult male Wistar rats (weighing 320-340g), Sprague Dawley male rats (weighing 330-350g), C57BL/6N mice (2-3 months) and CD1 mice (weighing 25-30 g at the beginning of the experiments) are used. Pregnenolone is injected subcutaneously (sc). The injection volumes are 1 mL/kg of body weight for rats and 10 mL/kg for mice^[1].

References:

- [1]. Vallée M, et al. Pregnenolone can protect the brain from cannabis intoxication. Science. 2014 Jan 3;343(6166):94-8.
- [2]. Ducharme N, et al. Brain distribution and behavioral effects of progesterone and pregnenolone after intranasal or intravenous administration. Eur J Pharmacol. 2010 Sep 1;641(2-3):128-34.

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[3]. Alan Shiels. TRPM3_miR-204: a complex locus for eye development and disease. Hum Genomics. 2020 Feb 18;14(1):7.

CAIndexNames:

Pregn-5-en-20-one, 3-(sulfooxy)-, (3β)-

SMILES:

 $\texttt{CC}([\texttt{C@H}]\texttt{1CC}[\texttt{C@@}]\texttt{2}([\texttt{H}])[\texttt{C@}]\texttt{3}([\texttt{H}])\texttt{CC}=\texttt{C4C}[\texttt{C@}\texttt{@}\texttt{H}](\texttt{OS}(=\texttt{O})(\texttt{O})=\texttt{O})\texttt{CC}[\texttt{C@}]\texttt{4}(\texttt{C})[\texttt{C@}\texttt{@}]\texttt{3}([\texttt{H}])\texttt{CC}[\texttt{C@}]\texttt{12C})=\texttt{O}(\texttt{O})(\texttt{O$

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

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