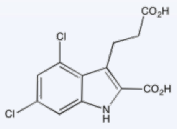
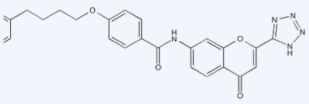
FOCUS on...

GPR17



MDL29,951



Pranlukast

The absence of mature oligodendrocytes for the repair of demyelination lesions is a critical factor in the pathology of MS, and other debilitating CNS disorders of myelination. As such, regulating the maturation of oligodendrocytes and the resulting myelin production is an interesting target for potential new therapeutics.

GPR17 is an orphan G-protein-Coupled receptor that is abundant in the CNS, and has been shown to play a key role in regulating oligodendrocyte differentiation and maturation. Unfortunately little has been known about the exact mechanism through which GPR17 influences myelination.[1]

MDL29,951

MDL29,951 is a new, highly specific, small molecule activator of GPR17[1] that has been shown to be active in intact cells[1]. The ability to specifically activate GPR17 allows for the study of the exact role GPR17 plays in the maturation of oligodendrocytes and facilitates further study of this important process.

10-4537 5 mg , 25 mg

Pranlukast

GPR17 antagonist and CysLT1 antagonist.

10-2441 5 mg , 25 mg

References

1. Hennen *et al.* (2013) *Decoding Signaling and Function of the Orphan Protein-Coupled Receptor GPR17 with a Small Molecule Agonist*; Sci. Signal., **6** ra93
2. Salituro et al. (1992) *3-(2-Carboxyindol-3-yl)propionic Acid-Based Antagonists of the N-Methyl-D-aspartic Acid Receptor Associated Glycine Binding Site*; J. Med. Chem., **35** 1791

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