



## Norketamine [HRP] (DAGB343)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Each conjugate comprises antigen covalently bound to horseradish peroxidase and is suitable as a tracer in immunoassay development.
<b>Species</b>	N/A
<b>Conjugate</b>	HRP
<b>Applications</b>	IA
<b>Format</b>	The conjugate is supplied as a concentrate. Dilute as required and use working strength conjugate immediately after dilution
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	2 - 8°C for up to 3 months / -20°C for long term storage

### BACKGROUND

#### Introduction

Norketamine, or N-desmethylnorketamine, is the major active metabolite of ketamine, which is formed mainly by CYP3A4. Similarly to ketamine, norketamine acts as a noncompetitive NMDA receptor antagonist ( $K_i = 1.7 \mu\text{M}$  and  $13 \mu\text{M}$  for (S)-(+)-norketamine and (R)-(-)-norketamine, respectively), but is about 3–5 times less potent as an anesthetic in comparison. Also, similarly again to ketamine, norketamine binds to the  $\mu$ - and  $\kappa$ -opioid receptors. Relative to ketamine, norketamine is much more potent as an antagonist of the  $\alpha 7$ -nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, and produces rapid antidepressant effects in animal models which have been reported to correlate with its activity at this receptor. However, norketamine is about 1/5th as potent as ketamine as an antidepressant in mice as per the forced swim test, and this seems also to be in accordance with its 3–5-fold reduced comparative potency in vivo as an NMDA receptor antagonist. Norketamine is metabolized into dehydronorketamine and hydroxynorketamine, which are far less or negligibly active as NMDA receptor antagonists in comparison but retain activity as potent antagonists of the  $\alpha 7$ -nicotinic acetylcholine receptor.