Atropine methyl bromide

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®

Cat. No.:	HY-112076	
CAS No.:	2870-71-5	
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₈ H ₂₆ BrNO ₃	
Molecular Weight:	384.31	
Target:	mAChR	
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling	Br [_] `OH
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)	

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 150 mg/mL (3	DMSO : 150 mg/mL (390.31 mM; Need ultrasonic)					
		Mass Solvent Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.6021 mL	13.0103 mL	26.0207 mL		
		5 mM	0.5204 mL	2.6021 mL	5.2041 mL		
		10 mM	0.2602 mL	1.3010 mL	2.6021 mL		
	Please refer to the so	lubility information to select the ap	propriate solvent.				
In Vivo		1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.51 mM); Clear solution					
		2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.51 mM); Clear solution					
		3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.51 mM); Clear solution					

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY				
DIOLOGICALACTI				
Description	Atropine methyl bromide, a muscarinic receptor (mAChR) antagonist, is a quaternary ammonium salt of atropine and a mydriatic for dilation of the pupil during ophthalmic examination. It is introduced for relieving pyloric spasm in infants for its highly polar nature. It penetrates less readily into the central nervous system than atropine ^{[1][2]} .			

REFERENCES

[1]. Methylatropine.

[2]. Nurminen ML, et al. Central inhibition of nitric oxide synthesis increases blood pressure and heart rate in anesthetized rats. Methods Find Exp Clin Pharmacol. 1997 Jan-Feb;19(1):35-41.

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

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