Benoxathian hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-135552

CAS No.: 92642-97-2

Molecular Formula: $C_{19}H_{24}ClNO_4S$

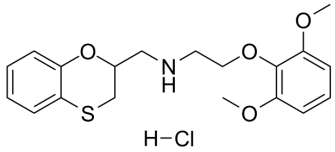
Molecular Weight: 397.92

Target: Adrenergic Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

Storage: -20°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 : 250 mg/mL (628.27 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.5131 mL	12.5653 mL	25.1307 mL
	5 mM	0.5026 mL	2.5131 mL	5.0261 mL
	10 mM	0.2513 mL	1.2565 mL	2.5131 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.23 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.23 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.23 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Benoxathian hydrochloride is a potent α1 adrenoceptor antagonist, can be used for researching anorexia[1].

IC_{50} & Target

α1 Adrenoceptor[1]

In Vivo

Benoxathian hydrochloride (10 nM; paraventricular nucleus injection) completely reverses the anorexia induced by 2.5, 5.0 or 10.0 mg/kg Phenylpropanolamine (IP) in rats[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Wellman PJ, et al. Reversal of phenylpropanolamine anorexia in rats by the alpha-1 receptor antagonist benoxathian. Pharmacol Biochem Behav. 1991 Apr;38(4):905-8.

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

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