Butaxamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-118470

CAS No.: 5696-15-1

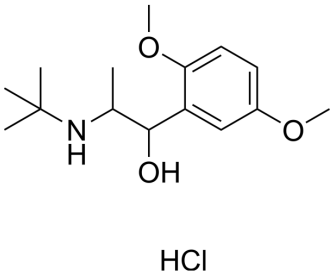
Molecular Formula: $C_{15}H_{26}ClNO_3$

Molecular Weight: 303.82

Target: Adrenergic Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

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 : 100 mg/mL (329.14 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	3.2914 mL	16.4571 mL	32.9142 mL
5 mM	0.6583 mL	3.2914 mL	6.5828 mL
10 mM	0.3291 mL	1.6457 mL	3.2914 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.23 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (8.23 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.23 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Butaxamine (Butoxamin) hydrochloride is a specific β2-adrenergic receptor blocker. Butaxamine hydrochloride inhibits the decreases in urine volume in ethanol-anesthetized, water-diuretic rats[1].

IC_{50} & Target

Beta-2 adrenergic receptor

In Vivo

Butaxamine hydrochloride (25 μg/kg/min, 50 μg/kg/min, 100 μg/kg/min, 15 min; iv) promotes the level of urine volume in ethanol-anesthetized, water-diuretic rats[1].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Shibouta Y, et al. Antidiuresis induced by beta1- and beta2-adrenergic agonists in ethanol-anesthetized rats. Eur J Pharmacol. 1978 Jan 15;47(2):149-57.

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