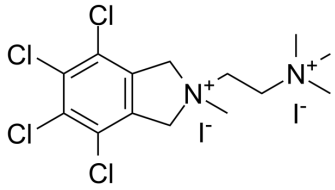
Chlorisondamine diiodide

Cat. No.:	HY-101347
CAS No.:	96750-66-2
Molecular Formula:	$C_{14}H_{20}Cl_4I_2N_2$
Molecular Weight:	611.94
Target:	nAChR
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	Powder -20°C 3 years In solvent -80°C 6 months -20°C 1 month



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Chlorisondamine (diiodide) is a potent nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) antagonist and a ganglion blocker. Chlorisondamine antagonizes some of nicotine's central actions in a potent, long-lasting and pharmacologically selective way[1].
IC_{50} & Target	nAChR[1]
In Vivo	Chlorisondamine (0.2, 1.0, 5.0 μg; IV; single dosage) antagonizes the depressant action of nicotine on vertical activity (0-20min) in a dose-dependent way at 1 and 2 weeks[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Rats (treated once with nicotine 0.4 mg/kg, s.c.)[1]
Dosage:	0.2, 1.0, 5.0 μg
Administration:	IV; single dosage
Result:	Antagonized the depressant action of nicotine on vertical activity (0-20min) in a dose-dependent way at 1 and 2 weeks.

REFERENCES

[1]. Clarke PB. Chronic central nicotinic blockade after a single administration of the bisquaternary ganglion-blocking drug chlorisondamine. Br J Pharmacol. 1984;83(2):527-535. doi:10.1111/j.1476-5381.1984.tb16517.x

[2]. Clarke PB, et al. The pharmacology of the nicotinic antagonist, chlorisondamine, investigated in rat brain and autonomic ganglion. Br J Pharmacol. 1994 Feb;111(2):397-405.

[3]. Clarke PB. Chronic central nicotinic blockade after a single administration of the bisquaternary ganglion-blocking drug chlorisondamine. Br J Pharmacol. 1984;83(2):527-535. doi:10.1111/j.1476-5381.1984.tb16517.x

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

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