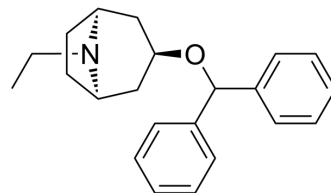


## Ethybenztropine

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-118406
<b>CAS No.:</b>	524-83-4
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>27</sub> NO
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	321.46
<b>Target:</b>	mAChR
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Ethybenztropine (Ponalid) is a muscarinic receptor blocker. Ethybenztropine is an anticholinergic and antihistaminergic agent <sup>[1]</sup> .								
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	Muscarinic Receptor <sup>[1]</sup>								
<b>In Vitro</b>	Ethybenztropine (10 μM) inhibits the uptake of <sup>3</sup> H-DA in neostriatal slices. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Ethybenztropine (25 μg, microinjected into mesencephalic NRM) blocks the hyperthermic response of carbachol microinjection into nucleus raphe median (NRM) of rabbits<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Ethybenztropine (30-60 μg/kg, administered by the fourth ventricle) is effective in preventing arrhythmias in dogs<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>Ethybenztropine (50 mg/kg, i.p.) reduces the catecholamines accumulation in rats<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Dogs with cardiac arrhythmias<sup>[2]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>30-60 μg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Administered by the fourth ventricle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Produced slight hypotension (never exceeding a fall of 25 mm Hg) and slight sinus tachycardia. Converted arrhythmias to sinus rhythms.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Dogs with cardiac arrhythmias <sup>[2]</sup>	Dosage:	30-60 μg/kg	Administration:	Administered by the fourth ventricle	Result:	Produced slight hypotension (never exceeding a fall of 25 mm Hg) and slight sinus tachycardia. Converted arrhythmias to sinus rhythms.
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### REFERENCES

[1]. A K Saxena, et al. Presence of cholinceptors in mesencephalic raphe nuclei concerned in thermoregulation in rabbits. Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol. 1984 Mar-Apr;11(2):105-10.

[2]. M Rozear, et al. Effects of intracerebroventricular l-hyoscyamine, ethybenztropine and procaine on cardiac arrhythmias induced in dogs by pentylenetetrazol, picrotoxin or deslanoside. Int J Neuropharmacol. 1968 Jan;7(1):1-6.

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

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