# Romifidine

**Cat. No.:** HY-119456

**CAS No.:** 65896-16-4

**Molecular Formula:** $C_9H_9BrFN_3$

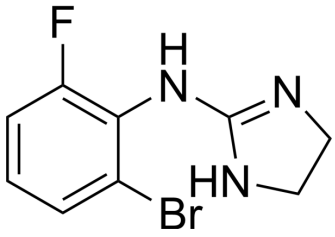
**Molecular Weight:** 258.09

**Target:** Adrenergic Receptor

**Pathway:** GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

**Storage:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Powder | -20°C | 3 years |
| | 4°C | 2 years |
| In solvent | -80°C | 6 months |
| | -20°C | 1 month |




## SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

**In Vitro**

DMSO : 250 mg/mL (968.65 mM; Need ultrasonic)

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent / Mass / Concentration | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 mM | 3.8746 mL | 19.3731 mL | 38.7462 mL |
| | 5 mM | 0.7749 mL | 3.8746 mL | 7.7492 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.3875 mL | 1.9373 mL | 3.8746 mL |

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

## BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

**Description**

Romifidine is an $\alpha_2$ adrenergic receptor agonist. Romifidine shows sedation effects in vivo[1][2].

**In Vivo**

Romifidine (80 μg/kg; i.v. once) produces sedative effects with significantly greater drooping during the 45-90 min time period in welsh mountain ponies[1].

Romifidine (40, 80 and 120 mg/kg; i.v. at seven-day intervals) shows a shallower and shorter-lived sedation than with detomidine in horses[2].

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

## REFERENCES

[1]. England GC, et al. A comparison of the sedative effects of three alpha 2-adrenoceptor agonists (romifidine, detomidine and xylazine) in the horse. J Vet Pharmacol Ther. 1992 Jun;15(2):194-201.

[2]. Hamm D, et al. Sedative and analgesic effects of detomidine and romifidine in horses. Vet Rec. 1995 Apr 1;136(13):324-7.



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