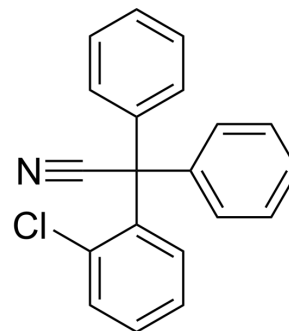


## TRAM-39

Cat. No.:	HY-103308
CAS No.:	197525-99-8
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>14</sub> ClN
Molecular Weight:	303.78
Target:	Potassium Channel
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel
Storage:	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 50 mg/mL (164.59 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Concentration	Solvent	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
			1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM		3.2919 mL	16.4593 mL	32.9186 mL
	5 mM		0.6584 mL	3.2919 mL	6.5837 mL
	10 mM		0.3292 mL	1.6459 mL	3.2919 mL

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

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

TRAM-39 is a selective blocker of intermediate conductance Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> (IK<sub>Ca</sub>) channels. TRAM-39 inhibits KCa3.1 channel with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 60 nM. TRAM-39 can be used for the research of ataxia, epilepsy, memory disorders, schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease<sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup>.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

IC<sub>50</sub>: 60 nM (KCa3.1 channel)<sup>[4]</sup>

#### In Vitro

TRAM-39 (1 μM) reduces the peak amplitude of gKCa2 in sympathetic LAH neurons (mean percentage change 56%) in BAE cells<sup>[2]</sup>.  
TRAM-39 (200 nM) diminishes lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced cryptdin release from paneth cells<sup>[3]</sup>.  
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### In Vivo

TRAM-39 (1 μM; adds to the perfusate) fully blocks all IK<sub>Ca</sub> channels in multicellular preparations<sup>[1]</sup>.  
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES

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- [1]. Davies PJ, et al. Different types of potassium channels underlie the long afterhyperpolarization in guinea-pig sympathetic and enteric neurons. *Auton Neurosci*. 2006 Jan 30;124(1-2):26-30.
- [2]. Burnham MP, et al. Impaired small-conductance Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> channel-dependent EDHF responses in Type II diabetic ZDF rats. *Br J Pharmacol*. 2006 Jun;148(4):434-41.
- [3]. Ayabe T, et al. Modulation of mouse Paneth cell alpha-defensin secretion by mIKCa1, a Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated, intermediate conductance potassium channel. *J Biol Chem*. 2002 Feb 1;277(5):3793-800.
- [4]. Wulff H, et al. Modulators of small- and intermediate-conductance calcium-activated potassium channels and their therapeutic indications. *Curr Med Chem*. 2007;14(13):1437-57.
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: [tech@MedChemExpress.com](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA