## Trimethobenzamide

| Cat. No.:          | HY-12751  |  |
|--------------------|---|--|
| CAS No.:           | 138-56-7  |  |
| Molecular Formula: | C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>28</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>                             |  |
| Molecular Weight:  | 388.46  |  |
| Target:            | Dopamine Receptor   |  |
| Pathway:           | GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling  |  |
| Storage:           | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |  |

| BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY       |  |  |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| BIOLOGICALACTIV           |  |  |
| Description               | Trimethobenzamide (Ro 2-9578 free base) is a blocker of the D <sub>2</sub> receptor. Trimethobenzamide is an antiemetic used to prevent nausea and vomiting <sup>[1]</sup> .   |  |
| IC <sub>50</sub> & Target | D <sub>2</sub> receptor <sup>[1]</sup>   |  |
| In Vitro                  | Trimethobenzamide is a (non-phenothiazine) benzamide antiemetic that acts centrally to block D2 receptors, thereby inhibiting the medullary chemoreceptor trigger zone by blocking emetic impulses to the vomiting center <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |  |
| In Vivo                   | The oral bioavailability of Trimethobenzamide is 60% to 100%. The time to peak is about 45 minutes after oral administration and; Intramuscular (I.M.) administration about 30 minutes after intramuscular administration <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |  |

## REFERENCES

[1]. Smith HS, et al. Dopamine receptor antagonists. Ann Palliat Med. 2012 Jul;1(2):137-42.

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

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Product Data Sheet

