Acamprosate calcium

Cat. No.: HY-17030

CAS No.: 77337-73-6

Molecular Formula: $C_5H_{10}NO_4S.1/2Ca$

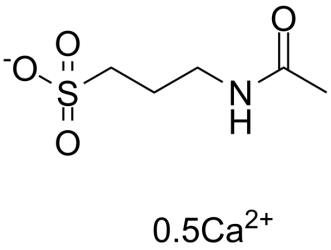
Molecular Weight: 200.24

Target: GABA Receptor

Pathway: Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling

Storage: 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture

* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H_2O : 100 mg/mL (499.40 mM; Need ultrasonic)

DMSO : < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	4.9940 mL	24.9700 mL	49.9401 mL
5 mM	0.9988 mL	4.9940 mL	9.9880 mL
10 mM	0.4994 mL	2.4970 mL	4.9940 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Acamprosate calcium(Campral EC) is a GABA receptor agonist and modulator of glutamatergic systems; reduces alcohol consumption in animal models of alcohol addiction.IC50 value:Target: GABA receptorAcamprosate, or N-acetyl homotaurine, is an N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor modulator approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as a pharmacological treatment for alcohol dependence.Acamprosate has low bioavailability, but also has an excellent tolerability and safety profile. In comparison with naltrexone and disulfiram, which are the other FDA-approved treatments for alcohol dependence, acamprosate is unique in that it is not metabolized by the liver and is also not impacted by alcohol use, so can be administered to patients with hepatitis or liver disease (a common comorbid condition among individuals with alcohol dependence) and to patients who continue drinking alcohol.

REFERENCES

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[3]. Gahr M, et al. Relapse prevention in alcohol dependence: acamprosate and naltrexone as a combined pharmacological strategy.Nervenarzt. 2012 Aug 15.

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