Eprosartan mesylate

Cat. No.: HY-15834A

CAS No.: 144143-96-4

Molecular Formula: $C_{24}H_{28}N_2O_7S_2$

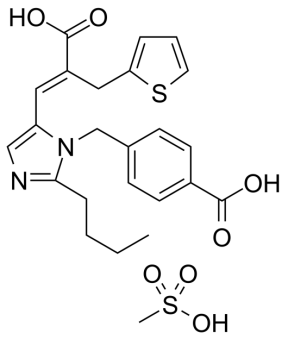
Molecular Weight: 520.62

Target: Angiotensin Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein

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

DMSO : ≥ 48 mg/mL (92.20 mM)

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	1.9208 mL	9.6039 mL	19.2079 mL
5 mM	0.3842 mL	1.9208 mL	3.8416 mL
10 mM	0.1921 mL	0.9604 mL	1.9208 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.00 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.00 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.00 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Eprosartan mesylate (SKF-108566J) is a selective, competitive, nonpeptid and orally active angiotensin II receptor antagonist, used as an antihypertensive. Eprosartan mesylate binds angiotensin II receptor with IC_{50}s of 9.2 nM and 3.9 nM in rat and human adrenal cortical membranes, respectively[1].

In Vitro

Eprosartan (SKF-108566J) inhibits [^{125}I]AII binding to human liver membranes (IC_{50} of 1.7 nM) and to rat mesenteric artery membranes (IC_{50} of 1.5 nM). In rabbit aortic smooth muscle cells, Eprosartan caused a concentration-dependent inhibition of AII-induced increases in intracellular Ca^{2+} levels[1].

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

In Vivo	In conscious normotensive rats, i.v. administration of Eprosartan (0.01-0.3 mg/kg) produced dose-dependent parallel shifts in the AII pressor dose-response curve. Administration of Eprosartan (3-10 mg/kg) intraduodenally or intragastrically to conscious normotensive rats resulted in a dose-dependent inhibition of the pressor response to AII (250 ng/kg, i.v.). At 10 mg/kg, i.d., significant inhibition of the pressor response to AII was observed for 3 hr[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- J Lumin. 2018 Nov; 203;616-628.

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REFERENCES

[1]. R M Edwards, et al. Pharmacological characterization of the nonpeptide angiotensin II receptor antagonist, SK&F 108566. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 1992 Jan;260(1):175-81.

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