Niperotidine

Cat. No.: HY-15539

CAS No.: 84845-75-0

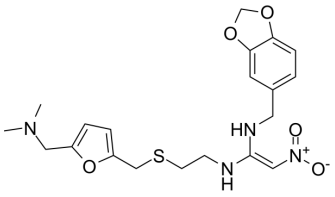
Molecular Formula: $C_{20}H_{26}N_4O_5S$

Molecular Weight: 434.51

Target: Histamine Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Immunology/Inflammation; Neuronal Signaling

Storage: 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture and light
* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (230.14 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.3014 mL	11.5072 mL	23.0144 mL
	5 mM	0.4603 mL	2.3014 mL	4.6029 mL
	10 mM	0.2301 mL	1.1507 mL	2.3014 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: 2.5 mg/mL (5.75 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (5.75 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Niperotidine is a histamine H2-receptor antagonist.

IC_{50} & Target

H_2 Receptor

In Vivo

Niperotidine (piperonyl-ranitidine) is a H2 blocking agent. Niperotidine is a H2-receptor antagonist structurally related to ranitidine. After oral administration, it reaches a plasmatic peak within 60-120 min and is eliminates either in the urine or in the faeces, with an enterohepatic circulation[2].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Palasciano G, et al. The effect of the H2-antagonist Niperotidine on intragastric acidity in healthy subjects undergoing 24-hour pH-monitoring. Ital J Gastroenterol. 1990 Oct;22(5):291-4.

[2]. Gasbarrini G, et al. Acute liver injury related to the use of Niperotidine. J Hepatol. 1997 Sep;27(3):583-6.

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