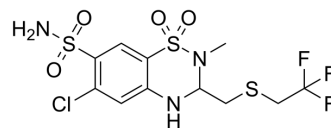


Polythiazide

Cat. No.:	HY-16403		
CAS No.:	346-18-9		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₁ H ₁₃ ClF ₃ N ₃ O ₄ S ₃		
Molecular Weight:	439.88		
Target:	Others		
Pathway:	Others		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Polythiazide is a potent and orally active thiazide diuretic agent that has antihypertensive effect. Polythiazide can decrease edema and decrease blood pressure. Polythiazide also has phototoxicity ^{[1][2][3]} .																		
In Vitro	Polythiazide (500 μM, 1 min) induces significant phototoxic NHIK 3025 cell death under Bluelight 2000 apparatus (Ex: 325 nM) ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.																		
In Vivo	<p>Polythiazide (oral gavage, 10 mg/kg, daily for 5 days) Increases plasma cholesterol levels in Cholesterol-fed C57BL/cdJ mouse^[3].</p> <p>Polythiazide (oral administration, 0.4 mg/kg) shows diuretic and saluretic effects in hypertensive dogs and rats^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Cholesterol-fed C57BL/cdJ mice^[3]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>10 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral gavage, daily for 5 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Caused approximately 13% rise in total plasma cholesterol levels, and increased non-HDL lipoprotein fraction.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Hypertensive dogs^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.4 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral administration, daily for 5 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Increased in excretion of sodium and chloride.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Hypertensive rats^[1]</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Cholesterol-fed C57BL/cdJ mice ^[3]	Dosage:	10 mg/kg	Administration:	Oral gavage, daily for 5 days	Result:	Caused approximately 13% rise in total plasma cholesterol levels, and increased non-HDL lipoprotein fraction.	Animal Model:	Hypertensive dogs ^[1]	Dosage:	0.4 mg/kg	Administration:	Oral administration, daily for 5 days	Result:	Increased in excretion of sodium and chloride.	Animal Model:	Hypertensive rats ^[1]
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Dosage:	0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral administration, twice a day for 3 days.
Result:	Displayed natriuretic and chloruretic effects.

REFERENCES

- [1]. A SCRIBINE, et al. Pharmacological studies with polythiazide, a new diuretic and antihypertensive agent. Proc Soc Exp Biol Med. 1961 Aug-Sep;107:864-72.
- [2]. E Selvaag, et al. Phototoxicity due to sulphonamide derived oral antidiabetics and diuretics: investigations in a cell culture model. Photodermatol Photoimmunol Photomed. 1996 Feb;12(1):1-6.
- [3]. M N Krupp, et al. Effects of doxazosin and other antihypertensives on serum lipid levels and lipoprotein lipase in the C57BR/cdJ mouse. J Cardiovasc Pharmacol. 1989;13 Suppl 2:S11-8; discussion S18-9.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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