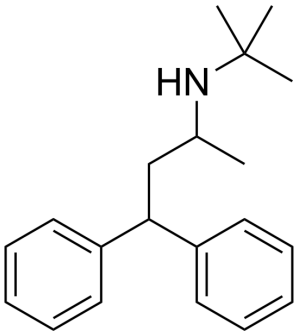
Terodiline

Cat. No.:	HY-16489
CAS No.:	15793-40-5
Molecular Formula:	$C_{20}H_{27}N$
Molecular Weight:	281.44
Target:	Potassium Channel; mAChR; Calcium Channel
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Terodiline, an antispasmodic agent, blocks hERG current with the IC_{50} of 375 nM. Terodiline has both anticholinergic and calcium antagonist properties, and effectively reduces abnormal bladder contractions caused by detrusor instability. Terodiline can be used for the research of urinary incontinence[1][2].
IC_{50} & Target	mAChR[1] Ca^{2+} channel[1]
In Vivo	Terodiline (80 mg/kg; S.C.) is equipotent in inhibiting intravesical bladder pressure and carbachol-induced salivary secretion (ID_{50}= 24 and 35 mg/kg, respectively), and in increasing pupil diameter (ED_{50}=59 mg/kg)[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Fmale or male Hartley guinea pigs (200-600 g)[1]
Dosage:	80 mg/kg
Administration:	Administered S.C.
Result:	Yielded an ID_{50} of 24±6 mg/kg. Higher doses were lethal.

REFERENCES

[1]. Ruth L Martin, et al. In vitro preclinical cardiac assessment of tolterodine and terodiline: multiple factors predict the clinical experience. J Cardiovasc Pharmacol. 2006 Nov;48(5):199-206.

[2]. H D Langtry, et al. Terodiline. A review of its pharmacological properties, and therapeutic use in the treatment of urinary incontinence. Drugs. 1990 Nov;40(5):748-61.

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

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