Clidinium bromide

Cat. No.: HY-B1132

CAS No.: 3485-62-9

Molecular Formula: $C_{22}H_{26}BrNO_3$

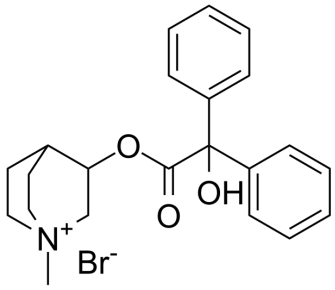
Molecular Weight: 432.35

Target: mAChR

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; 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

DMSO : 125 mg/mL (289.12 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.3129 mL	11.5647 mL	23.1294 mL
	5 mM	0.4626 mL	2.3129 mL	4.6259 mL
	10 mM	0.2313 mL	1.1565 mL	2.3129 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 (4.81 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.81 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.81 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Clidinium bromide is a quaternary amine antimuscarinic agent. Clidinium bromide may help symptoms of cramping and abdominal/stomach pain by decreasing stomach acid, and slowing the intestines in vivo[1].

In Vivo

Clidinium (oral gavage; 0.25, 0.5, and 1 mg/kg; 3 days) causes constipation in mice. It leads to a significant decrease in %transit after clidinium treatment [(F(3, 28)=27.405] in mice[1].

Clidinium (oral gavage; 0.25, 0.5, and 1 mg/kg; 3 days) has a significant effect on the clonic seizure threshold induced by intravenous PTZ which received clidinium (0.25, 0.5, and 1 mg/kg) [(F(3, 35) = 14.103][1].

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

Animal Model:	Male NMRI mice weighing 20-25 g[1]
Dosage:	0.25, 0.5, and 1 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral gavage; 0.25, 0.5, and 1 mg/kg; 3 days
Result:	Decreased the clonic seizure latency compared with control animals.

REFERENCES

[1]. Leila Moezi, et al. Constipation Enhances the Propensity to Seizure in Pentylenetetrazole-Induced Seizure Models of Mice. Epilepsy Behav

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