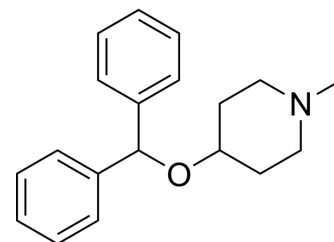


Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-B0970
CAS No.:	132-18-3
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ ClNO
Molecular Weight:	317.85
Target:	Histamine Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Immunology/Inflammation; 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)



H-Cl

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H₂O : 100 mg/mL (314.61 mM; Need ultrasonic)
DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (314.61 mM)
* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM		3.1461 mL	15.7307 mL	31.4614 mL
	5 mM		0.6292 mL	3.1461 mL	6.2923 mL
	10 mM		0.3146 mL	1.5731 mL	3.1461 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: PBS
Solubility: 100 mg/mL (314.61 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.87 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.87 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.87 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride is a potent histamine H₁ receptor antagonist. Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride acts as an orally active antihistamine agent with antimuscarinic and antiallergic effects. Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride can be used for the relief of allergic conditions including rhinitis and hay fever, and in pruritic skin disorders in vivo.^[1]

IC₅₀ & Target

H₁ Receptor

In Vitro	Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride (10 μ M) markedly inhibits dopamine uptake in mouse nucleus accumbens slices ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
In Vivo	<p>Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride (intraperitoneal injection; 5-10 mg/kg) elevates extracellular dopamine levels (~200%) in mouse nucleus accumbens and induces locomotor activation in mice^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="342 348 1515 583"> <tr> <td data-bbox="342 348 613 411">Animal Model:</td> <td data-bbox="613 348 1515 411">C57BL/6 mice^[2]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="342 411 613 474">Dosage:</td> <td data-bbox="613 411 1515 474">5-10 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="342 474 613 537">Administration:</td> <td data-bbox="613 474 1515 537">Intraperitoneal injection</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="342 537 613 583">Result:</td> <td data-bbox="613 537 1515 583">Had psychostimulant properties.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	C57BL/6 mice ^[2]	Dosage:	5-10 mg/kg	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection	Result:	Had psychostimulant properties.
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REFERENCES

- [1]. Erik B Oleson, et al. Effects of the histamine H₁ receptor antagonist and benztrapine analog diphenylpyraline on dopamine uptake, locomotion and reward.
- [2]. Gennady B Lapa, et al. Diphenylpyraline, a histamine H₁ receptor antagonist, has psychostimulant properties

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

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