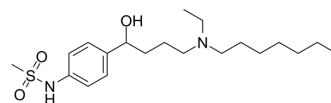


Ibutilide

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Cat. No.: | HY-B0387A |
| CAS No.: | 122647-31-8 |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₂₀ H ₃₆ N ₂ O ₃ S |
| Molecular Weight: | 384.58 |
| Target: | Potassium Channel |
| Pathway: | Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel |
| Storage: | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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|--------------------|---|---------------|---|---------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|---------|---|
| Description | Ibutilide (U70226E free base), an action potential-prolonging antiarrhythmic, is a potent blocker of the rapidly activating delayed rectifier K ⁺ current (I _{Kr}) in AT-1 cells ^[1] . | | | | | | | | |
| In Vitro | Ibutilide is a potent I _{Kr} blocker with an EC ₅₀ value of 20 nM at +20 mV in atrial tumor myocytes (AT-1) cells ^[1] . Ibutilide blocks I _{Kr} in cells expressing HERG+MDR1*1 to the same extent as cells expressing HERG alone (IC ₅₀ : 22.5 nM vs 27.4 nM). However, cells expressing MDR1*7 show a marked resistance to Ibutilide (IC ₅₀ : 105.3 nM vs 27.4 nM) ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. | | | | | | | | |
| In Vivo | <p>Ibutilide prolongs cardiac repolarization in vitro and in vivo^[1].</p> <p>Ibutilide infusions (administered cumulatively in three doses, 0.01, 0.02 and 0.05 mg/kg i.v., each as a 10-min infusion) results in both polymorphic and monomorphic non-sustained ventricular tachycardia^[3].</p> <p>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>Fifteen adult mongrel dogs of either sex^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.01, 0.02 and 0.05 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intravenous injection; each as a 10-min infusion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td> <p>The action potential duration at 90% (APD₉₀) prolongation with Ibutilide (0.01 mg/kg) was significantly greater in congestive heart failure (CHF) vs. controls.</p> <p>An increased dispersion of left-right ventricular APD₉₀ was observed in CHF at 0.01 mg/kg, but not in controls.</p> </td> </tr> </table> | Animal Model: | Fifteen adult mongrel dogs of either sex ^[1] | Dosage: | 0.01, 0.02 and 0.05 mg/kg | Administration: | Intravenous injection; each as a 10-min infusion | Result: | <p>The action potential duration at 90% (APD₉₀) prolongation with Ibutilide (0.01 mg/kg) was significantly greater in congestive heart failure (CHF) vs. controls.</p> <p>An increased dispersion of left-right ventricular APD₉₀ was observed in CHF at 0.01 mg/kg, but not in controls.</p> |
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REFERENCES

[1]. Ibutilide, a methanesulfonamide antiarrhythmic, is a potent blocker of the rapidly activating delayed rectifier K⁺ current (I_{Kr}) in AT-1 cells. Concentration-, time-, voltage-, and use-dependent effects. *Circulation*. 1995 Mar 15;91(6):1799-806.

[2]. B F McBride, et al. Influence of the G2677T/C3435T haplotype of MDR1 on P-glycoprotein trafficking and Ibutilide-induced block of HERG. *Pharmacogenomics J*. 2009 Jun;9(3):194-201.

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

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