# (R)-Oxybutynin hydrochloride

**Cat. No.:** HY-B0267B

**CAS No.:** 1207344-05-5

**Molecular Formula:** $C_{22}H_{32}ClNO_3$

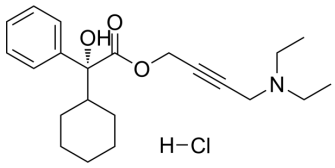
**Molecular Weight:** 393.95

**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 : 100 mg/mL (253.84 mM; Need ultrasonic)

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent / Mass / Concentration | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 mM | 2.5384 mL | 12.6920 mL | 25.3839 mL |
| | 5 mM | 0.5077 mL | 2.5384 mL | 5.0768 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.2538 mL | 1.2692 mL | 2.5384 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: 2.5 mg/mL (6.35 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (6.35 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic

## BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

**Description**

(R)-Oxybutynin hydrochloride, a (R)-isomer of Oxybutynin hydrochloride, is an orally active muscarinic receptor antagonist. (R)-Oxybutynin hydrochloride has antimuscarinic, antispasmodic and anticholinergic activity, competitively antagonizes Carbachol-induced contractions. (R)-Oxybutynin hydrochloride can be used for researching incontinence due to neurogenic bladder dysfunction[1][2][3]. (R)-Oxybutynin (hydrochloride) is a click chemistry reagent, it contains an Alkyne group and can undergo copper-catalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAc) with molecules containing Azide groups.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Smith ER, et al. Comparison of the antimuscarinic and antispasmodic actions of racemic oxybutynin and desethyloxybutynin and their enantiomers with those of racemic terodiline. Arzneimittelforschung. 1998 Oct;48(10):1012-8.

[2]. Siddiqui MA, et al. Oxybutynin extended-release: a review of its use in the management of overactive bladder. Drugs. 2004;64(8):885-912.

[3]. Zobrist RH, et al. Pharmacokinetics of the R- and S-enantiomers of oxybutynin and N-desethyloxybutynin following oral and transdermal administration of the racemate in healthy volunteers. Pharm Res. 2001 Jul;18(7):1029-34.



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