Ranitidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0281A CAS No.: 66357-59-3 Molecular Formula: $C_{13}H_{23}CIN_4O_3S$

350.86 Molecular Weight:

Target: Histamine Receptor; Bacterial; Cytochrome P450

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Immunology/Inflammation; Neuronal Signaling; Anti-infection;

Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

Storage: 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture

* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)

Product Data Sheet

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

 $H_2O : \ge 50 \text{ mg/mL} (142.51 \text{ mM})$

DMSO: 50 mg/mL (142.51 mM; Need ultrasonic) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.8501 mL	14.2507 mL	28.5014 mL
	5 mM	0.5700 mL	2.8501 mL	5.7003 mL
	10 mM	0.2850 mL	1.4251 mL	2.8501 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS
 - Solubility: 110 mg/mL (313.52 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline

Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.93 mM); Clear solution

3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)

Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.93 mM); Clear solution

4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.93 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Ranitidine hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active histamine H2-receptor antagonist with an IC $_{50}$ of 3.3 μ M that inhibits gastric secretion. Ranitidine hydrochloride is a weak inhibitor of CYP2C19 and CYP2C9^{[1][2]}.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Herling, A.W., et al., Inhibition of 14C-aminopyrine accumulation in isolated rabbit gastric glands by the H2-receptor antagonist HOE 760 (TZU-0460). Agents Actions, 1987. 20(1-2): p. 35-9.
- [2]. Leucuta, A., et al., A pharmacokinetic interaction study between omeprazole and the H2-receptor antagonist ranitidine. Drug Metabol Drug Interact, 2004. 20(4): p. 273-81.
- [3]. Antonio Francesco Ciccaglione, et al. Pylera® plus ranitidine vs Pylera® plus esomeprazole in first-line treatment of Helicobacter pylori infection: Two pilot studies. Helicobacter. 2019 Oct;24(5):e12606.

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

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