PRODUCT INFORMATION



Mibefradil (hydrochloride)

Item No. 15037

CAS Registry No.:	116666-63-8		
Formal Name:	(1S,2S)-2-[2-[[3-(1H-benzimidazol-2-		
	yl)propyl]methylamino]ethyl]-6-fluoro-		
	1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-(1-methylethyl)-		_
	2-naphthalenyl ester 2-methoxy-		F
	acetic acid, dihydrochloride		≺∖\ //
Synonyms:	Posicor, Ro 40-5967		\succ
MF:	C ₂₀ H ₃₈ FN ₃ O ₃ ● 2HCI		~N′
FW:	568.6	-2HCl	Ĥ
Purity:	≥95%	F 0 0	
UV/Vis.:	λ _{max} : 242, 270, 276 nm		
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid		
Storage:	-20°C		
Stability:	≥4 years		
1 6 1			

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Mibefradil (hydrochloride) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the mibefradil (hydrochloride) in the solvent of choice. Mibefradil (hydrochloride) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF), which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of mibefradil (hydrochloride) in ethanol and DMF is approximately 16 mg/ml and approximately 14 mg/ml in DMSO.

Mibefradil (hydrochloride) is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, mibefradil (hydrochloride) should first be dissolved in ethanol and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Mibefradil (hydrochloride) has a solubility of approximately 0.2 mg/ml in a 1:4 solution of ethanol:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Mibefradil is a general calcium channel blocker that shows modest selectivity for T-type channels over L-type channels (IC_{50} = 2.7 and 18.6 μ M, respectively).¹⁻³ It is a potent vasodilator, increasing coronary artery flow with an EC₅₀ value of 54 nM.² Mibefradil has minimal negative inotropic effects, supporting its use as an anti-hypertensive agent.^{2,4}

References

- 1. Bezprozvanny, I. and Tsien, R.W. Voltage-dependent blockade of diverse types of voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channels expressed in Xenopus oocytes by the Ca²⁺ channel antagonist mibefradil (Ro 40-5967). Mol. Pharmacol. 48(3), 540-549 (1995).
- 2. Osterrieder, W. and Holck, M. In vitro pharmacologic profile of Ro 40-5967, a novel Ca²⁺ channel blocker with potent vasodilator but weak inotropic action. J. Cardiovasc. Pharmacol. 13(5), 754-759 (1989).
- Mehrke, G., Zong, X.G., Flockerzi, V., et al. The Ca⁺⁺-channel blocker Ro 40-5967 blocks differently T-type 3. and L-type Ca⁺⁺ channels. J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 271(3), 1483-1488 (1994).
- 4. Véniant, M., Clozel, J.-P., Hess, P., et al. Hemodynamic profile of Ro 40-5967 in conscious rats: Comparison with diltiazem, verapamil, and amlodipine. J. Cardiovasc. Pharmacol. 18(10), S55-S58 (1991).

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFFTY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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