PRODUCT INFORMATION



Mivacurium (chloride)

Item No. 23610

CAS Registry No.:			
Formal Name:	(1R,1'R)-2,2'-[[(4E)-1,8-		/
	dioxo-4-octene-1,8-diyl]		0
	bis(oxy-3,1-propanediyl)]		
	<i>bis</i> [1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6,7-		
	dimethoxy-2-methyl-1-[(3,4,5-	$\land \land \land$	
	trimethoxyphenyl)methyl]		
	isoquinolinium, dichloride		
MF:	C ₅₈ H ₈₀ N ₂ O ₁₄ ● 2Cl		
FW:	1,100.2		• 2CI"
Purity:	≥95%		
-			
Supplied as:	A solid		
Storage:	-20°C	/	
Stability:	≥4 years		
	,		

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

Laboratory Procedures

Mivacurium (chloride) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the mivacurium (chloride) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Mivacurium (chloride) is soluble in the organic solvent DMSO. Mivacurium (chloride) is also soluble in water. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Mivacurium is an antagonist of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) and muscarinic M_2 and M_3 receptors (ED₅₀s = 0.08, 0.3, and 0.1 mg/kg for ex vivo human skeletal muscle nAChRs, guinea pig cardiac M_2 receptors, and guinea pig bronchial M₃ receptors, respectively).¹ It inhibits acetylcholine-induced activation of neuronal nAChRs (IC₅₀s = 69.04, 3.71, 1.52, and 2.90 for human α 3 β 2-, α 3 β 4-, α 4 β 2-, and α 7-containing nAChRs expressed in Xenopus oocytes).² Mivacurium also inhibits adult human muscular $\alpha 1\beta 1\epsilon\delta$ -containing AChRs (IC₅₀ = 3.69 nM in Xenopus oocytes expressing the human recombinant receptor). In vivo, mivacurium inhibits bradycardia and bronchoconstriction induced by vagal stimulation or acetylcholine in guinea pigs.¹ It also induces neuromuscular blockade (ED₉₅ = 80 μ g/kg) in sheep with a more rapid onset time than atracurium (Item No. 17796) and vecuronium (Item No. 15603).³ Formulations containing mivacurium have been used for pediatric anesthesia.⁴

References

- 1. Okanlami, O.A., Fryer, A.D., and Hirshman, C. Interaction of nondepolarizing muscle relaxants with M₂ and M₃ muscarinic receptors in guinea pig lung and heart. Anesthesiology 84(1), 155-161 (1996).
- 2. Johnsson, M., Gurley, D., Dabrowski, M., et al. Distinct pharmacologic properties of neuromuscular blocking agents on human neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors: A possible explanation for the train-of-four fade. Anesthesiology 105(3), 521-533 (2006).
- 3. Clutton, R.E. and Glasby, M.A. A comparison of the neuromuscular and cardiovascular effects of vecuronium, atracurium and mivacurium in sheep. Res. Vet. Sci. 64(3), 233-237 (1998).
- 4. Zeng, R., Liu, X., Zhang, J., et al. The efficacy and safety of mivacurium in pediatric patients. BMC Anesthesiol. 17(1), 58 (2017).

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

SAFETY 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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1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA PHONE: [800] 364-9897 [734] 971-3335 FAX: [734] 971-3640 CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM