

PRODUCT INFORMATION



Trimethobenzamide (hydrochloride)

Item No. 24145

CAS Registry No.: 554-92-7

Formal Name: N-[[4-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]methyl]-3,4,5-trimethoxybenzamide, monohydrochloride

Synonym: Ro 2-9578

MF: $C_{21}H_{28}N_2O_5 \cdot HCl$

FW: 424.9

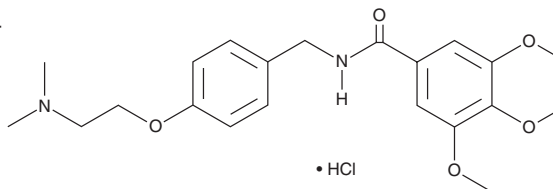
Purity: $\geq 95\%$

UV/Vis.: λ_{max} : 214 nm

Supplied as: A solid

Storage: $-20^\circ C$

Stability: ≥ 4 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

Trimethobenzamide (hydrochloride) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the trimethobenzamide (hydrochloride) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Trimethobenzamide (hydrochloride) is slightly soluble in DMSO and methanol.

Description

Trimethobenzamide is a dopamine D_2 receptor antagonist and antiemetic.¹ It prevents emesis induced by the dopamine agonist apomorphine (Item No. 16094) in dogs when used at a dose of 20 mg/kg and stimulates contraction of isolated guinea pig ileum ($ED_{50} = 8.7 \mu g/mL$).² Trimethobenzamide (20 mg/kg) decreases apomorphine-induced pecking responses in pigeons by 20% and increases the latent period of pecking from 4.3 to 8 minutes.³ Trimethobenzamide (6.7 g/kg per day for 2 weeks) enhances compensation and decreases recovery time from 70 to 32 weeks in unilaterally labyrinthectomized cats, a model of vestibular injury.⁴ Formulations containing trimethobenzamide have been used to treat nausea and vomiting.

References

1. Smith, H.S., Cox, L.R., and Smith, B.R. Dopamine receptor antagonists. *Ann. Palliat. Med.* **1**(2), 137-142 (2012).
2. Shallek, W., Heise, G.A., Keith, E.F., *et al.* Anti-emetic activity of 4-(2-dimethylaminoethoxy)-N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl) benzylamine hydrochloride. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **126**(3), 270-277 (1959).
3. Dhawan, B.N., Saxena, P.N., and Gupta, G.P. Antagonism of apomorphine-induced pecking in pigeons. *Br. J. Pharmacol. Chemother.* **16**(2), 137-145 (1961).
4. Peppard, S.B. Effect of drug therapy on compensation from vestibular injury. *Laryngoscope* **96**(8), 878-898 (1986).

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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