

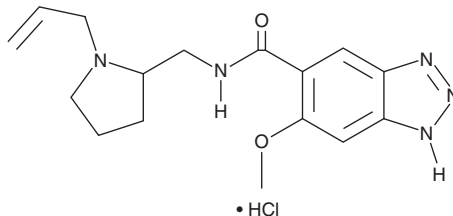
PRODUCT INFORMATION



Alizapride (hydrochloride)

Item No. 25645

CAS Registry No.: 59338-87-3
Formal Name: 6-methoxy-N-[[1-(2-propen-1-yl)-2-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]-1H-benzotriazole-5-carboxamide, monohydrochloride
MF: C₁₆H₂₁N₅O₂ • HCl
FW: 351.8
Purity: ≥98%
UV/Vis.: λ_{max}: 224, 296 nm
Supplied as: A crystalline 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

Alizapride (hydrochloride) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the alizapride (hydrochloride) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Alizapride (hydrochloride) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of alizapride (hydrochloride) in these solvents is approximately 0.5, 10, and 5 mg/ml, respectively.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. Organic solvent-free aqueous solutions of alizapride (hydrochloride) can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of alizapride (hydrochloride) in PBS (pH 7.2) is approximately 10 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Alizapride is a dopamine D₂ receptor antagonist (K_i = 66-340 nM in radioligand binding assays).¹ It is selective for dopamine D₂ over α₁-, α₂-, and β-adrenergic receptors (IC₅₀s = >10 μM for all). It reduces decreases in gastrointestinal transit induced by dopamine (Item No. 21992), apomorphine, or bromocriptine (Item No. 14598) in rats when administered at a dose of 5 mg/kg.² Formulations containing alizapride have been used in the treatment of pre- and postoperative nausea.

References

1. Chivers, J.K., Gommeren, W., Leysen, J.E., *et al.* Comparison of the *in-vitro* receptor selectivity of substituted benzamide drugs for brain neurotransmitter receptors. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* **40(6)**, 415-421 (1988).
2. Dhasmana, K.M., Villalón, C.M., Zhu, Y.N., *et al.* The role of dopamine (D₂), α and β-adrenoceptor receptors in the decrease in gastrointestinal transit induced by dopamine and dopamine-related drugs in the rat. *Pharmacol. Res.* **27(4)**, 335-347 (1993).

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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