Atropine sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-B1205A CAS No.: 55-48-1

Molecular Formula: $C_{17}H_{24}NO_5S_{0.5}$

Molecular Weight: 338.41 mAChR Target:

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

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

* The compound is unstable in solutions, freshly prepared is recommended.

Product Data Sheet

0.5H2SO4

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H₂O: 100 mg/mL (295.50 mM; Need ultrasonic) DMSO: 62.5 mg/mL (184.69 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.9550 mL	14.7750 mL	29.5500 mL
	5 mM	0.5910 mL	2.9550 mL	5.9100 mL
	10 mM	0.2955 mL	1.4775 mL	2.9550 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 100 mg/mL (295.50 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 (6.15 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.15 mM); Clear solution
- 4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.15 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Atropine (Tropine tropate) sulfate is a competitive muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (mAChR) antagonist with IC $_{50}$ values of 0.39 and 0.71 nM for Human mAChR M $_4$ and Chicken mAChR M $_4$, respectively. Atropine sulfate inhibits ACh-induced relaxations in human pulmonary veins. Atropine sulfate can be used for research of anti-myopia and bradycardia ^{[1][2][3][4]} .
IC ₅₀ & Target	mAChR4

In Vitro	pulmonary veins ^[4] .	Atropine (Tropine tropate; 1 μ M; pulmonary veins and arteries) sulfate inhibits ACh-induced relaxations in human pulmonary veins ^[4] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
In Vivo	normally occurs throug	Atropine (Tropine tropate; 10 mg/kg; i.p.; once, for 40 minutes; Peromyscus sp.) sulfate inhibits the cardiac arrhythmia which normally occurs throughout torpor ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Animal Model: White-footed mice (Peromyscus sp.) ^[2]		
	Dosage:	10 mg/kg		
	Administration: Result:	Intraperitoneal injection; once, for 40 minutes Increased heart rate was a decrease in cardiac arrhythmia.		

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Discov. 2023 Feb 7;9(1):16.
- Cell Metab. 2022 Nov 11;S1550-4131(22)00490-9.
- Neuron. 2022 Sep 14;S0896-6273(22)00796-6.
- J Hazard Mater. 2023 Dec 14, 133248.
- Food Chem. 30 November 2022, 133593.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

- [1]. McBrien NA, et, al. How does atropine exert its anti-myopia effects? Ophthalmic Physiol Opt. 2013 May;33(3):373-8.
- [2]. Morhardt JE. Heart rates, breathing rates and the effects of atropine and acetylcholine on white-footed mice (Peromyscus sp.) during daily torpor. Comp Biochem Physiol. 1970 Mar 15;33(2):441-57.
- [3]. Carr BJ, et, al. Myopia-Inhibiting Concentrations of Muscarinic Receptor Antagonists Block Activation of Alpha2A-Adrenoceptors In Vitro. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2018 Jun 1;59(7):2778-2791.
- [4]. Walch L, et, al. Evidence for a M(1) muscarinic receptor on the endothelium of human pulmonary veins. Br J Pharmacol. 2000 May;130(1):73-8.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA