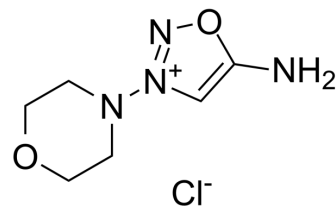


## Linsidomine hydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-101200
<b>CAS No.:</b>	16142-27-1
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	206.63
<b>Target:</b>	Drug Metabolite
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
<b>Storage:</b>	-20°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

H<sub>2</sub>O : 50 mg/mL (241.98 mM; Need ultrasonic)  
DMSO : 25 mg/mL (120.99 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM		4.8396 mL	24.1978 mL	48.3957 mL
	5 mM		0.9679 mL	4.8396 mL	9.6791 mL
	10 mM		0.4840 mL	2.4198 mL	4.8396 mL

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

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

SIN-1 (chloride) is the active metabolite of molsidomine. SIN-1 (chloride) exhibits potent vasorelaxant effect and inhibition of platelet aggregation<sup>[1]</sup>. SIN-1 (chloride) decreases myocardial necrosis and reperfusion-induced endothelial dysfunction in models of myocardial ischemia-reperfusion<sup>[2]</sup>.

### REFERENCES

[1]. Nishikawa M, et al. Inhibition of platelet aggregation and stimulation of guanylate cyclase by an antianginal agent molsidomine and its metabolites. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 1982 Jan;220(1):183-90.

[2]. Siegfried MR, et al. Cardioprotection and attenuation of endothelial dysfunction by organic nitric oxide donors in myocardial ischemia-reperfusion. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 1992 Feb;260(2):668-75.

---

**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](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

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