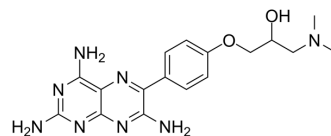


## RPH-2823

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-101595		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	96558-24-6		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	370.41		
<b>Target:</b>	Others		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Others		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	RPH-2823, a basic triamterene derivative, induces a dose-dependent decrease in short-circuit current (SCC) and increase in transepithelial electrical resistance <sup>[1]</sup> .
<b>In Vitro</b>	RPH-2823 influences transepithelial Na <sup>+</sup> transport by interacting with the Na <sup>+</sup> channel or a regulator site of it within the apical membrane <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
<b>In Vivo</b>	RPH 2823 (2.5 μmol/kg) can avoid the kaliuresis of 25 μmol/kg furosemide in male Wistar rats. RPH 2823 (1 mg/kg and 5 mg/kg, i.v.) has a terminal elimination half-life of 3 h. About 47% of the given dose are excreted unchanged with urine <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES

[1]. Kipnowski J, et al. Effects of standard diuretics and RPH 2823 on transepithelial Na<sup>+</sup> transport in isolated frog skin. *Klin Wochenschr.* 1986;64(16):750-759.

[2]. Prierer H, et al. Pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of the basic triamterene analogue dimethylaminohydroxypropoxytriamterene. *Arzneimittelforschung.* 1985;35(11):1688-1691.

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

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