Muzolimine

Cat. No.: HY-106616

CAS No.: 55294-15-0

Molecular Formula: $C_{11}H_{11}Cl_2N_3O$

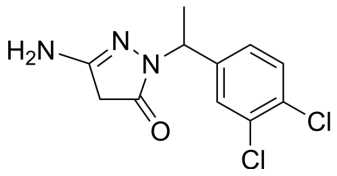
Molecular Weight: 272.13

Target: Others

Pathway: Others

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (367.47 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.6747 mL	18.3736 mL	36.7471 mL
	5 mM	0.7349 mL	3.6747 mL	7.3494 mL
	10 mM	0.3675 mL	1.8374 mL	3.6747 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Muzolimine (BAY-g 282) is a slow and long lasting diuresis agent. Muzolimine produces a diuresis in the loop of Henle and also shows anti-hypertensive effects. Muzolimine can be used for the research of cardiovascular disease[1][2].

In Vitro

Muzolimine (10 μM-1 mM) dose-dependently inhibits ion transport in Ehrlich cells[2].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

Muzolimine (0-18 mg/kg; p.o. 7-times per week for 3 months) shows a marked diuresis effect in dogs[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	3 male and 3 female dogs[1]
Dosage:	0, 2, 6, 8 and 18 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral gavage; 7 times per week for 3 months

Result:	Showed significant diuretic results, and increased the water intake of dogs.

REFERENCES

[1]. Lorke D, Mürmann P. Pre-clinical toxicological studies with muzolimine. Curr Med Res Opin. 1976-1977;4(10):716-24.

[2]. Geck P, Pfeiffer B. Inhibition of ion transport in Ehrlich cells by muzolimine. Naunyn Schmiedebergs Arch Pharmacol. 1986 Jul;333(3):323-9.

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