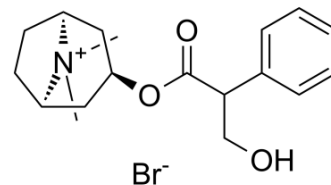


## Atropine methyl bromide

Cat. No.:	HY-112076		
CAS No.:	2870-71-5		
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>26</sub> BrNO <sub>3</sub>		
Molecular Weight:	384.31		
Target:	mAChR		
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling		
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 : 150 mg/mL (390.31 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.6021 mL	13.0103 mL	26.0207 mL
	5 mM	0.5204 mL	2.6021 mL	5.2041 mL
	10 mM	0.2602 mL	1.3010 mL	2.6021 mL

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

#### In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: **10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline**  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.51 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: **10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)**  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.51 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: **10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil**  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.51 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Atropine methyl bromide, a **muscarinic receptor (mAChR)** antagonist, is a quaternary ammonium salt of atropine and a mydriatic for dilation of the pupil during ophthalmic examination. It is introduced for relieving pyloric spasm in infants for its highly polar nature. It penetrates less readily into the central nervous system than atropine<sup>[1][2]</sup>.

### REFERENCES

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[1]. Methylatropine.

[2]. Nurminen ML, et al. Central inhibition of nitric oxide synthesis increases blood pressure and heart rate in anesthetized rats. *Methods Find Exp Clin Pharmacol.* 1997 Jan-Feb;19(1):35-41.

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

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