Mercaptoethylguanidine (MEG) (dihydrobromide)

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Cat. No.:} & & \text{HY-115744} \\ \textbf{CAS No.:} & & 32665\text{-}11\text{-}5 \\ \textbf{Molecular Formula:} & & \text{C}_3\text{H}_{11}\text{Br}_2\text{N}_3\text{S} \\ \end{array}$

Molecular Weight: 281.01

Target: NO Synthase

Pathway: Immunology/Inflammation

Storage: Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of

Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Mercaptoethylguanidine (MEG) dihydrobromide is selective inhibitor of the inducible nitric oxide synthase and peroxynitrite scavenger. Mercaptoethylguanidine (MEG) dihydrobromide has the potential for inflammatory bowel diseases research.
In Vivo	Mercaptoethylguanidine (MEG; 10 mg/kg i.v. b. i.d.) dihydrobromide significantly reduces the appearance of diarrhea and the loss of body weight in male rats with colitis ^[1] . Mercaptoethylguanidine (10 mg/kg/day; ip; for 5 days) dihydrobromide ameliorates oxidative stress parameters and antioxidant enzyme activities in forty-five Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 200 to 250 g with esophagus uninjured ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. B Zingarelli, et al. Mercaptoethylguanidine, a combined inhibitor of nitric oxide synthase and peroxynitrite scavenger, reduces trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid-induced colonic damage in rats. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 1998 Dec;287(3):1048-55.

[2]. Ahmet Guven, et al. Mercaptoethylguanidine attenuates caustic esophageal injury in rats: a role for scavenging of peroxynitrite. J Pediatr Surg. 2011 Sep;46(9):1746-52.

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