Dimethindene

Cat. No.: HY-13710 CAS No.: 5636-83-9 Molecular Formula: $C_{20}^{}H_{24}^{}N_{2}^{}$ Molecular Weight: 292.42

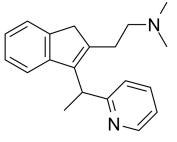
Target: Endogenous Metabolite; Histamine Receptor; Potassium Channel

Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; GPCR/G Protein; Immunology/Inflammation; Neuronal

Signaling; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel

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

Analysis.



Product Data Sheet

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Dimethindene is a potent, selective histamine H1 antagonist. Dimethindene impairs cutaneous wound healing (WH). Dimethindene can block K^+ currents ^{[1][2]} .	
In Vitro	Dimethindene (5-500 μ M; follicle-enclosed Xenopus oocytes) decreases <u>Cromakalim</u> cromakalim-induced K ⁺ currents with an IC ₅₀ value of 29.5 μ M ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
In Vivo	Dimethindene (0.25 mg; i.p.; once; C57BL/6 mice with skin WH) impaires cutaneous wound healing (WH) and delays skin wound closure ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
	Animal Model:	C57BL/6 mice with skin WH ^[1]
	Dosage:	0.25 mg
	Administration:	intraperitoneal injection; once
	Result:	Delayed skin wound closure as compared to vehicle treated mice.

REFERENCES

[1]. Weller K, et, al. Mast cells are required for normal healing of skin wounds in mice. FASEB J. 2006 Nov;20(13):2366-8.

[2]. Sakuta H. Inhibition by histamine H1 receptor antagonists of endogenous glibenclamide-sensitive K+ channels in follicle-enclosed Xenopus oocytes. Eur J Pharmacol. 1994 Jan 1;266(1):99-102.

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

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