

# **Product** Data Sheet

# Ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0002A CAS No.: 103639-04-9 Molecular Formula:  $C_{18}H_{24}ClN_3O_3$ 

Molecular Weight: 365.85

Target: 5-HT Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

Storage: 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture and light

\* The compound is unstable in solutions, freshly prepared is recommended.

### **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (273.34 mM; Need ultrasonic) H<sub>2</sub>O: 16.67 mg/mL (45.57 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.7334 mL	13.6668 mL	27.3336 mL
	5 mM	0.5467 mL	2.7334 mL	5.4667 mL
	10 mM	0.2733 mL	1.3667 mL	2.7334 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.83 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.83 mM); Clear solution

## **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description	Ondansetron (GR 38032) hydrochloride dehydrate is an orally active, highly selective and competitive 5-HT $_3$ receptor antagonist (crosses the blood-brain barrier). Ondansetron hydrochloride dehydrate can be used in studies of preventing nausea and vomiting associated with cancer chemotherapy, radiation therapy and surgery [1][2].
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	5-HT <sub>3</sub> Receptor

5.1.3 Nessepte

Ondansetron hydrochloride dehydrate (2 mg/kg; i.p.; single) blocks radiation sickness when combines with Dexamethasone (2 mg/kg) and CP-99,994 (15 mg/kg), in radiation-induced pica model<sup>[1]</sup>.

 $\label{eq:mce} \mbox{MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.}$ 

In Vivo

Animal Model:	Male mice of ICR strain (8-week-old; 30-36 g; radiation-induced pica model (kaolin ingestion behavior "pica" may be analogous to nausea and vomiting in mice)) <sup>[1]</sup> .	
Dosage:	2 mg/kg	
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; single.	
Result:	Slightly reduced the radiation-induced kaolin consumption by dexamethasone to 48% of the control.	
	Showed good activity of blocking radiation sickness by combining with Dexamethasone (2 mg/kg) and CP-99,994 (15 mg/kg).	

#### **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

- Int J Pharm. 2015 Dec 30;496(1):33-41.
- Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2022 Nov 30;110689.
- J Ethnopharmacol. 2024 Jan 5:117703.
- Eur J Pharm Sci. 2023 May 22;106475.
- Journal of Radiation Research and Applied Sciences. 2023 Dec, 16(4), 100682.

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### **REFERENCES**

[1]. Yamamoto K, et al. Ondansetron, dexamethasone and an NK1 antagonist block radiation sickness in mice. Pharmacol Biochem Behav. 2005 Sep;82(1):24-9.

[2]. Wilde MI, et al. Ondansetron. A review of its pharmacology and preliminary clinical findings in novel applications. Drugs. 1996 Nov;52(5):773-94.

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

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