Methyldopa hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0225A

CAS No.: 884-39-9

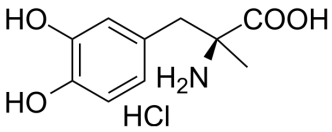
Molecular Formula: $C_{10}H_{14}ClNO_4$

Molecular Weight: 247.68

Target: Adrenergic Receptor; Endogenous Metabolite

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

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



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Methyldopa hydrochloride (L-(-)-α-Methyldopa hydrochloride) hydrochloride, a potent antihyoertensive agent, is an alpha-adrenergic agonist (selective for α2-adrenergic receptors). Methyldopa hydrochloride is a proagent and is metabolized (α-Methylepinephrine) in the central nervous system[1][2].
IC_{50} & Target	α adrenergic receptor
In Vivo	Methyldopa hydrochloride (L-(-)-α-Methyldopa hydrochloride; 200 mg/kg; i.p.) decreases the hyperglycemic response in the first 2 hr after Dieldrin treatment[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	60-day-old male rats[2]
Dosage:	200 mg/kg
Administration:	I.p.
Result:	Decreased the plasma concentration of glucose in Dieldrin-exposed rats by 24% during the 30 min following its administration.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Clin Chem. 2019 Dec;65(12):1522-1531.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

[1]. Sweet CS. New centrally acting antihypertensive drugs related to methyldopa and clonidine. Hypertension. 1984;6(5 Pt 2):II51-II56.

[2]. Fox GR, et al. The effects of phenobarbital, atropine, L-alpha-methyldopa, and DL-propranolol on dieldrin-induced hyperglycemia in the adult rat. Toxicol Appl

Pharmacol. 1985;78(3):342-350.

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