Amlodipine maleate

Cat. No.:	HY-B0317A	
CAS No.:	88150-47-4	HN
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₄ H ₂₉ ClN ₂ O ₉	
Molecular Weight:	524.95	H_2N \checkmark \checkmark
Target:	Calcium Channel	
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling	o o
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture	но
	* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)	

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

		Mass Solvent Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	1.9049 mL	9.5247 mL	19.0494 mL		
		5 mM	0.3810 mL	1.9049 mL	3.8099 mL		
		10 mM	0.1905 mL	0.9525 mL	1.9049 mL		
	Please refer to the so	lubility information to select the ap	propriate solvent.				
In Vivo		1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 1.71 mg/mL (3.26 mM); Clear solution					
		2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 1.71 mg/mL (3.26 mM); Clear solution					
		 Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 1.71 mg/mL (3.26 mM); Clear solution 					

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY				
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Description	Amlodipine maleate is a dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, acts as an orally active antianginal agent. Amlodipine maleate blocks the voltage-dependent L-type calcium channels, thereby inhibiting the initial influx of calcium. Amlodipine maleate can be used for the research of high blood pressure and cancer ^{[1][2][3]} .			
IC ₅₀ & Target	L-type calcium channel			
In Vitro	Amlodipine maleate (20-40 μM; 48 h) reduces BrdU incorporation to 68.6% and 26.3% at concentrations of 20 and 30 μM in A431 cells, respectively ^[3] . Amlodipine maleate (30 μM; pretreated for 1 h) significantly attenuates the uridine 5'-triphosphate (UTP)-induced increases			



	of [Ca ²⁺]; in A431 cells ^[3] . Amlodipine maleate (30 μM) inhibits the store-operated Ca ²⁺ influx evoked by Thapsigargin in Fluo-3-loaded cells ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
In Vivo	mice ^[4] . Amlodipine maleate (10 survival of A431 tumor-	mg/kg/day; s.c. for 2 weeks) significantly decreases systolic blood pressure (SBP) in VSMC ATP2B1 KO 0 mg/kg; i.p. once daily for 20 days) causes a significant retardation of tumor growth and prolongs the bearing mice ^[3] . ently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. ATP2B1 ^{loxP/loxP} mice ^[4] 5 mg/kg/day Subcutaneously implanted osmotic pump for 2 weeks Significantly decreased the blood pressure.	

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Exp Mol Med. 2021 Apr 2.
- Cells. 2022 Oct 8;11(19):3156.
- J Biochem Mol Toxicol. 2022 Oct 7;e23238.
- Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2020 Feb 19;522(4):862-868.
- J Chem Thermodyn. 2021, 106495.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Yoshida J, et, al. Antitumor effects of amlodipine, a Ca2+ channel blocker, on human epidermoid carcinoma A431 cells in vitro and in vivo. Eur J Pharmacol. 2004 May 25;492(2-3):103-12.

[2]. Okuyama Y, et, al. The effects of anti-hypertensive drugs and the mechanism of hypertension in vascular smooth muscle cell-specific ATP2B1 knockout mice. Hypertens Res. 2018 Feb;41(2):80-87.

[3]. Kishen G. Bulsara, et al. Amlodipine.

[4]. Haria M, et al. Amlodipine. A reappraisal of its pharmacological properties and therapeutic use in cardiovascular disease [published correction appears in Drugs 1995 Nov;50(5):896]. Drugs. 1995;50(3):560-586.

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

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