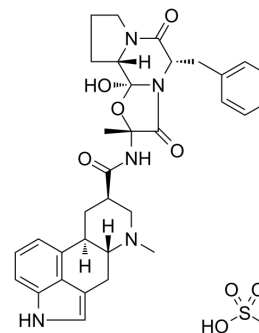


Dihydroergotamine mesylate

Cat. No.:	HY-B0670A
CAS No.:	6190-39-2
Molecular Formula:	C ₃₄ H ₄₁ N ₅ O ₈ S
Molecular Weight:	679.78
Target:	5-HT Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture and light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 50 mg/mL (73.55 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	1.4711 mL	7.3553 mL	14.7106 mL
		5 mM	0.2942 mL	1.4711 mL	2.9421 mL
		10 mM	0.1471 mL	0.7355 mL	1.4711 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 (3.68 mM); Clear solution				
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.68 mM); Clear solution				
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.68 mM); Clear solution				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Dihydroergotamine mesylate is an ergot alkaloid used to treat migraines. Target: 5-HT Receptors. Dihydroergotamine is not as effective as sumatriptan or phenothiazines as a single agent for treatment of acute migraine headache; however, when administered with an antiemetic, dihydroergotamine appears to be as effective as opiates, ketorolac, or valproate. Given its nonnarcotic properties, parenteral dihydroergotamine combined with an antiemetic should be considered as effective initial therapy in clinical practice [1]. The introduction of the intranasal formulation of DHE provides both pharmacologic and patient-convenience advantages for use in migraine therapy [2, 3].
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- Elife. 2020 Dec 7;9:e61405.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Colman, I., et al., Parenteral dihydroergotamine for acute migraine headache: a systematic review of the literature. *Ann Emerg Med*, 2005. 45(4): p. 393-401.
- [2]. Saper, J.R., et al., DHE in the pharmacotherapy of migraine: potential for a larger role. *Headache*, 2006. 46 Suppl 4: p. S212-20.
- [3]. Schaerlinger, B., et al., Agonist actions of dihydroergotamine at 5-HT_{2B} and 5-HT_{2C} receptors and their possible relevance to antimigraine efficacy. *Br J Pharmacol*, 2003. 140(2): p. 277-84.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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