Cinitapride

Cat. No.: HY-B2089

CAS No.: 66564-14-5

Molecular Formula: $C_{21}H_{30}N_4O_4$

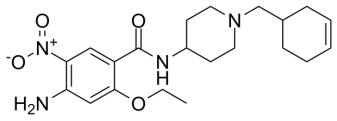
Molecular Weight: 402.49

Target: Dopamine Receptor; 5-HT Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 20.83 mg/mL (51.75 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.4845 mL	12.4227 mL	24.8453 mL
	5 mM	0.4969 mL	2.4845 mL	4.9691 mL
	10 mM	0.2485 mL	1.2423 mL	2.4845 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Cinitapride is a nonselective 5-HT1 and 5-HT4 receptors agonist and a 5-HT2 and D2 antagonist. Cinitapride can be used in functional dyspepsia (FD) and gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) research[1].

In Vivo

Cinitapride (intraperitoneal injection; 0.25-1 mg/kg; once) shows gastroprotective effetcs in gastric ulceration rat model[2].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Male Wistar rats with gastric ulceration[2]
Dosage:	0.25-1 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; 0.25-1 mg/kg; once
Result:	Reduced haemorrhagic lesions compared with the ulcerated control group. Decreased the percentage of ulceration to 28.76% at the highest dose (1 mg/kg). Attenuated the increase myeloperoxidase activity ($p<0.05$, $p<0.01$).

	Increased GSH-px activity in the gastric mucosa.

REFERENCES

[1]. Du Y, et al. Efficacy and safety of cinitapride in the treatment of mild to moderate postprandial distress syndrome-predominant functional dyspepsia. J Clin Gastroenterol. 2014 Apr;48(4):328-35.

[2]. Alarcón de la Lastra C, et al. Effects of cinitapride on gastric ulceration and secretion in rats. Inflamm Res. 1998 Mar;47(3):131-6.

[3]. Alarcón-de-la-Lastra Romero C, et al. Cinitapride protects against ethanol-induced gastric mucosal injury in rats: role of 5-hydroxytryptamine, prostaglandins and sulfhydryl compounds. Pharmacology. 1997 Apr;54(4):193-202.

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