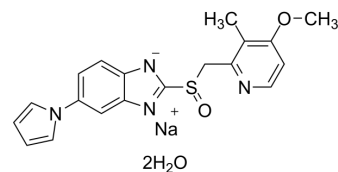


Ilaprazole sodium hydrate

Cat. No.:	HY-B2145A
CAS No.:	2322264-11-7
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₉ H ₂₁ N ₄ NaO ₄ S
Molecular Weight:	424.45
Target:	Proton Pump; TOPK
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Ilaprazole (IY-81149) sodium hydrate is an orally active proton pump inhibitor. Ilaprazole sodium hydrate irreversibly inhibits H ⁺ /K ⁺ -ATPase in a dose-dependent manner with an IC ₅₀ of 6 μM in rabbit parietal cell preparation. Ilaprazole sodium hydrate is used for the research of gastric ulcers. Ilaprazole sodium hydrate is also a potent TOPK (T-lymphokine-activated killer cell-originated protein kinase) inhibitor ^{[1][2]} .								
In Vitro	On cumulation of 14C-aminopyrine in histamine stimulated parietal cells, the IC ₅₀ of Ilaprazole (IY-81149) sodium hydrate is 9 nM ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
In Vivo	<p>Ilaprazole sodium hydrate (3-30 mg/kg; i.d.) dose-dependently inhibits gastric acid secretion^[1].</p> <p>In anesthetized rats, Ilaprazole sodium hydrate dose-dependently increases gastric pH which is lowered by histamine infusion. In the case of i.v. injection, the ED₅₀ of Ilaprazole sodium hydrate and Omeprazole is 1.2 and 1.4 mg/kg and in the case of i.d. administration, the ED₅₀ of Ilaprazole sodium hydrate and omeprazole is 3.9 and 4.1 mg/kg, respectively. Ilaprazole sodium hydrate also significantly inhibits pentagastrin-stimulated gastric secretion. Its ED₅₀ is 2.1 mg/kg and that of Omeprazole is 3.5 mg/kg with i.d. administration. In the case of i.v. injection, Ilaprazole sodium hydrate is equipotent to Omeprazole. Ilaprazole sodium hydrate also inhibits gastric acid secretion strongly in fistular rats. The ED₅₀ of Ilaprazole sodium hydrate administered intraduodenally is 0.43 mg/kg and that of Omeprazole is 0.68 mg/kg^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male SD rat (after pylorus ligation)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>3, 10, 30 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraduodenally</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>The acid output and volume significantly inhibited by about 60% and 46% at 3 mg/kg were s, respectively. At 30 mg/kg, it showed 93% and 73% inhibition on acid output and volume, respectively.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male SD rat (after pylorus ligation) ^[1]	Dosage:	3, 10, 30 mg/kg	Administration:	Intraduodenally	Result:	The acid output and volume significantly inhibited by about 60% and 46% at 3 mg/kg were s, respectively. At 30 mg/kg, it showed 93% and 73% inhibition on acid output and volume, respectively.
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REFERENCES

[1]. Kwon D, et al. Effects of IY-81149, a newly developed proton pump inhibitor, on gastric acid secretion in vitro and in vivo. *Arzneimittelforschung*. 2001;51(3):204-213.

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

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