Timepidium bromide

**Cat. No.:** HY-U00184  
**CAS No.:** 35035-05-3  
**Molecular Formula:** C_{17}H_{22}BrNOS_{2}  
**Molecular Weight:** 400.4  
**Target:** mAChR  
**Pathway:** GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling  
**Storage:** Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

**Description**  
Timepidium bromide (Sesden; SA504) is an anticholinergic agent.

**IC_{50} & Target**  
Cholinergic\(^{[1]}\)

**In Vivo**  
Effects of Timepidium bromide (TB), acetylcholine (ACh) and neostigmine (Neost) on gastric and duodenal blood flow distribution are studied by the use of \(^{131}\)I-labeled macroaggregated human serum albumin (MAA) in rabbits. In normal rabbits, gastric blood flow is found to be uneven in various regions of the stomach: anterior corpus (50% of total gastric blood flow) greater than posterior corpus (40%) greater than pyloric antrum (7%). Intravenous administration of Timepidium bromide (200 \(\mu\)g/kg) to normal rabbits produces a slight increase in total gastric blood flow, but the increase in the mucosal layer of the pyloric antrum is considerable\(^{[1]}\). MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### PROTOCOL

**Animal Administration** \(^{[1]}\)  
Rabbits\(^{[1]}\)  
Timepidium bromide (200 \(\mu\)g/kg) is injected into the femoral vein 5 min prior to \(^{131}\)I-MAA. To evaluate the effects of Timepidium bromide on gastric and duodenal blood flow in cholinergic drug-treated animals, Timepidium bromide is administered in a dose of 200 \(\mu\)g/kg through the femoral vein 3 min before ACh or 5 min after Neost. \(^{131}\)I-MAA is given into the left ventricle of the animals 2 min after ACh and 10 min after Neost. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

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### REFERENCES