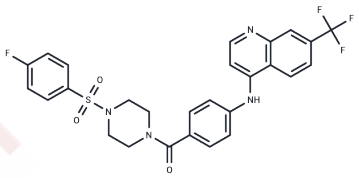
Data Sheet (Cat.No.T68095)

TargetMol

Losulazine

Chemical Properties



CAS No. : 72141-57-2

Formula: C27H22F4N4O3S

Molecular Weight: 558.55

Storage: Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year
Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Biological Description

Description	Losulazine is a peripheral sympathetic antihypertensive compound that can be taken orally. Losulazine causes relatively modest, transient depletion of dopamine and norepinephrine in brain regions protected by the blood-brain barrier.
Targets(IC50)	Others,Norepinephrine,Dopamine Receptor
In vivo	Groups of six female Upjohn Sprague-Dawley rats were treated orally with 10 mg/kg/day of losulazine and/or 18.75 mg/kg/day of bromocriptine for 15 or 27 days. Six rats were treated with losulazine plus 6.25 mg/kg/day of bromocriptine for 16 days followed by losulazine alone for 11 days. Rats treated with losulazine only were depleted of hypothalamic catecholamines, were hyperprolactinemic, and had interrupted estrous cycles and attenuated vaginal mucosa. Treatment with bromocriptine, a dopamine receptor agonist, resulted in suppression of serum prolactin and normal estrous cycles. Rats reverted back to hyperprolactinemia and anestrus shortly after bromocriptine withdrawal. These results suggest that hyperprolactinemia mediated through hypothalamic dopamine depletion is the mechanism of anestrus in rats treated with losulazine.[1]

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 7.31 mg/mL (13.09 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	1.7904 mL	8.9518 mL	17.9035 mL
5 mM	0.3581 mL	1.7904 mL	3.5807 mL
10 mM	0.179 mL	0.8952 mL	1.7904 mL
50 mM	0.0358 mL	0.179 mL	0.3581 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

Reference

Mesfin GM, et al. Mechanism of anestrus in rats treated with an antihypertensive agent, losulazine hydrochloride. Toxicol Appl Pharmacol. 1987 Jan;87(1):91-101.
Pals DT, et al. Cardiovascular effects of losulazine hydrochloride, a peripheral norepinephrine-depleting agent, in nonhuman primates. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 1985 Feb;232(2):407-12.