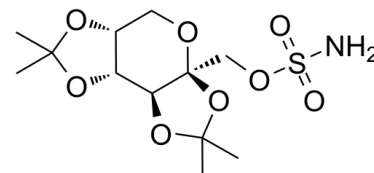


## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	Topiramate
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	CS-1885
<b>CAS No.:</b>	97240-79-4
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>21</sub> NO <sub>8</sub> S
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	339.36
<b>Target:</b>	Calcium Channel; Carbonic Anhydrase; GABA Receptor; iGluR; Potassium Channel; Sodium Channel
<b>Pathway:</b>	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Neuronal Signaling
<b>Solubility:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> O : 4 mg/mL (11.79 mM; Need ultrasonic); DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (294.67 mM)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Topiramate (McN 4853) is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a **GluR5 receptor** antagonist. Topiramate produces its antiepileptic effects through enhancement of **GABAergic** activity, inhibition of **kainate/AMPA** receptors, inhibition of voltage-sensitive **sodium and calcium channels**, increases in **potassium** conductance, and inhibition of **carbonic anhydrase**<sup>[1][2][3]</sup>. IC<sub>50</sub> & Target: GluR5 receptor<sup>[1]</sup>; GABAergic<sup>[2]</sup>; Kainate/AMPA<sup>[2]</sup>; Sodium channel<sup>[2]</sup>; Calcium channel<sup>[2]</sup>; Potassium channel<sup>[2]</sup>; Carbonic anhydrase<sup>[2]</sup>

**In Vitro:** Topiramate has been believed to be a type of antiepileptic drug that blocks spread of seizures. Thus far, the mechanisms of its actions have been proven to include use-dependent inhibition of voltage-dependent Na<sup>+</sup> channels in neurons, potentiation of GABA (γ-amino-butyric acid)-induced Cl<sup>-</sup> influx, and inhibitory effects on inward currents by antagonizing kainate/α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methylisoxazole-4-propionic acid (AMPA) receptors<sup>[2]</sup>.

### References:

- [1]. Lyseng-Williamson KA, et al. Topiramate: a review of its use in the treatment of epilepsy. *Drugs*. 2007;67(15):2231-56.
- [2]. Nakamura J, et al. Target pharmacology of topiramate, a new antiepileptic drug. *Nihon Yakurigaku Zasshi*. 2000 Jan;115(1):53-7.
- [3]. Kaminski RM, et al. Topiramate selectively protects against seizures induced by ATPA, a GluR5 kainate receptor agonist. *Neuropharmacology*. 2004 Jun;46(8):1097-104.

### CAIndexNames:

β-D-Fructopyranose, 2,3:4,5-bis-O-(1-methylethylidene)-, 1-sulfamate

### SMILES:

NS(OC[C@]1(OC(C)(C)O2)[C@@H]2[C@H](OC(C)(C)O3)[C@H]3CO1)(=O)=O

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

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