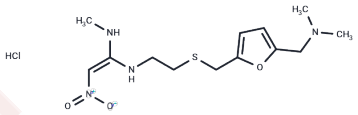
Data Sheet (Cat.No.T0865)

TargetMol

Ranitidine Hydrochloride

Chemical Properties



CAS No. : 66357-59-3

Formula: C13H23ClN4O3S

Molecular Weight: 350.86

Appearance: no data available

Storage: Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year

Biological Description

Description	Ranitidine Hydrochloride (AH19065) is a member of the class of histamine H2-receptor antagonists with antacid activity. Ranitidine is a competitive and reversible inhibitor of the action of histamine, released by enterochromaffin-like (ECL) cells, at the histamine H2-receptors on parietal cells in the stomach, thereby inhibiting the normal and meal-stimulated secretion of stomach acid. In addition, other substances that promote acid secretion have a reduced effect on parietal cells when the H2 receptors are blocked.
Targets(IC50)	Antibacterial,Histamine Receptor,Cytochromes P450
In vitro	Ranitidine sensitizes hepatocytes to killing by cytotoxic products from activated neutrophils, whereas Famotidine lacks this ability. [1] Ranitidine inhibits the production of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) in monocytes stimulated with lipopolysaccharide in vitro. [2] Ranitidine reduces the Kel of morphine dose-dependently with a maximum effect of 50%, and increases the relative concentration of morphine-6-glucuronide to morphine-3-glucuronide in isolated guinea pig hepatocytes. Ranitidine gradually decreases the morphine-3-glucuronide/morphine-6-glucuronide ratio by up to 21%. [3]
In vivo	Ranitidine results in liver injury as evidence by increased in serum alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, and gamma-glutamyl transferase activities within 6 hours after Ranitidine administration in rats. [1] Ranitidine inhibits hepatic ischemia/reperfusion-induced increase in hepatic tissue levels of TNF-alpha, cytokine-induced neutrophil chemoattractant, and hepatic accumulation of neutrophils in rats. [2] Ranitidine cotreatment enhances LPS-induced coagulation prior to liver injury, and anticoagulants reduce liver damage in LPS/RAN-treated rats. Ranitidine /LPS-treated rats results in the formation of fibrin clots in liver sinusoids, and prevention of fibrin deposition associated with reduced hepatocellular injury. Ranitidine cotreatment enhances the LPS-induced TNF increase before the onset of hepatocellular injury in rats. [4] Ranitidine displays anxiolytic effects in the elevated plus-maze as indicated by an increase in time spent in the open arms, more open-arm scanning and more end-excursions in rats. [5]

Solubility Information

Solubility	H2O: 142.51 mM,Sonication is recommended. DMSO: 60 mg/mL (171.01 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.8501 mL	14.2507 mL	28.5014 mL
5 mM	0.570 mL	2.8501 mL	5.7003 mL
10 mM	0.285 mL	1.4251 mL	2.8501 mL
50 mM	0.057 mL	0.285 mL	0.570 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.

Reference

Luyendyk JP, et al. J Pharmacol Exp Ther,2003, 307(1), 9-16.
Okajima K, et al. J Pharmacol Exp Ther,2002, 301(3), 1157-1165.
Aasmundstad TA, et al. Pharmacol Toxicol, 1998, 82(6), 272-279.
Tukov FF, et al. Toxicol Sci,2007, 100(1), 267-280.
Privou C, et al. Neuropharmacology,1998, 37(8), 12019-1032.