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Alagebrium chloride

Catalog No: tcsc0024653

Available Sizes

Size: 200mg

Specifications

CAS No:
341028-37-3

Formula:
$C_{13}H_{14}ClNOS$

Pathway:
Others

Target:
Others

Purity / Grade:
>98%

Solubility:
H2O : 50 mg/mL (186.73 mM; Need ultrasonic); DMSO : ≥ 25 mg/mL (93.36 mM)

Alternative Names:
ALT711

Observed Molecular Weight:
267.77

Product Description

Alagebrium chloride is an **advanced glycation end product** (**AGE**) inhibitor.

IC50 & Target: AGE[1]

In Vitro: Alagebrium chloride is an **advanced glycation end product** (**AGE**) inhibitor. Endothelial cell (EC) proliferation is

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increased for all groups receiving Alagebrium (ALT-711), particularly when seeded on matrix from the AAo of obese (ZO) and diabetic (ZD) rats[2].

In Vivo: Blood pressure is not affected by treatment with Alagebrium. In diabetic RAGE apoE double-KO mice, treatment with Alagebrium is associated with a modest reduction in renal mass and reduces hyperfiltration compare with nontreated mice. Treatment with Alagebrium in diabetic RAGE apoE double-KO mice is associated with a further reduction in glomerular collagen IV levels, approaching levels observed in control mice[1]. Body weight, heart rate (HR), and mean blood pressure (BP) are similar in Zucker lean (ZL), obese (ZO), and diabetic (ZD) groups in the absence or presence of Alagebrium (ALT-711). Alagebrium increases blood flow (BF) in ZO rats but reduces distal vascular resistance in ZD rats. A decrease in neointimal hyperplasia (NH) intrastrut thickness as a function of local radius is found in all groups with Alagebrium treatment. A significant increase in TGF-β expression is also found in the AAo of ZL rats treated with Alagebrium[2].