

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

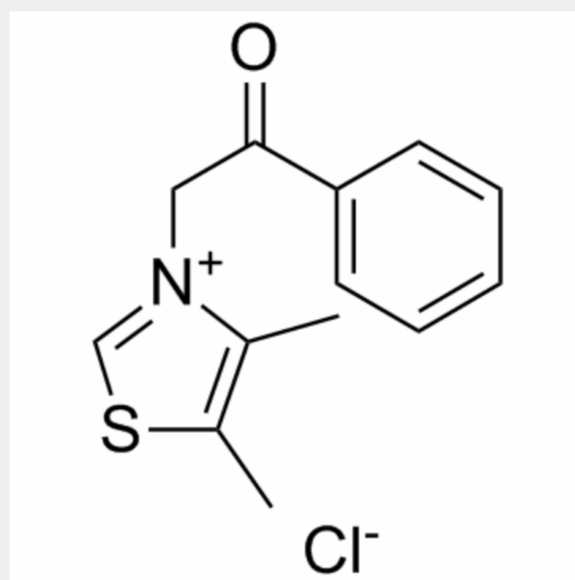
Alagebrium chloride is an **advanced glycation end product (AGE)** inhibitor.

IC₅₀ & Target: AGE^[1]

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

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].



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