



## **Verapamil (hydrochloride)**

Catalog No: tcsc1685



## **Available Sizes**

Size: 1g

Size: 5g



## **Specifications**

**CAS No:** 

152-11-4

Formula:

 $C_{27}^{H}_{39}^{CIN}_{2}^{O}_{4}$ 

**Pathway:** 

Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel

**Target:** 

Calcium Channel

**Purity / Grade:** 

>98%

**Solubility:** 

 $DMSO : \ge 31 \text{ mg/mL } (63.13 \text{ mM})$ 

**Alternative Names:** 

(±)-Verapamil hydrochlorid

**Observed Molecular Weight:** 

491.06

## **Product Description**

Verapamil hydrochloride is an L-type calcium channel antagonist.





IC50 & Target: Calcium channel<sup>[1]</sup>

In Vitro: Verapamil (hydrochloride) is an L-type calcium channel antagonist. The combination of Bortezomib and Verapamil (70  $\mu$ M) markedly declines the viability of the JK-6L, RPMI 8226, and ARH-77 cell lines after 16 hours of culture<sup>[1]</sup>. The enzyme hydrolase activity of recombinant human carboxylesterase (CES2) is substantially inhibited by Verapamil with  $K_i$  of  $3.84\pm0.99\mu$ M<sup>[2]</sup>.

In Vivo: Verapamil, a calcium channel antagonist, is injected i.v. into a femoral vein prior to ischemia. Verapamil (1 mg/kg) significantly decreases the incidence of ventricular arrhythmias including premature ventricular contractions (PVC), ventricular tachycardia (VT) and ventricular fibrillation (VF) for 45-min coronary artery occlusion. Total arrhythmia scores are significantly increased when the heart is subjected to ischemia (P[3].

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