Web: www.taiclone.com
Tel: +886-2-2735-9682
Email: order@taiclone.com

Cilostazol

Catalog No: tcsc1759

Available Sizes

Size: 50mg

Size: 100mg

Specifications

CAS No:
73963-72-1

Formula:
$C_{20}H_{27}N_5O_2$

Pathway:
Metabolic Enzyme/Protease;Autophagy

Target:
Phosphodiesterase (PDE);Autophagy

Purity / Grade:
>98%

Solubility:
DMSO : 50 mg/mL (135.33 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Alternative Names:
OPC 13013;OPC 21

Observed Molecular Weight:
369.46

Product Description

Cilostazol(OPC 13013; OPC 21) is a potent inhibitor of PDE3A, the isoform of PDE 3 in the cardiovascular system (IC50=0.2 uM).

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IC50 Value: 0.2 uM [1]

Target: PDE3A

in vitro: Cilostazol caused a concentration-dependent increase in the cAMP level in rabbit and human platelets with similar potency. Furthermore, cilostazol and milrinone were equally effective in inhibiting human platelet aggregation with a median inhibitory concentration (IC50) of 0.9 and 2 microM, respectively. In rabbit ventricular myocytes, however, cilostazol elevated cAMP levels to a significantly lesser extent (p

in vivo: A single oral adminstration of 100 mgcilostazol to healthy volunteers produced a significant inhibition of SIPA [3]. Male C57BL/6J mice were assigned to five groups: mice fed a normal diet (groups 1 and 2); 0.1% or 0.3% cilostazol-containing diet (groups 3 and 4, respectively); and 0.125% clopidogrel-containing diet (group 5). Two weeks after feeding, groups 2-5 were intraperitoneally administered carbon tetrachloride (CCl4) twice a week for 6 weeks, while group 1 was treated with the vehicle alone [4].

Toxicity: Cilostazol in addition to dual antiplatelet therapy appears to be effective in reducing the risk of restenosis and repeat revascularization after PCI without any significant benefits for mortality or stent thrombosis [5].