Web: www.taiclone.com
Tel: +886-2-2735-9682
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Amiloride (hydrochloride)

Catalog No: tcsc2298

Available Sizes

Size: 100mg

Size: 500mg

Specifications

CAS No:
2016-88-8

Formula:
$C_6H_9Cl_2N_7O$

Pathway:
Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel

Target:
Sodium Channel

Purity / Grade:
>98%

Solubility:
DMSO : ≥ 90 mg/mL (338.23 mM)

Alternative Names:
MK-870 hydrochloride

Observed Molecular Weight:
266.09

Product Description

Amiloride (hydrochloride) is an **epithelial sodium channel (ENaC)** inhibitor and a competitive inhibitor of Urokinase-type plasminogen activator (**uPA**).

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IC50 & Target: ENaC, uPA[1]

In Vitro: Amiloride blocks δβγ channels with an IC_{50} of 2.6 μM. The K_i of amiloride for δβγ ENaC is 26-fold that of αβγ channels (0.1 μM for αβγ ENaC). Amiloride blockade of δβγ ENaC is much more voltage dependent compared with the αβγ channel. The K_i of amiloride for δαβγ channels is 920 and 13.7 μM at −120 and $^{+}$80 mV, respectively, which significantly differs from that of both αβγ and δβγ channels[1]. Amiloride is a relatively selective inhibitor of the epithelial sodium channel (ENaC) with an IC_{50} (the concentration required to reach 50% inhibition of an ion channel) in the concentration range of 0.1 to 0.5 μM. Amiloride is a relatively poor inhibitor of the the Na^+/H^+ exchanger (NHE) with an IC_{50} as low as 3 μM in the presence of a low external [Na^+] but as high as 1 mM in the presence of a high [Na^+]. Amiloride is an even weaker inhibitor of the Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger (NCX), with an IC_{50} of 1 mM. Amiloride (1 μM) and submicromolar doses of Benzamil (30 nM), doses known to inhibit the ENaC, inhibit the myogenic vasoconstriction response to increasing perfusion pressure by blocking the activity of ENaC proteins. Amiloride completely inhibits Na^+ influx in doses known to be relatively specific for ENaC (1.5 μM) in vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMC)[2].

In Vivo: Amiloride (1 mg/kg/day) subcutaneously is found to reverse the initial increases in collagen deposition and prevent any further increases in the DOCA-salt hypertensive rat. Amiloride delays the onset of proteinuria and improved brain and kidney histologic scores in the saline-drinking, stroke-prone spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHRSP) compared with controls. Amiloride antagonizes or prevents actions of aldosterone in these cells and in cardiovascular and renal tissues in animals with salt-dependent forms of hypertension[2].