

# Hydroxyzine

Catalog No: tcsc2650



## Available Sizes

**Size:** 100mg

**Size:** 500mg



## Specifications

**CAS No:**

68-88-2

**Formula:**

$C_{21}H_{27}ClN_2O_2$

**Pathway:**

Immunology/Inflammation;GPCR/G Protein

**Target:**

Histamine Receptor;Histamine Receptor

**Purity / Grade:**

>98%

**Solubility:**

10 mM in DMSO

**Observed Molecular Weight:**

374.9

## Product Description

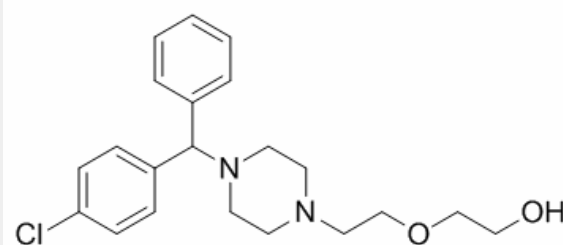
Hydroxyzine is a histamine H1-receptor antagonist.

Target: Histamine H1-Receptor

Hydroxyzine inhibits carbachol (10  $\mu$ M)-induced serotonin release by 34% at 10  $\mu$ M, by 25% 1  $\mu$ M and by 17% 0.1  $\mu$ M in pretreated bladder slices for 60 min [1]. Hydroxyzine (0.1 mM) treatment inhibits the progression and severity of EAE by 50% and the extent of

mast cell degranulation by 70% in Lewis rats with allergic encephalomyelitis (EAE) [2]. Hydroxyzine (500 M) significantly increases transport of etoposide to the serosal site in the jejunal everted sacs. Hydroxyzine significantly reduces the efflux and approximately 2.4 g/mL of etoposide in the jejunum and ileum. Hydroxyzine (0.2 µg/mL) significantly enhances the efflux of RH123 to the lumen [3].

Hydroxyzine (500 µM) significantly decreases the steady-state etoposide concentration 2-fold, where the steady-state concentration reached about 0.055 µM/mL in Sprague-Dawley rats [3]. Hydroxyzine (12.5 mg/kg, 25 mg/kg and 50 mg/kg i.p.) shows little direct analgesic activity but markedly potentiates only the effect of morphine on the vocalization after-discharge which represents the affective component of pain in rats. Hydroxyzine (50 mg/kg i.p.) potentiates morphine on the tail-flick test, while Hydroxyzine (12.5 mg/kg i.p.) decreases morphine antinociception in rats [4].



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