

# Trifluoperazine (dihydrochloride)

Catalog No: tcsc2756



## Available Sizes

**Size:** 100mg

**Size:** 500mg



## Specifications

**CAS No:**

440-17-5

**Formula:**

$C_{21}H_{26}Cl_2F_3N_3S$

**Pathway:**

GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

**Target:**

Dopamine Receptor; Dopamine Receptor

**Purity / Grade:**

>98%

**Solubility:**

DMSO : 50 mg/mL (104.08 mM; Need ultrasonic)

**Alternative Names:**

TFP; SKF5019

**Observed Molecular Weight:**

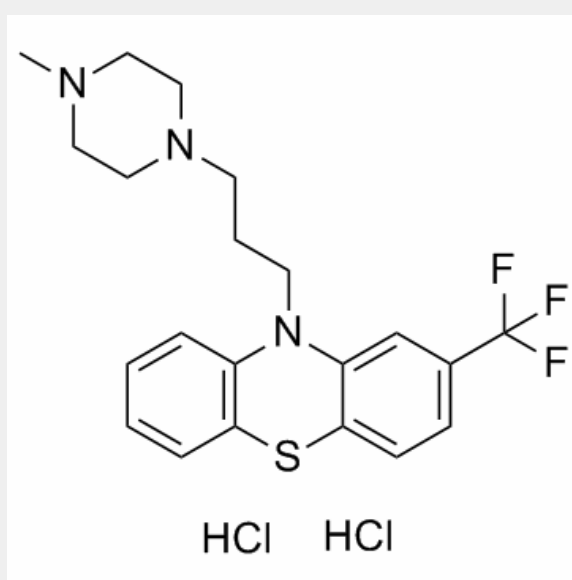
480.42

## Product Description

Trifluoperazine Dihydrochloride is a potent dopamine D2 receptor inhibitor used as an antipsychotic and an antiemetic.

Target: Dopamine D2 Receptor

Trifluoperazine Dihydrochloride is a potent dopamine D2 receptor inhibitor used as an antipsychotic and an antiemetic. Trifluoperazine inhibited in a dose-dependent manner the stimulation of glycogenolysis, gluconeogenesis, and ureogenesis due to alpha 1-adrenergic stimulation in rat hepatocytes. Trifluoperazine is much more potent at alpha 1- than at alpha 2-adrenergic receptors [1]. Trifluoperazine was not clearly different in terms of 'no substantial improvement' (n=1016, 27 RCTs, RR 1.06 CI 0.98 to 1.14) or leaving the study early (n=930, 22 RCTs, RR 1.15 CI 0.83 to 1.58). Almost identical numbers of people reported at least one adverse event (60%) in each group (n=585, 14 RCTs, RR 0.99 CI 0.87 to 1.13), although trifluoperazine was more likely to cause extrapyramidal adverse effects overall when compared to low potency antipsychotics such as chlorpromazine (n=130, 3 RCTs, RR 1.66 CI 1.03 to 2.67, NNH 6 CI 3 to 121). One small study (n=38) found no clear differences between trifluoperazine and the atypical drug, sulpiride [2].



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