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

Reboxetine (mesylate)

Catalog No: tcsc2771

Available Sizes

Size: 5mg

Size: 10mg

Size: 50mg

Specifications

CAS No:
98769-84-7

Formula:
$C_{20}H_{27}NO_6S$

Pathway:
Others

Target:
Others

Purity / Grade:
>98%

Solubility:
H2O : 50 mg/mL (122.10 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Alternative Names:
FCE20124 mesylate;PNU155950E mesylate

Observed Molecular Weight:
409.5

Product Description

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Reboxetine Mesylate is a norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor use in the treatment of unipolar depression.

Target: Others

Reboxetine is a drug of the norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor class. Reboxetine dose-dependently and potently inhibits locus coeruleus neuronal firing in rats with ED50 of 191 μg/kg. Reboxetine inhibition of the locus coeruleus neurons is reversible by the α2 antagonist piperoxan (1.5 mg/kg, IV). Reboxetine dose-dependently reverses reserpine-induced blepharospasm and hypothermia in the mouse. Reboxetine is also found to antagonize clonidine-induced hypothermia dose-dependently in mice. Reboxetine reverses reserpine-induced blepharospasm and hypothermia in rats with ED50 of 10 mg/kg and 3 mg/kg (p.o.), respectively [1]. Reboxetine is associated with a markedly lower relapse rate than placebo (22% vs. 56%) and a greater cumulative probability of a maintained response during long-term treatment in patients with recurrent DSM-III-R major depression. Reboxetine effectively prevents recurrence of depressive symptoms following episode resolution [2]. Acute systemic administration of Reboxetine (0.3 mg/kg-20 mg/kg) dose-dependently increases extracellular norepinephrine in the rat frontal cortex while having no effect on extracellular serotonin. Reboxetine (20 mg/kg) also increases extracellular dopamine in the rat frontal cortex. Chronic administration of Reboxetine for 14 days results in elevated basal concentrations of extracellular norepinephrine and dopamine and a greater net increase of extracellular norepinephrine and dopamine, but not serotonin in the rat frontal cortex [3].