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### SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

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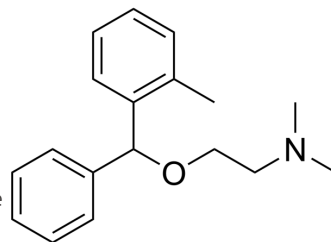
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## Orphenadrine

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-157959
<b>CAS No.:</b>	83-98-7
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>23</sub> NO
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	269.38
<b>Target:</b>	iGluR; Cytochrome P450; Cholinesterase (ChE)
<b>Pathway:</b>	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Orphenadrine ((±)-Orphenadrine) is a skeletal muscle relaxant and NMDA antagonist that also has antiparkinsonian, antihistamine, antitremor, antispasmodic, and analgesic effects. Orphenadrine inhibits the binding of [ <sup>3</sup> H]MK-801 to the phencyclidine (PCP) binding site of the NMDA receptor. Orphenadrine is also an anticholinergic and cytochrome P450 (CYP) 2B inducer. Orphenadrine may exert pro-tumor effects, causing CAR nuclear translocation, resulting in microsomal reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and oxidative stress. Orphenadrine also exerts neuronal protection, protecting rat cerebellar granule cells (CGC) from 3-NPA-induced death and has inhibitory potential against neurodegenerative diseases mediated by NMDA receptor overactivation <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .								
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	NMDA receptor <sup>[1]</sup> ; CYP450 2B <sup>[2]</sup> ; Cholinesterase (ChE) <sup>[3]</sup>								
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Orphenadrine (30-300 μM) exhibits relatively fast concentration-dependent open channel blocking kinetics with a K<sub>off</sub> of 0.013<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>NMDA open-channel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>30, 100 and 300 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>5 seconds; with 200 μM NMDA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Nearly completely inhibited [<sup>3</sup>H]MK-801 binding at 100 μM. Exhibited relatively fast, concentration-dependent open channel blocking kinetics.</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	NMDA open-channel	Concentration:	30, 100 and 300 μM	Incubation Time:	5 seconds; with 200 μM NMDA	Result:	Nearly completely inhibited [ <sup>3</sup> H]MK-801 binding at 100 μM. Exhibited relatively fast, concentration-dependent open channel blocking kinetics.
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<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>In a study of the tumor-promoting effects of Orphenadrine, male rats were pretreated with a single intraperitoneal injection of N-diethylnitrosamine (DEN) for 2 weeks. Orphenadrine (0, 750, 1500 ppm; po; 6 wk) accelerates hepatocyte proliferation and induces liver tumor-promoting activity<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>Orphenadrine (30 mg/kg; po; 3 d) Yes Protect rats from exposure to 3-nitropropionic acid (3-NPA) (30 mg/kg; 3 d), which causes neuronal damage in astrocytes. Markers: [(3)H]-PK 11195 and Increased expression levels of HSP27<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Liver tumor model in male rats pre-treated by N-diethylnitrosamine<sup>[2]</sup></td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Liver tumor model in male rats pre-treated by N-diethylnitrosamine <sup>[2]</sup>						
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Dosage:	0, 750, 1500 ppm
Administration:	PO; for 6 weeks
Result:	Increased mRNA expression levels of Cyp2b1/2, Mrp2 and Cyclin D1. Increased microsomal reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and oxidative stress markers such as thiobarbituric acid-reactive substances and 8-hydroxydeoxyguanosine.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Kornhuber J, et al. Orphenadrine is an uncompetitive N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist: binding and patch clamp studies. *J Neural Transm Gen Sect.* 1995;102(3):237-46.
- [2]. Pubill D, et al. Orphenadrine prevents 3-nitropropionic acid-induced neurotoxicity in vitro and in vivo. *Br J Pharmacol.* 2001 Feb;132(3):693-702.
- [3]. Morita R, et al. Liver tumor promoting effect of orphenadrine in rats and its possible mechanism of action including CAR activation and oxidative stress. *J Toxicol Sci.* 2013;38(3):403-13.

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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