

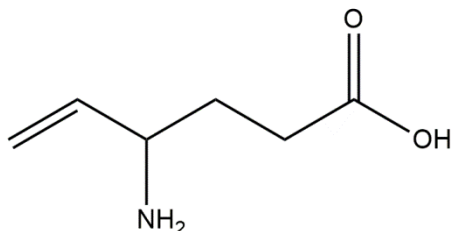
# Vigabatrin

01/20

**ALTERNATE NAMES:** 4-aminohex-5-enoic acid; Vigabatrine; Sabril; Sabrillex;  $\gamma$ -Vinyl GABA;  $\gamma$ -Vinyl- $\gamma$ -Aminobutyric Acid; GABA Transaminase Inhibitor

**CATALOG #:** B2983-5 5 mg  
B2983-25 25 mg

**STRUCTURE:**



**MOLECULAR FORMULA:** C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>

**MOLECULAR WEIGHT:** 129.16

**CAS NUMBER:** 68506-86-5, 60643-86-9

**APPEARANCE:** Solid

**PURITY:** 98%

**SOLUBILITY:** ~10 mg/ml in PBS, pH 7.2

**DESCRIPTION:** Vigabatrin (VGB) is a structural analogue of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) that irreversibly inhibits GABA-transaminase (GABA-T). It inhibits the catabolism of GABA by GABA transaminase and increases GABA levels in the brain. Focal drug delivery into the subthalamic nucleus is beneficial in epilepsy and shows lesser side effects.

**STORAGE TEMPERATURE:** -20°C. Store in the dark. Product is light sensitive. Protect from air. Store under desiccating conditions.

**HANDLING:** Do not take internally. Wear gloves and mask when handling the product! Avoid contact by all modes of exposure.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Appleton, R.E. The new antiepileptic drugs. Arch. Dis. Child. 75(3), 256-262 (1996).
2. Willmore, L.J., Abelson, M.B., Ben-Menachem, E., et al. Vigabatrin: 2008 Update. Epilepsia 50(2), 163-173 (2009).
3. Bröer, S., Backofen-Wehrhahn, B., Bankstahl, M. et al. Vigabatrin for focal drug delivery in epilepsy: bilateral microinfusion into the subthalamic nucleus is more effective than intranigral or systemic administration in a rat seizure model. Neurobiol Dis. 46(2):362-76 (2012).

**RELATED PRODUCTS:**

Thiamet G (Cat. No. B2959)  
 Cystamine dihydrochloride (Cat. No. B2982)  
 PLX5622 (free base) (Cat. No. B2965)  
 GSK-2814338 (Cat. No. B2426)  
 NQTrp (Cat. No. B2981)

**DISCLAIMER:** **FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.**