

## **Galantamine Hydrobromide**

12/20

**ALTERNATE NAMES:** 

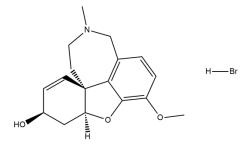
Galanthamine hydrobromide; Reminyl; (1S,12S,14R)-9-methoxy-4-methyl-11-oxa-4-azatetracyclo[8.6.1.0<sup>1,12</sup>.0<sup>6,17</sup>]heptadeca-6(17),7,9,15-tetraen-14-ol;hydrobromide; (4aS,6R,8aS)-4a,5,9,10,11,12-Hexahydro-3-methoxy-11-methyl-6H-benzofuro[3a,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-ol

Hydrobromide

B3094-10 10 mg CATALOG #:

B3094-50 50 mg

STRUCTURE:



**MOLECULAR FORMULA:** C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>22</sub>BrNO<sub>3</sub>

**MOLECULAR WEIGHT:** 368.27

**CAS NUMBER:** 1953-04-4

APPEARANCE: White crystalline solid

**PURITY:** ≥ 98%

~7 mg/ml in water SOLUBILITY:

~7 mg/ml in DMSO (may need gentle warming)

**DESCRIPTION:** Galantamine is an alkaloid originally isolated from the bulbs and flowers of various Galanthus species. It

inhibits acetylcholinesterase with an  $IC_{50}$  of 800 nM. It is a potent allosteric potentiating ligand of human  $\alpha_3\beta_4$ ,  $\alpha_4\beta_2$  and  $\alpha_6\beta_4$  nicotinic receptors (nAChRs). It is used for the treatment of vascular dementia in

Alzheimer's disease.

STORAGE TEMPERATURE: -20 °C. 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. Samochocki, M., Höffle, A., Fehrenbacher, A., et al. Galantamine is an allosterically potentiating ligand

of neuronal nicotinic but not of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors. J Pharmacol Exp Ther

2. Luo, W., Yu, Q.S., Kulkarni, S.S., et al. Inhibition of human acetyl- and butyrylcholinesterase by novel carbamates of (-)- and (+)-tetrahydrofurobenzofuran and methanobenzodioxepine. J. Med. Chem.

49(7), 2174-2185 (2006).

## **RELATED PRODUCTS:**

Donepezil Hydrochloride (Cat. No. B3092) Rivastigmine tartrate (Cat. No. B3093) Cryptotanshinone (Cat. No. 2429) Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitor Screening Kit (Colorimetric) (Cat. No. K197) Curvularin (Cat. No. 9694)

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