

Building Blocks, Pharmaceutical Intermediates, Chemical Reagents, Catalysts & Ligands www.ChemScene.com

# **Data Sheet**

Product Name:	Rilmenidine (hemifumarate)	$\sim 2$
Cat. No.:	CS-0019424	
CAS No.:	207572-68-7	N N
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>2O</sub> .1/2C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	H V
Molecular Weight:	238.28	
Target:	Adrenergic Receptor; Apoptosis; Autophagy; Imidazoline Receptor	0
Pathway:	Apoptosis; Autophagy; GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling	0.5 HO OH
Solubility:	H2O : 50 mg/mL (209.84 mM; Need ultrasonic); DMSO : 10 mg/mL (41.97 mM; Need ultrasonic)	0

### **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:**

Rilmenidine hemifumarate, an innovative antihypertensive agent, is an orally active, selective **I1 imidazoline receptor** agonist. Rilmenidine hemifumarate is an alpha 2-adrenoceptor agonist. Rilmenidine hemifumarate induces autophagy. Rilmenidine hemifumarate acts both centrally by reducing sympathetic overactivity and in the kidney by inhibiting the Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiport. Rilmenidine hemifumarate modulates proliferation and stimulates the proapoptotic protein Bax thus inducing the perturbation of the mitochondrial pathway and apoptosis in human leukemic K562 cells <sup>[1][2][3]</sup>. In Vitro: Rilmenidine provides antihypertensive efficacy comparable with that of diuretics, beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers, and angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors<sup>[1]</sup>. Rilmenidine (25-100 µM; 24 hours) inhibits K562 cell proliferation<sup>[2]</sup>. In Vivo: Rilmenidine-treated N171-82Q mice (i.p.; 4-times a week) displays significant improved forelimb grip strength and all limbs grip strength from 12 to 22 weeks of age<sup>[3]</sup>. Rilmenidine decreases levels of mutant huntingtin<sup>[3]</sup>.

#### **References:**

[1]. Reid JL. Rilmenidine: a clinical overview. Am J Hypertens. 2000;13(6 Pt 2):106S-111S.

[2]. Srdic-Rajic T, et al. Rilmenidine suppresses proliferation and promotes apoptosis via the mitochondrial pathway in human leukemic K562 cells. Eur J Pharm Sci. 2016:81:172-180.

[3]. Rose C, et al. Rilmenidine attenuates toxicity of polyglutamine expansions in a mouse model of Huntington's disease. Hum Mol Genet. 2010;19(11):2144-2153.

# **CAIndexNames:**

2-Oxazolamine, N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-4,5-dihydro-, (2E)-2-butenedioate (2:1)

# SMILES:

O=C(O)/C=C/C(O)=O.C1(NC(C2CC2)C3CC3)=NCCO1.[0.5]

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

Tel: 610-426-3128

Fax: 888-484-5008

E-mail: sales@ChemScene.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA