

## Lobradimil

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-105155
<b>CAS No.:</b>	159768-75-9
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>49</sub> H <sub>75</sub> N <sub>15</sub> O <sub>12</sub> S
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	1098.28
<b>Target:</b>	Bradykinin Receptor
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein
<b>Storage:</b>	Sealed storage, away from moisture and light, under nitrogen Powder    -80°C    2 years -20°C    1 year * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light, under nitrogen)

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Lobradimil (RMP 7), a synthetic bradykinin analog, is a potent and selective bradykinin B2 receptor agonist (K <sub>i</sub> : 0.54 nM). Lobradimil increases the permeability of the BBB. Lobradimil can be used in the research of brain tumors <sup>[1]</sup> .	
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	Bradykinin B2 Receptor (B2R) 0.54 nM (K <sub>i</sub> )	
<b>In Vitro</b>	Lobradimil induces an increase in intracellular free calcium levels in RBME cells <sup>[3]</sup> . Lobradimil (0.01-0.5 nM, 15 min) increases the permeability of human brain microvascular endothelial cell (HMBEC) monolayers <sup>[4]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
<b>In Vivo</b>	Lobradimil (2.5-mg/kg bolus plus 10 mg/kg/h for 90 minutes) increases brain tumor permeability and shows hypotensive effects in RG2 glioma cells-implanted rats <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
	<b>Animal Model:</b>	RG2 glioma cells-implanted rats <sup>[2]</sup>
	<b>Dosage:</b>	1.5-18 µg/kg
	<b>Administration:</b>	i.v. infusion, 0.05 mL/min for 15min
	<b>Result:</b>	Increased <a href="#">Carboplatin</a> (HY-17393) uptake (up to 80%) into brain tumors in a dose-dependent manner.

### REFERENCES

[1]. Warren K, et al. Phase II trial of intravenous lobradimil and carboplatin in childhood brain tumors: a report from the Children's Oncology Group. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol.* 2006 Sep;58(3):343-7.

[2]. Elliott PJ, et al. Dissociation of blood-brain barrier permeability and the hypotensive effects of the bradykinin B2 agonist, RMP-7. *Immunopharmacology.* 1996 Jun;33(1-

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3):205-8.

[3]. Doctrow SR, et al. The bradykinin analog RMP-7 increases intracellular free calcium levels in rat brain microvascular endothelial cells. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 1994 Oct;271(1):229-37.

[4]. Mackic JB, et al. Cereport (RMP-7) increases the permeability of human brain microvascular endothelial cell monolayers. Pharm Res. 1999 Sep;16(9):1360-5.

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

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