# PRODUCT INFORMATION



## Nortriptyline (hydrochloride)

Item No. 15904

CAS Registry No.: 894-71-3

Formal Name: 3-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]

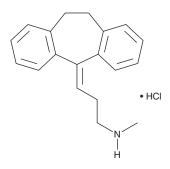
> cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-N-methyl-1propanamine, monohydrochloride

MF: C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N ● HCl

FW: 299.8 **Purity:** ≥98% UV/Vis.:  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ : 240 nm Supplied as: A crystalline solid

Storage: -20°C Stability: ≥4 years

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.



## **Laboratory Procedures**

Nortriptyline (hydrochloride) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the nortriptyline (hydrochloride) in the solvent of choice. Nortriptyline (hydrochloride) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF), which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of nortriptyline (hydrochloride) in ethanol is approximately 15 mg/ml and approximately 30 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. Organic solvent-free aqueous solutions of nortriptyline (hydrochloride) can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of nortriptyline (hydrochloride) in PBS, pH 7.2, is approximately 1 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

#### Description

Nortriptyline is a tricyclic antidepressant that blocks norepinephrine and serotonin (Item No. 14332) transporters (K<sub>D</sub>s = 4.4 and 18 nM, respectively) more potently than the dopamine transporter  $(K_D = 1.1 \mu M)$ . It also antagonizes serotonin, histamine, muscarinic, and α-adrenergic receptors  $(K_1 = 5.0, 8.5, 10, 40, and 60 \text{ nM for } 5\text{-HT}_{2A}, 5\text{-HT}_{2C}, H_1, \alpha_1, and M_1 \text{ receptors, respectively}).^{2-5}$ 

#### References

- 1. Tatsumi, M., Groshan, K., Blakely, R.D., et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 340(2-3), 249-258 (1997).
- 2. Pälvimäki, E.P., Roth, B.L., Majasuo, H., et al. Psychopharmacology (Berl) 126(3), 234-240 (1996).
- 3. Richelson, E. and Nelson, A. J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 230(1), 94-102 (1984).
- Stanton, T., Bolden-Watson, C., Cusack, B., et al. Biochem. Pharmacol. 45(11), 2352-2354 (1993).
- 5. Cusack, B., Nelson, A., and Richelson, E. Psychopharmacology (Berl) 114(4), 559-565 (1994).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

#### WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

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