# PRODUCT INFORMATION

## Tasosartan

*Item No. 29495*

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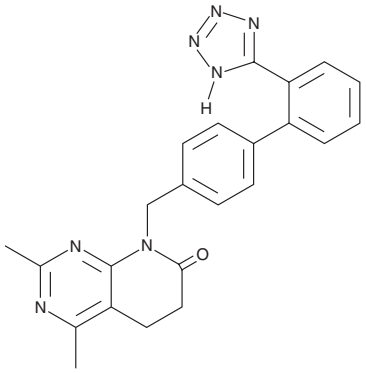
| **CAS Registry No.:** | 145733-36-4 |
| **Formal Name:** | 5,8-dihydro-2,4-dimethyl-8-[[2′-(2H-tetrazol-5-yl)[1,1′-biphenyl]-4-yl]methyl]-pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7(6H)-one |
| **Synonym:** | WAY-ANA-756 |
| **MF:** | $C_{23}H_{21}N_7O$ |
| **FW:** | 411.5 |
| **Purity:** | ≥98% |
| **UV/Vis.:** | $\lambda_{max}$: 251 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

Tasosartan is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the tasosartan in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Tasosartan is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of tasosartan in these solvents is approximately 2, 14, and 20 mg/ml, respectively.

Tasosartan is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, tasosartan should first be dissolved in DMF and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Tasosartan has a solubility of approximately 0.5 mg/ml in a 1:1 solution of DMF:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

### Description

Tasosartan is an angiotensin II type 2 ($AT_2$) receptor antagonist ($IC_{50}$ = 1.2 nM in rat adrenal gland membranes).[1] It also binds to the $AT_1$ receptor ($K_i$ = 46.6 nM in rat liver epithelial cells).[2] Tasosartan (3 mg/kg, intraduodenally) reduces the $AT_2$-induced pressor response in rats.[3] It also decreases mean arterial pressure in a rat model of hypertension induced by renal artery constriction when administered intragastrically or intravenously at doses of 1 and 3 mg/kg.[1]

### References


1. Ellingboe, J.W., Collini, M.D., Quagliato, D., *et al.* Metabolites of the angiotensin II antagonist tasosartan: The importance of a second acidic group. *J. Med. Chem.* **41(22)**, 4251-4260 (1998).
2. Hines, J., Fluharty, S.J., and Sakai, R.R. The angiotensin $AT_1$ receptor antagonist irbesartan has near-peptide affinity and potently blocks receptor signaling. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **384(1)**, 81-89 (1999).
3. Ellingboe, J.W., Antane, M., Nguyen, T.T., *et al.* Pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine angiotensin II antagonists. *J. Med. Chem.* **37(4)**, 542-550 (1994).





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