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产品名称：氯谷胺
产品别名：Loxiglumide；CR-1505

生物活性：

Description	Loxiglumide is a cholecystokinin (CCK-1) receptor antagonist.
IC_{50} & Target	CCK-1 receptor[1]
In Vivo	The effects of pancreatic rest by oral administration of CCK-1 receptor antagonist Loxiglumide and pancreas stimulation are investigated via endogenous CCK release induced by po protease inhibitor camostat on the recovery of pancreatic secretory function, and biochemical and histological changes of the pancreas after acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis. Oral administration of CCK-1 receptor antagonist Loxiglumide with a dose of 50 mg/kg body weight inhibits pancreatic exocrine secretion for more than 12 h. Thus, every 12-h administration of Loxiglumide might have completely blocks the effect of endogenously released CCK on the pancreas (pancreatic rest)[1].
Solvent&Solubility	***In Vitro:*** **DMSO : ≥ 150 mg/mL (325.11 mM)** * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.1674 mL	10.8371 mL	21.6741 mL
	5 mM	0.4335 mL	2.1674 mL	4.3348 mL
	10 mM	0.2167 mL	1.0837 mL	2.1674 mL

*请根据产品在不同溶剂中的溶解度选择合适的溶剂配制储备液；一旦配成溶液，请分装保存，避免反复冻融造成的产品失效。

储备液的保存方式和期限：-80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month。-80°C 储存时，请在 6 个月内使用，-20°C 储存时，请在 1 个月内使用。

References	[1]. Jia D, et al. Effect of endogenous cholecystokinin on the course of acute pancreatitis in rats. World J Gastroenterol. 2015 Jul 7;21(25):7742-53.

实验参考：

Animal Administration	Rats[1] At 24 h after induction of acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis, rats are divided into four different treatment groups: standard rat chow (AP-C); standard rat chow with pancreatic rest (AP-R); standard rat chow with pancreatic stimulation (AP-S); and standard rat chow with pancreatic rest, followed by pancreatic stimulation (AP-R/S). Rats in the AP-C group receive 2 mL/kg body weight saline orally (po) via an orogastric tube twice daily (09:00 and 21:00 h) for 10 d; the AP-R group receive 50 mg/kg body weight of CCK-1 receptor antagonist Loxiglumide dissolved in 2 mL distilled water po twice daily for 10 d; the AP-S group receive 25 mg/kg body weight protease inhibitor Camostat, which is known to stimulate endogenous CCK release, dissolved in 2 mL distilled water po twice daily for 10 d; and the AP-R/S group receive 50 mg/kg body weight Loxiglumide twice daily for the first 5 d followed by 25 mg/kg body weight camostat twice daily for the next 5 d. Rats are fed ad libitum. On day 12 at 24 h after the last treatment and overnight fasting, pancreatic exocrine

	function and histological examination of the pancreas are performed.
References	[1]. Jia D, et al. Effect of endogenous cholecystokinin on the course of acute pancreatitis in rats. World J Gastroenterol. 2015 Jul 7;21(25):7742-53.