Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Haloperidol hydrochloride
Cat. No.: GC11506

Chemical Properties

Cas. No.	1511-16-6		
Chemical Name	4-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl]-1-(4-fluorophenyl)butan-1-one;hydrochloride		
SMILES	C1CN(CCC1(C2=CC=C(C=C2)Cl)O)CCCC(=O)C3=CC=C(C=C3)F.Cl		
Formula	$C_{21}H_{24}Cl_2FNO_2$	M.Wt	412.33
Solubility	≥ 10.30825mg/mL in DMSO	Storage	Store at -20°C
General tips	For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 ℃ and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while.Stock solution can be stored below -20℃ for several months.		
Shipping Condition	Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.		
Structure	Haloperidol hydrochloride		

Protocol

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Animal experiment:

Male albino mice of Swiss-Webster strain (33-36 g) are used, and all substances are given by i.p. injection in a volume of 0.5 mL. CPZ, haloperidoi and mescaline are all in time form of timeir imydrochlorides and the dose solutions are prepared at concentrations of 1.0, 0.66 and 3.3 mg/mL of 0.9% saline, respectively. The doses are: CPZ, 15 mg/kg; haloperidol, 10 mg/kg; mescaline, 50 mg/kg. Mice are pretreated with either CPZ or haloperidol 30 minutes before administration of mescaline. In some instances CPZ is injected 45 minutes after mescaline. Time animals are hmoused individually in a plexiglas cage and the gross behavior and locomotor activity. At selected intervals after mescaline, groups of mice are sacrificed by decapitation. Plasma is separated and stored at -20°C. The brain, liver, kidney, lung, spleen and heart are frozen on dry ice and stored at -20°C for 18 to 20 hours before they are used for assays.

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References:

[1]. Joy CB, et al. Haloperidol versus placebo for schizophrenia. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2006 Oct 18; (4):CD003082.
[2]. Giannini AJ, et al. Acute ketamine intoxication treated by haloperidol: a preliminary study. Am J Ther. 2000 Nov;7(6):389-91.

Background

Haloperidol hydrochloride is an antipsychotic drug that has similar actions to the antipsychotic medicine phenothiazine [1].

Haloperidol hydrochloride has been reported to play a role as an inverse agonist of dopamine. In addition, Haloperidol hydrochloride has been found to be highlt potent neuroleptic by relieving nervous through the depression of nerve function. Besides, Haloperidol hydrochloride has shown about 50-fold potency than chiorpromazine, the other antipsychotic drug. Haloperidol hydrochloride has shown beneficial effects in the treatment of delusions and hallucinations. These effects are mainly achieved through

blockage of dopamine receptors in the mesocortex and limbic system. Haloperidol hydrochloride has been revealed to prevent the effects of dopamine in the nigrostriatal pathways, which probably explains the associated side effects such as akathisia and dystonias[1].

References:

[1] Dr Ananya Mandal, MD .Haloperidol Pharmacology.