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ProductInformation

5-(N,N-Dimethyl)amiloride hydrochloride

Product Number A 4562 Storage Temperature 2-8 °C

Product Description

Molecular Formula: C₈H₁₂ClN₇O • HCl

Molecular Weight: 294.1 CAS Number: 1 214-79-5

Synonym: DMA

DMA is an inhibitor of the Na⁺/H⁺ pump in muscle membranes. It has been used to reduce cardiac dysfunction following ischemic injury to perfused rat ventricle.¹ Studies with ouabain indicated that this effect was due to blockade of sarcolemmal Na⁺ uptake into the cardiac muscle.

Both amiloride and DMA have been shown to inhibit the epidermal growth factor-induced (EGF) pH changes in chicken granulosa cells.² While EGF alone increased the pH by 0.18 pH units, the EGF-induced cytosolic alkalinization was significantly reduced by DMA and amiloride (by 54% and 51%, respectively). The studies suggest that EGF may increase intracellular pH by activating the Na⁺/H⁺ antiporter system.

Precautions and Disclaimer

For Laboratory Use Only. Not for drug, household or other uses.

Preparation Instructions

DMA is soluble at 100 μ M in 20 mM sodium bicarbonate buffer, pH 7.4 containing 120 mM NaCl, 6 mM KCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM CaCl₂, and 10 mM glucose. ¹

References

- Meng, H., and Pierce, G. N., Involvement of sodium in the protective effect of 5-(N,N-dimethyl)-amiloride on ischemiareperfusion injury in isolated rat ventricular wall. J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 256, 1094-1100 (1991).
- 2. Li, M., et al., Epidermal growth factor elevates intracellular pH in chicken granulosa cells. Endocrinology, **129**, 656-662 (1991).

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