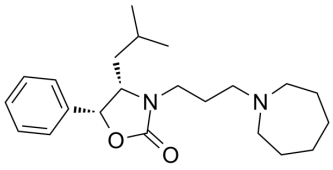
Ipenoxazone

Cat. No.:	HY-100159
CAS No.:	104454-71-9
Molecular Formula:	$C_{22}H_{34}N_2O_2$
Molecular Weight:	358.52
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Ipenoxazone is a potent and centrally acting muscle relaxant.
In Vivo	Ipenoxazone is a potent and centrally acting muscle relaxant[1]. An intravenous injection of 2 mg/kg Ipenoxazone causes a reduction of electromyographic activity which reaches a maximum within 3 min after the injection. Within 1 min after the injection of Ipenoxazone at a dose of 4 mg/kg, the blood pressure changes from a control level of 138±9 mmHg to a minimum level of 98±9 mmHg (n=6) but it rapidly returns to the control level within 1 to 2 min, while the rigidity is still reduced significantly at that time. High doses (greater than 30 mg/kg i.p.) of Ipenoxazone produces a transient and dose-dependent sedation in almost all mice about 5 min after its administration[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration [1]	Experiments are performed on 31 adult male rats (Wistar 310 to 430 g, 3 to 7 months of age) anesthetized with chloralose-urethane (50 and 500 mg/kg i.p., respectively). Ipenoxazone is administrated i.v. at 0.05 to 0.1 mL/100 g body weight (20 to 40 s per injection). These four different doses of Ipenoxazone (0.3, 1, 3 and 10 mg/kg) are administrated cumulatively, from small doses to larger doses. It is usually waited about 10 to 30 min between each trial or until all effects of the drug on the bladder have disappeared[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Kimura A, et al. Inhibitory effects of a new, potent, centrally acting muscle relaxant, (4S,5R)-4-(2-methylpropyl)-3-[3-(perhydroazepin-1-yl)propyl]-5- phenyl-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one (NC-1200) on micturition contractions of the bladder in rats. Eur J Pharmacol. 1988 Jul 26;152(1-2):55-62.

[2]. Masaki M, et al. A new class of potent centrally acting muscle relaxants: pharmacology of oxazolidinones in rat decerebrate rigidity. Br J Pharmacol. 1986 Sep;89(1):219-28.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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