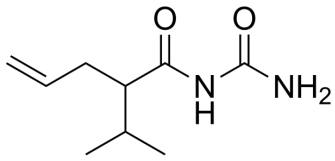
Apronal

Cat. No.:	HY-B2177		
CAS No.:	528-92-7		
Molecular Formula:	$C_9H_{16}N_2O_2$		
Molecular Weight:	184.24		
Target:	Others		
Pathway:	Others		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 150 mg/mL (814.16 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	5.4277 mL	27.1385 mL	54.2770 mL
	5 mM	1.0855 mL	5.4277 mL	10.8554 mL
	10 mM	0.5428 mL	2.7139 mL	5.4277 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 3.75 mg/mL (20.35 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Apronal (Allylisopropylacetylurea, Apronalide) can bu used for the research of neuropsychiatry disorders.

In Vivo

Research shows that allylisopropylacetylurea not only increases the amount of porphyrins in the liver and urine of animals but also brings about a marked green pigmentation of the liver. Rats recover well from long-term treatment with high doses of allylisopropylacetylurea and revert to normal values for parameters measured. Lesions originated by long-term administration with allylisopropylacetylurea can be tolerated by rats and are reversible[1]. Fixed drug eruption and mucocutaneous ocular syndrome are reported due to apronal[2].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration [1]	Rats: Apronal is administered to male Sandoz OFA-SPF rats, weighing 140-150 g in two equal daily subcutaneous injections 8 h apart. The overall daily dose is 400 mg/kg and dosing is continued for 21 days. Control rats are similarly treated with propandiol only. Urine samples are collected in glass tubes at solid CO_2, temperatures and stored frozen until analysis[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Rentsch G, et al. The effect of prolonged administration of allylisopropylacetylurea to rats on cytochrome P-450 and other liver haemoproteins. Xenobiotica. 1976 Mar;6(3):151-7.

[2]. Fujimoto Y, et al. Fixed drug eruption due to allylisopropylacetylurea. Contact Dermatitis. 1993 May;28(5):282-4.

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