Piperazine adipate

Cat. No.:	HY-B2186			
CAS No.:	142-88-1			
Molecular Formula:	$C_{10}H_{20}N_2O_4$			
Molecular Weight:	232.28			
Target:	Parasite			
Pathway:	Anti-infection			
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years	
		4°C	2 years	
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years	
		-20°C	1 year	

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro H ₂ O DMS	H ₂ O : 14.29 mg/mL (61.52 mM; Need ultrasonic) DMSO : < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble)						
		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	4.3051 mL	21.5257 mL	43.0515 mL		
		5 mM	0.8610 mL	4.3051 mL	8.6103 mL		
	10 mM	0.4305 mL	2.1526 mL	4.3051 mL			
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent Solubility: 33.33 n	one by one: PBS ng/mL (143.49 mM); Clear solution; N	leed ultrasonic				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIV	
Diological	
Description	Piperazine adipate is a potent broad spectrum anthelmintic against many common worm infections in mammals.
In Vitro	Piperazine adipate (10 mM) causes mortality of A. galli and H. gallinae after a maximum of 30 min exposure, inhibits malate oxidation by 78%, and inhibits aldolase activity in both parasites. Piperazine adipate (10 mM) also inhibits cholinesterase activity by 96% in Ascaridia galli (A. galli) and 93% in Heterakis gallinae (H. gallinae). Piperazine adipate inhibits oxaloacetate reduction by 26% and 55% in A. galli and H. gallinae, resepctively ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

Product Data Sheet

HO

0

ΗŅ

0

NH

ОH



[1]. Sharma RK, et al. Effect of parbendazole and piperazine adipate on the activity of some enzymes of Ascaridia galli and Heterakis gallinae. Vet Parasitol. 1987 May;24(3-4):211-20.

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

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