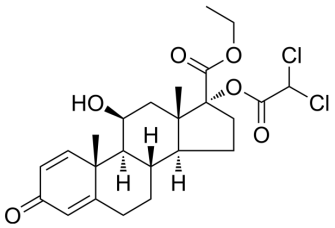
Etiprednol dicloacetate

Cat. No.:	HY-106215
CAS No.:	199331-40-3
Molecular Formula:	$C_{24}H_{30}Cl_2O_6$
Molecular Weight:	485.4
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Etiprednol dicloacetate (BNP 166) is an anti-inflammatory agent. Etiprednol dicloacetate inhibits eosinophil accumulation. Etiprednol dicloacetate can be used in the research of inflammatory airway diseases, such as asthma[1][2].
In Vitro	Etiprednol dicloacetate (1 nM-1 μM) inhibits LPS-induced TNF-α production by human blood[1].
In Vivo	Etiprednol dicloacetate (0-100 μg/kg, intranasal inhalation) attenuates peribronchial eosinophilia in the lung of the allergen sensitized and challenged rats[1]. Etiprednol dicloacetate (0.1 μg/kg, intranasal inhalation) inhibits eosinophil accumulation in rats (antigen-induced airway eosinophil infiltration)[3]. Etiprednol dicloacetate (0-20 mg/kg, p.o., 28 days) is well tolerated in rats and dogs[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Allergen sensitized and challenged Brown Norway rats[1]
Dosage:	0.1, 1, 10, and 100 μg/kg
Administration:	Intranasal inhalation
Result:	Decreased the number of eosinophils at the perivascular area of the lung tissue. Decreased the number of mucus secreting cells and antigen-induced formation of perivascular edema.

REFERENCES

[1]. István Kurucz, et al. Potency and specificity of the pharmacological action of a new, antiasthmatic, topically administered soft steroid, etiprednol dicloacetate (BNP-166). J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2003 Oct;307(1):83-92.

[2]. A Miklós, et al. 28-day oral toxicity study with soft corticosteroid BNP-166 in rats and dogs, followed by a 14-day recovery period. Pharmazie. 2002 Feb;57(2):142-6.

[3]. I Kurucz, et al. Anti-inflammatory effect and soft properties of etiprednol dicloacetate (BNP-166), a new, anti-asthmatic steroid. Pharmazie. 2004 May;59(5):412-6.