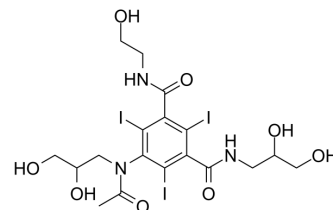


Ioxilan

Cat. No.:	HY-109513		
CAS No.:	107793-72-6		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₈ H ₂₄ I ₃ N ₃ O ₈		
Molecular Weight:	791.11		
Target:	Others		
Pathway:	Others		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 250 mg/mL (316.01 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Concentration	Mass			
	1 mM		1.2640 mL	6.3202 mL	12.6405 mL
	5 mM		0.2528 mL	1.2640 mL	2.5281 mL
	10 mM		0.1264 mL	0.6320 mL	1.2640 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (2.63 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (2.63 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (2.63 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Ioxilan is a low-osmolar, nonionic and tri-iodinated diagnostic contrast agent. Ioxilan is also an X-ray contrast agent for excretory urography and contrast enhanced computed tomographic (CECT) imaging of the head and body. Intravascular injection results in opacification of vessels in the path of flow of the contrast medium, permitting radiographic visualization of the internal structures of the human body until significant hemodilution occurs^{[1][2][3]}.

In Vitro

As a low-osmolar nonionic monomer, Ioxilan increases the safety and tolerance of X-ray contrast agents. The development

of Ioxilan is based on the introduction of a double methylene as a hydrophobic region and masking it with a hydrophilic hydroxyl group could lower the osmolality without adversely affecting the biological tolerance^[1].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

Rapid intravenous injection of water-soluble X-ray contrast agents (Ioxilan) can be performed with dynamic computed tomography to improve the detectability of liver lesions. When injected intravenously, water-soluble, intravenous X-ray contrast agents are largely distributed in the extracellular fluid space and excreted unchanged by the kidneys. Contrast enhancement of a region of interest depends on the route of administration, delivery of the agent to the area by blood flow, and the final iodine concentration in the region^[1].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Cheng KT. Ioxilan carbonate particles. National Center for Biotechnology Information (US); 2004-2013. 2007 Sep 1.
- [2]. Chow SL, et al. Effect of iodixanol and Ioxilan on QT interval and renal function in patients with systolic heart failure. *Int J Cardiol.* 2012 Jan 12;154(1):17-21.
- [3]. Nonionic Contrast Agents.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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