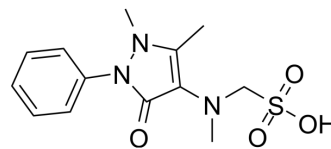


Metamizol

Cat. No.:	HY-148147
CAS No.:	50567-35-6
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ N ₃ O ₄ S
Molecular Weight:	311.36
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Metamizol (Methamizole) is an anti-thyroid agent, which blocks thyroid hormone production from the thyroid gland. Metamizol can cause hepatotoxicity ^[1] .								
In Vivo	Metamizol (Methamizole; 100 mg/kg; i.p.; once; male Swiss albino mice) causes hepatotoxicity as revealed by an increase in serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) activity ^[1] . Metamizol (100 mg/kg; i.p.; once; male Swiss albino mice) causes a decrease in hepatic glutathione (GSH) contents ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male Swiss albino mice (6 weeks old, 25-40 g)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>100 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection; once</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Increased serum ALT level at 5 hours and the maximum serum ALT levels occurred at 5 hours.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male Swiss albino mice (6 weeks old, 25-40 g) ^[1]	Dosage:	100 mg/kg	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; once	Result:	Increased serum ALT level at 5 hours and the maximum serum ALT levels occurred at 5 hours.
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Result:	Induced reduction in hepatic glutathione (GSH) content in mice.								

REFERENCES

[1]. Heidari R, et, al. Effects of Enzyme Induction and/or Glutathione Depletion on Methimazole-Induced Hepatotoxicity in Mice and the Protective Role of N-Acetylcysteine. Adv Pharm Bull. 2014;4(1):21-8.

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

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