Oxypurinol

Cat. No.: HY-19657

CAS No.: 2465-59-0

Molecular Formula: $C_5H_4N_4O_2$

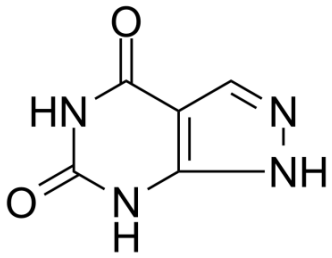
Molecular Weight: 152.11

Target: Endogenous Metabolite; Xanthine Oxidase

Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 12.5 mg/mL (82.18 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Concentration / Solvent / Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	6.5742 mL	32.8709 mL	65.7419 mL
	5 mM	1.3148 mL	6.5742 mL	13.1484 mL
	10 mM	0.6574 mL	3.2871 mL	6.5742 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 1.25 mg/mL (8.22 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 1.25 mg/mL (8.22 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 1.25 mg/mL (8.22 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Oxipurinol (Oxipurinol), the major active metabolite of Allopurinol, is an inhibitor of xanthine oxidase. Oxipurinol can be used to regulate blood urate levels and treat gout[1].

IC_{50} & Target

Human Endogenous Metabolite

In Vitro

Allopurinol is rapidly metabolized (half-life approximately 1 h) to its active metabolite oxypurinol. Oxypurinol is an inhibitor of xanthine oxidoreductase and has a considerably longer elimination half-life (approximately 23 h)[1].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Stocker SL, et al. The pharmacokinetics of oxypurinol in people with gout. Br J Clin Pharmacol. 2012 Sep;74(3):477-89.

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