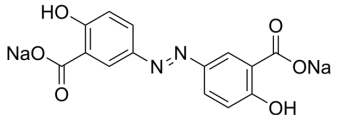
Olsalazine Disodium

Cat. No.:	HY-B0174
CAS No.:	6054-98-4
Molecular Formula:	$C_{14}H_8N_2Na_2O_6$
Molecular Weight:	346.2
Target:	Leukotriene Receptor; Antibiotic
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Anti-infection
Storage:	-20°C, sealed storage, away from moisture and light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H_2O : 50 mg/mL (144.43 mM; Need ultrasonic)
DMSO : 20 mg/mL (57.77 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	2.8885 mL	14.4425 mL	28.8850 mL
5 mM	0.5777 mL	2.8885 mL	5.7770 mL
10 mM	0.2889 mL	1.4443 mL	2.8885 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS
   Solubility: 15 mg/mL (43.33 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Olsalazine Disodium is an anti-inflammatory drug used in the treatment of Inflammatory Bowel Disease and Ulcerative Colitis.Target: AntibacterialOlsalazine Disodium is a derivative of salicylic acid. Inactive by itself (it is a prodrug), it is converted by the bacteria in the colon to mesalamine. Olsalazine Disodium is potent inhibitors of human intestinal macrophages chemotaxis to LTB4 with IC50 of 0.39 mM. Olsalazine Disodium (0.4 mM) inhibits the superoxide radical production generated by phorbol myristate acetate (PMA)-activated neutrophils or by xanthine-xanthine oxidase reaction by reduction of 31% and 73%, respectively. Olsalazine Disodium inhibits tumor growth in a rodent model of colorectal cancer. In 1,2-dimethylhydrazine-treated rats, Olsalazine (25 mg/kg/day) decreases number and volume of tumors by 58.17% and 62.67%, respectively. Administration of Olsalazine (Disodium) induces a 1.7-fold times increase in the number of apoptotic cells, companied with a reduction of 42.4% in cell proliferation rate.

REFERENCES

[1]. Nielsen, O.H., H.W. Verspaget, and J. Elmgreen, Inhibition of intestinal macrophage chemotaxis to leukotriene B4 by sulphasalazine, olsalazine, and 5-aminosalicylic acid. Aliment Pharmacol Ther, 1988. 2(3): p. 203-11.

[2]. Gionchetti, P., et al., Scavenger effect of sulfasalazine, 5-aminosalicylic acid, and olsalazine on superoxide radical generation. Dig Dis Sci, 1991. 36(2): p. 174-8.

[3]. Brown, W.A., et al., 5-aminosalicyclic acid and olsalazine inhibit tumor growth in a rodent model of colorectal cancer. Dig Dis Sci, 2000. 45(8): p. 1578-84.

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