PRODUCT INFORMATION



ATB-337

Item No. 10277

CAS Registry No.: 912758-00-0

Formal Name: 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]-

benzeneacetic acid, 4-(3-thioxo-3H-

1,2-dithiol-5-yl)phenyl ester

Synonyms: ACS 15, S-Diclofenac MF: $C_{23}H_{15}NCl_2O_2S_3$

FW: 504.5 **Purity:** ≥98%

Stability: ≥2 years at -20°C Supplied as: A crystalline solid λ_{max} : 276, 319, 436 nm UV/Vis.:

Laboratory Procedures

For long term storage, we suggest that ATB-337 be stored as supplied at -20°C. It should be stable for at least two years.

ATB-337 is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the ATB-337 in an organic solvent purged with an inert gas. ATB-337 is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of ATB-337 in these solvents is approximately 10 mg/ml.

ATB-337 is sparingly soluble in aqueous solutions. To enhance aqueous solubility, dilute the organic solvent solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline. If performing biological experiments, ensure the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is a naturally occurring gasotransmitter with vasodilator and inflammatory modulating activity.^{1,2} Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as indomethacin, diclofenac, and ibuprofen, are some of the most commonly used anti-inflammatory drugs available but exhibit significant side effects, particularly gastric damage, when used chronically. ATB-337 is a hybrid molecule of an H₂S donor and the NSAID diclofenac.³ In rats, diclofenac at 10-50 μmol/kg caused significant gastrointestinal damage, whereas no damage was observed with ATB-337 treatment at the same dose. ATB-337 at 50 μmol/kg does not promote leukocyte adherence to vascular endothelium, an effect observed with diclofenac treatment alone. COX-1 and COX-2 were inhibited with similar efficacy by diclofenac and ABT-337. An increase in expression of the pro-inflammatory mediator TNF-α, as well as, the adhesion molecules ICAM-1 and LFA-1 were not observed in rats treated with 50 µmol/kg ABT-337, effects seen with equimolar doses of diclofenac. These results indicate that H₂S-releasing derivatives of NSAIDs may prove to be more effective anti-inflammatory agents than traditional NSAIDs alone.

References

- 1. Li, L. and Moore, P.K. Putative biological roles of hydrogen sulfide in health and disease: A breath of not so fresh air? Trends Pharmacol. Sci. 29(2), 84-90 (2007).
- 2. Wallace, J.L. Hydrogen sulfide-releasing anti-inflammatory drugs. Trends Pharmacol. Sci. 28(10), 501-505 (2007).
- 3. Wallace, J.L., Caliendo, G., Santagada, V., et al. Gastrointestinal safety and anti-inflammatory effects of a hydrogen sulfide-releasing diclofenac derivative in the rat. Gastroenterology 132, 261-271 (2007).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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