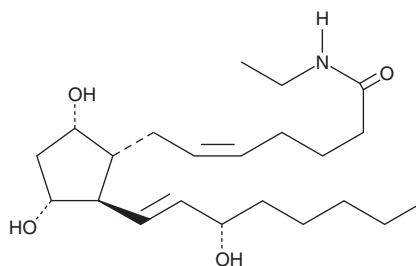


PRODUCT INFORMATION



Prostaglandin F_{2α} ethyl amide Item No. 16016

CAS Registry No.: 54130-36-8
Formal Name: N-ethyl-9α,11α,15S-trihydroxy-prosta-5Z,13E-dien-1-amide
Synonyms: Dinoprost ethyl amide, PGF_{2α}-NEt
MF: C₂₂H₃₉NO₄
FW: 381.6
Purity: ≥98%
Supplied as: A solution in methyl acetate
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥2 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Prostaglandin F_{2α} ethyl amide (PGF_{2α}-NEt) is supplied as a solution in methyl acetate. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the methyl acetate under a gentle stream of nitrogen and immediately add the solvent of choice. Solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide purged with an inert gas can be used. The solubility of PGF_{2α}-NEt in these solvents is approximately 20, 16, and 33 mg/ml, respectively.

PGF_{2α}-NEt is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, the methyl acetate solution of PGF_{2α}-NEt should be diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. The solubility of PGF_{2α}-NEt in PBS (pH 7.2) is approximately 0.3 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

PGF_{2α}-NEt is an analog of PGF_{2α} in which the C-1 carboxyl group has been modified to an N-ethyl amide. PG esters have been shown to have ocular hypotensive activity.¹ PG N-ethyl amides were recently introduced as alternative prostaglandin ocular hypotensive prodrugs.² Although it has been claimed that PG ethyl amides are not converted to the free acids *in vivo*, studies in our laboratories have shown that bovine and human corneal tissue converts the N-ethyl amides of various prostaglandins to the free acids with a conversion rate of about 2.5 μg/g corneal tissue/hr.^{2,3} PGF_{2α}-NEt would be expected to show the typical intraocular effects of PGF_{2α} free acid, but with the much slower hydrolysis pharmacokinetics of the PG N-amides.

References

1. Bito, L.Z. Comparison of the ocular hypotensive efficacy of eicosanoids and related compounds. *Exp. Eye Res.* **38(2)**, 181-184 (1984).
2. Woodward, D.F., Krauss, A.H., Chen, J., *et al.* The pharmacology of bimatoprost (Lumigan™). *Surv. Ophthalmol.* **45(Suppl. 4)**, S337-S345 (2001).
3. Maxey, K.M., Johnson, J., and LaBrecque, J. The hydrolysis of bimatoprost in corneal tissue generates a potent prostanoid FP receptor agonist. *Surv. Ophthalmol.* **47(Suppl. 1)**, S34-S40 (2002).

WARNING

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

SAFETY DATA

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.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

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