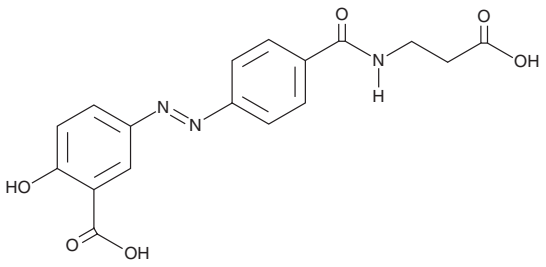
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Balsalazide

Item No. 18680

CAS Registry No.:	80573-04-2
Formal Name:	5-[(1E)-2-[4-[[(2-carboxyethyl) amino]carbonyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-2-hydroxy-benzoic acid
MF:	$C_{17}H_{15}N_3O_6$
FW:	357.3
Purity:	≥98%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 263, 364 nm
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

Balsalazide is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the balsalazide in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Balsalazide is soluble in the organic solvent DMSO at a concentration of approximately 1 mg/ml.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. Organic solvent-free aqueous solutions of balsalazide can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of balsalazide in PBS, pH 7.2, is approximately 10 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Balsalazide is a prodrug form of 5-aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA; Item No. 70265).[1] It is cleaved by bacterial azoreductases in the intestinal lumen to release 5-ASA. Balsalazide (600 mg/kg per day) decreases IL-2 levels and increases IL-6 levels in the serum and colonic mucosa membrane, as well as decreases micro- and macroscopic colonic damage, in a rat model of colitis induced by 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB).[2] Formulations containing balsalazide have been used in the treatment of ulcerative colitis.

References

1. Tursi, A. Balsalazide in treating colonic diseases. *Expert Opin. Drug Metab. Toxicol.* **5(12)**, 1555-1563 (2009).
2. Lu, Y.-x. and Chen, X.-m. Effects of balsalazide on experimental colitis induced by 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene in rats. *Zhongguo Xinyao Yu Linchuang Zazhi* **26(12)**, 901-904 (2007).

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