

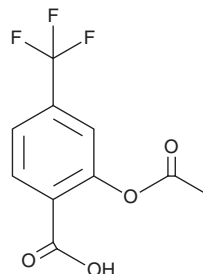
# PRODUCT INFORMATION



## Triflusal

Item No. 30274

**CAS Registry No.:** 322-79-2  
**Formal Name:** 2-(acetyloxy)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-benzoic acid  
**Synonym:** UR 1501  
**MF:** C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>F<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>  
**FW:** 248.2  
**Purity:** ≥98%  
**UV/Vis.:** λ<sub>max</sub>: 224 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

Triflusal is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the triflusal in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Triflusal is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of triflusal in these solvents is approximately 30 mg/ml.

### Description

Triflusal is an inhibitor of platelet aggregation (IC<sub>50</sub>s = 48.3 and 693 μM in isolated human whole blood and platelet-rich plasma, respectively).<sup>1</sup> It inhibits production of thromboxane B<sub>2</sub> (TXB<sub>2</sub>; Item No. 19030) and 6-keto prostaglandin F<sub>1α</sub> (6-keto PGF<sub>1α</sub>; Item No. 15210) induced by arachidonic acid (Item Nos. 90010 | 90010.1 | 10006607) with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 468 and 339 μM, respectively, in isolated human whole blood. Triflusal decreases IgG-ovalbumin immune complex-induced NF-κB nuclear translocation and production of nitric oxide (NO) in isolated rat peritoneal macrophages when used at a concentration of 1,000 μM.<sup>2</sup> Oral administration of triflusal (30 mg/kg) reduces infarct volume and peri-infarct levels of OX-6, a marker of activated microglia, in a rat model of focal ischemia induced by permanent middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO).<sup>3</sup> It also reduces increases in cortical amyloid-β precursor protein (APP) levels induced by intracerebroventricular administration of amyloid-β (25-35) in rats at the same dose.<sup>4</sup>

### References

1. de la Cruz, J.P., Mata, J.M., and de la Cuesta, F.S. Triflusal vs aspirin on the inhibition of human platelet and vascular cyclooxygenase. *Gen. Pharmacol.* **23**(2), 297-300 (1992).
2. Bayón, Y., Alonso, A., and Crespo, M.S. 4-trifluoromethyl derivatives of salicylate, triflusal and its main metabolite 2-hydroxy-4-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid, are potent inhibitors of nuclear factor κB activation. *Br. J. Pharmacol.* **126**(6), 1359-1366 (1999).
3. Whitehead, S.N., Bayona, N.A., Cheng, G., et al. Effects of triflusal and aspirin in a rat model of cerebral ischemia. *Stroke* **38**(2), 381-387 (2007).
4. Whitehead, S., Cheng, G., Hachinski, V., et al. Interaction between a rat model of cerebral ischemia and β-amyloid toxicity. II. Effects of triflusal. *Stroke* **36**(8), 1782-1789 (2005).

#### 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.

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#### CAYMAN CHEMICAL

1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD  
ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA

**PHONE:** [800] 364-9897  
[734] 971-3335

**FAX:** [734] 971-3640

CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM  
[WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM](http://WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM)