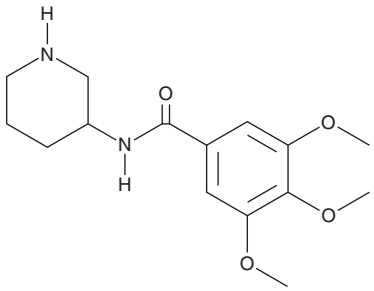
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Troxipide

Item No. 30616

CAS Registry No.:	30751-05-4
Formal Name:	3,4,5-trimethoxy-N-3-piperidinyl-benzamide
Synonym:	KU-54
MF:	$C_{15}H_{22}N_2O_4$
FW:	294.4
Purity:	≥98%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 216, 262 nm
Supplied as:	A 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

Troxipide is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the troxipide in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Troxipide is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of troxipide in these solvents is approximately 2 and 3 mg/ml, respectively.

Troxipide is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, troxipide should first be dissolved in DMF and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Troxipide has a solubility of approximately 0.16 mg/ml in a 1:5 solution of DMF:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Troxipide is an antiulcerative agent.[1] It inhibits production of superoxide induced by N-formyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-phenylalanine (fMLP; Item No. 21495) in, and IL-8-induced migration of, isolated human polymorphonuclear (PMN) neutrophils when used at a concentration of 1 mM.[2] Troxipide (100 and 200 mg/kg, i.p.) reduces the lesion size of gastric ulcers induced by diclofenac (Item Nos. 70680 | 22983) in rats.[3]

References

1. Irikura, T. and Kasuga, K. New antiulcer agents. 1. Syntheses and biological activities of 1-acyl-2-,-3-, and -4-substituted benzamidopiperidines. *J. Med. Chem.* **14(4)**, 357-361 (1971).
2. Kusugami, K., Ina, K., Hosokawa, T., *et al.* Troxipide, a novel antiulcer compound, has inhibitory effects on human neutrophil migration and activation induced by various stimulants. *Dig. Liver Dis.* **32(4)**, 305-311 (2000).
3. Matsui, H., Murata, Y., Kobayashi, F., *et al.* Diclofenac-induced gastric mucosal fluorescence in rats. *Dig. Liver Dis.* **46(2)**, 338-344 (2001).

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