# Acetaminophen glucuronide

**Cat. No.:** HY-113083

**CAS No.:** 16110-10-4

**Molecular Formula:** $C_{14}H_{17}NO_8$

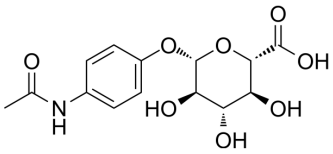
**Molecular Weight:** 327.29

**Target:** Drug Metabolite; Endogenous Metabolite

**Pathway:** Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

**Storage:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Powder | -20°C | 3 years |
| | 4°C | 2 years |
| In solvent | -80°C | 6 months |
| | -20°C | 1 month |



## BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| **Description** | Acetaminophen glucuronide (APAP-glu) is an inactive glucuronide metabolite of Acetaminophen (HY-66005)[1][2]. Acetaminophen is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitor and a potent hepatic N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2) inhibitor [3][4]. |
| **$IC_{50}$ & Target** | Human Endogenous Metabolite |
| **In Vitro** | Acetaminophen is metabolized in the liver mainly by glucuronidation and sulfation, thus generating the nontoxic metabolites, Acetaminophen glucuronide (APAP-glu). Acetaminophen glucuronide is a substrate for both canalicular Mrp2 and basolateral Mrp3 in rodents[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |

## REFERENCES

[1]. Carolina I Ghanem, et al. Shift from biliary to urinary elimination of acetaminophen-glucuronide in acetaminophen-pretreated rats. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2005 Dec;315(3):987-95.

[2]. Liudmila L Mazaleuskaya, et al. PharmGKB summary: pathways of acetaminophen metabolism at the therapeutic versus toxic doses. Pharmacogenet Genomics. 2015 Aug;25(8):416-26.

[3]. Hinz, B, et al. Acetaminophen (paracetamol) is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor in man. FASEB J, 2008. 22(2): p. 383-90.

[4]. Rothen JP, et al. Acetaminophen is an inhibitor of hepatic N-acetyltransferase 2 in vitro and in vivo. Pharmacogenetics. 1998 Dec;8(6):553-9.



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