

Benorilate

Cat. No.: HY-107795 CAS No.: 5003-48-5 Molecular Formula: C₁₇H₁₅NO₅ Molecular Weight: 313

Target: Prostaglandin Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein

Storage: 4°C, protect from light

* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)

Product Data Sheet

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 125 mg/mL (399.36 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.1949 mL	15.9744 mL	31.9489 mL
	5 mM	0.6390 mL	3.1949 mL	6.3898 mL
	10 mM	0.3195 mL	1.5974 mL	3.1949 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.65 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.65 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.65 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Benorylate (Salipran) is the esterification product of paracetamol and acetylsalicylic acid. Benorylate has anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic properties. Benorylate could also inhibit prostaglandin (PG) synthesis $^{[1][2][3][4]}$.
IC ₅₀ & Target	Prostaglandin ^[4] .
In Vitro	Benorylate (Salipran) is an esterified aspirin preparation whose antirheumatic properties are reported to be as good as those of aspirin ^[1] . Benorylate (Salipran) causes a large decrease in the liver's conversion rate of lactate into glucose, an important component of glucose homeostasis. Benorylate (Salipran) also impairs the urea synthesis rate from ammonia, another important

	function of the liver ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Benorylate (Salipran) is probably absorbed as the intact molecule which accounts for its good gastric tolerance ^[3] . Benorylate (Salipran) could inhibit PG synthesis in laboratory animals and in human tissue ^[4] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Croft DN, et al. Gastric bleeding and benorylate, a new aspirin. Br Med J. 1972 Sep 2;3(5826):545-7.
- [2]. Castell JV, et al. Effects of benorylate and impacina on the metabolism of cultured hepatocytes. Xenobiotica. 1985 Aug-Sep;15(8-9):743-9.
- [3]. Wright V, et al. A review of benorylate a new antirheumatic drug. Scand J Rheumatol Suppl. 1975;13:5-8.
- [4]. A. Bennett , et al. Inhibition of Prostaglandin Synthesis by Benorylate. Rheumatology, Volume XII, Issue suppl, 1 January 1973, Pages 101-105.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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