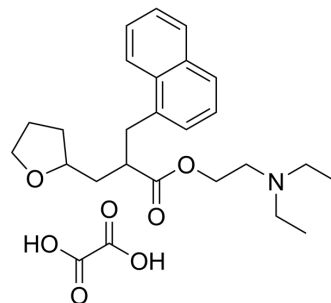


Naftidrofuryl oxalate

Cat. No.:	HY-B1107
CAS No.:	3200-06-4
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₆ H ₃₅ NO ₇
Molecular Weight:	473.56
Target:	5-HT Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (211.17 mM)
 H₂O : 100 mg/mL (211.17 mM; Need ultrasonic)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.1117 mL	10.5583 mL	21.1166 mL
	5 mM	0.4223 mL	2.1117 mL	4.2233 mL
	10 mM	0.2112 mL	1.0558 mL	2.1117 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: PBS
Solubility: 50 mg/mL (105.58 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.28 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.28 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Naftidrofuryl oxalate (Nafronyl oxalate salt) is a drug used in the management of peripheral and cerebral vascular disorders as a vasodilator, enhance cellular oxidative capacity, and may also be a 5-HT₂ receptor antagonist.

IC₅₀ & Target

5-HT₂ Receptor

In Vitro

Naftidrofuryl oxalate (Nafronyl oxalate salt) may be effective for relieving the pain of muscle cramps^[1].
 Naftidrofuryl oxalate (Nafronyl oxalate salt) is the only vasoactive drug for peripheral arterial disease (PAD) which is likely to

be cost-effective^[2].

Naftidrofuryl oxalate (Nafronyl oxalate salt) is ranked first for both maximum walking distance (MWD) and pain-free walking distance (PFWD) (probability of 0.947 and 0.987, respectively, of being the best treatment) followed by cilostazol and pentoxifylline. Naftidrofuryl oxalate (Nafronyl oxalate salt) is effective treatments for claudication, Naftidrofuryl oxalate is likely to be the most effective, with minimal serious adverse events^[3].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Naftidrofuryl

[2]. Meng Y, et al. Cost-effectiveness of cilostazol, naftidrofuryl oxalate, and pentoxifylline for the treatment of intermittent claudication in people with peripheral arterial disease. *Angiology*. 2014 Mar;65(3):190-197.

[3]. Stevens JW, et al. Systematic review of the efficacy of cilostazol, naftidrofuryl oxalate and pentoxifylline for the treatment of intermittent claudication. *Br J Surg*. 2012 Dec;99(12):1630-1638.

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

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