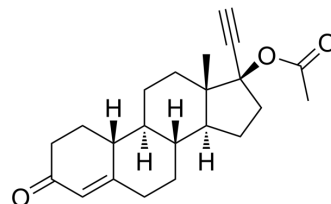


Norethindrone acetate

Cat. No.:	HY-B1710		
CAS No.:	51-98-9		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₂ H ₂₈ O ₃		
Molecular Weight:	340.46		
Target:	Progesterone Receptor		
Pathway:	Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (293.72 mM)
 H₂O : 0.67 mg/mL (1.97 mM; Need ultrasonic)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.9372 mL	14.6860 mL	29.3720 mL
	5 mM	0.5874 mL	2.9372 mL	5.8744 mL
	10 mM	0.2937 mL	1.4686 mL	2.9372 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.34 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.34 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.34 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Norethindrone acetate is a female hormone used for the research of endometriosis^[1]. Norethindrone acetate is a click chemistry reagent, it contains an Alkyne group and can undergo copper-catalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC) with molecules containing Azide groups.

IC₅₀ & Target

Progesterone Receptor^[1]

In Vivo

Norethindrone acetate could be a cost-effective alternative with relatively mild side effects in the treatment of symptomatic endometriosis. Subjects treated with norethindrone acetate obtain dysmenorrhea and noncyclic pelvic pain relief^[1]. Norethindrone acetate alone is a well-tolerated, effective option to manage pain and bleeding for all stages of endometriosis. Post-Norethindrone acetate bleeding scores are improved regardless of prior hormonal regimen, and post-Norethindrone acetate pain scores improved in all patients except for those previously prescribed GnRH-agonist plus add-back^[2]. Norethindrone acetate shows low acute toxicity in experimental animals and is consistent with the lack of toxicity seen in humans. Administration of norethindrone acetate alone to rodents at several multiples of the human dose results in no treatment related mortality, hematological changes, behavioral changes, or organ pathology^[3]. Norethindrone acetate administration leads to significant and proportional reductions of the concentrations of triglycerides, cholesterol and phospholipids of plasma lipoproteins of density <1.006 of rats fed a high carbohydrate diet. Norethindrone acetate (0.1 mM) also significantly inhibits the incorporation of both palmitate and glycerol into triglycerides of isolated hepatocytes from fed rats^[4].

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

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration ^[4]

Rats: Female Sprague-Dawley rats (200-210 g), 6 of which serve as controls, are individually caged in an animal room illuminated from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Each of the 7 rats receiving norethindrone acetate is fed 35 µg/day for 2 weeks. Water and the rat chow which is high in carbohydrate are available ad libitum^[4].

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Muneyyirci-Delale O, et al. Effect of norethindrone acetate in the treatment of symptomatic endometriosis. *Int J Fertil Womens Med*. 1998 Jan-Feb;43(1):24-7.
- [2]. Kaser DJ, et al. Use of norethindrone acetate alone for postoperative suppression of endometriosis symptoms. *J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol*. 2012 Apr;25(2):105-8.
- [3]. Maier WE, et al. Pharmacology and toxicology of ethinyl estradiol and norethindrone acetate in experimental animals. *Regul Toxicol Pharmacol*. 2001 Aug;34(1):53-61.
- [4]. Cheng DC, et al. Norethindrone acetate inhibition of triglyceride synthesis and release by rat hepatocytes. *Atherosclerosis*. 1983 Jan;46(1):41-8.

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

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