Triacetonamine

| Cat. No.: | HY-N1131 |
|--------------------|--|
| CAS No.: | 826-36-8 |
| Molecular Formula: | C₅H ₁₇ NO |
| Molecular Weight: | 155.24 |
| Target: | Biochemical Assay Reagents |
| Pathway: | Others |
| Storage: | 4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light) |

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

| | Ethanol : 50 mg/mL (3 Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent Mass | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg | | |
|---------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|--|--|
| | | Concentration 1 mM | 6.4416 mL | 32.2082 mL | 64.4164 mL | | |
| | | 5 mM | 1.2883 mL | 6.4416 mL | 12.8833 mL | | |
| | | 10 mM | 0.6442 mL | 3.2208 mL | 6.4416 mL | | |
| | Please refer to the so | lubility information to select the ap | propriate solvent. | | | | |
| In Vivo | 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (16.10 mM); Clear solution | | | | | | |
| | Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (16.10 mM); Clear solution | | | | | | |
| | 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% EtOH >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (16.10 mM); Clear solution | | | | | | |
| | 4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% EtOH >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (16.10 mM); Clear solution | | | | | | |
| | 5. Add each solvent one by one: 10% EtOH >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (16.10 mM); Clear solution | | | | | | |

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Triacetonamine (2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-piperidone) is used as an intermediate for the synthesis of pharmaceutical products, pesticides and photostabilizers for polymers. Triacetonamine has oral activity and can induce acute liver failure (ALF) in rats [1][2].



Product Data Sheet

| In Vivo | Triacetonamine (Purchased from MCE; 200 mg, 300 mg, 400 mg/Kg/day; gavage; 2 days) shows typical hepatoenteropathology of ALF with 300 mg/Kg/day and 400 mg/Kg/day, while the group of 400 mg/Kg/day had higher mortality ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. | | | |
|---------|--|--|--|--|
| | Animal Model: | Rats (half male and female, 6-8 weeks old, 200 \pm 10 g) ^[2] | | |
| | Dosage: | 200 mg, 300 mg, 400 mg/Kg | | |
| | Administration: | Gavage; daily; 2 days | | |
| | Result: | Showed typical hepatoenteropathology of ALF with 300 mg/Kg/day and 400 mg/Kg/day, while the group of 400 mg/Kg/day had higher mortality. | | |

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

• J Tissue Eng Regen Med. 2022 Feb 5.

See more customer validations on <u>www.MedChemExpress.com</u>

REFERENCES

[1]. Ting Jiang, et al. Application of Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cells Effectively Eliminates Endotoxemia to Protect Rat from Acute Liver Failure Induced by Thioacetamide. Tissue Eng Regen Med. 2022 Apr;19(2):403-415.

[2]. Cao JP, et al. Triacetonamine formation in a bio-oil from fast pyrolysis of sewage sludge using acetone as the absorption solvent. Bioresour Technol. 2010 Jun;101(11):4242-5.

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

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