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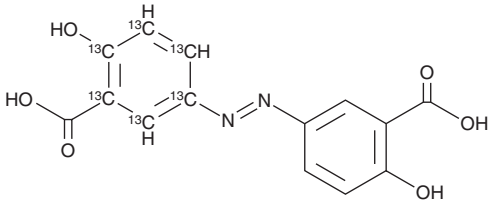
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Olsalazine-$^{13}C_6$

Item No. 33798

Formal Name: (E)-5-((3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenyl) diazenyl)-2-hydroxybenzoic-1,2,3,4,5,6-$^{13}C_6$ acid
MF: $C_8[^{13}C]_6H_{10}N_2O_6$
FW: 308.2
Purity: ≥98%
Supplied as: A solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥2 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Olsalazine-$^{13}C_6$ is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the olsalazine-$^{13}C_6$ in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Olsalazine-$^{13}C_6$ is soluble in methanol and DMSO.

Description

Olsalazine-$^{13}C_6$ is intended for use as an internal standard for the quantification of olsalazine (Item No. 23661) by GC- or LC-MS. Olsalazine is an orally bioavailable prodrug form of the anti-inflammatory agent 5-aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA; Item No. 70265) that is cleaved by bacterial azo reductases in the gut to generate active 5-ASA.[1] *In vitro*, olsalazine increases ion transport in isolated rabbit distal ileum when applied to the luminal side (ED_{50} = 0.3 mM) and stimulates fluid transport in rat jejunum when used at a concentration of 5 mM.[2,3] Olsalazine (150 mg/kg for 8 days) improves stool consistency and decreases occult and gross bleeding as well as myeloperoxidase (MPO) activity and leukotriene B_4 (LTB_4; Item No. 20110) levels in colon tissue in a mouse model of acute colitis induced by dextran sulfate (Item No. 23250).[4] Olsalazine also inhibits bovine xanthine oxidase *in vitro* (IC_{50} = 3.4 mg/L) and lowers serum uric acid levels in a mouse model of hyperuricemia induced by oxonic acid (Item No. 22586) when administered at a dose of 20 mg/kg.[5] Formulations containing olsalazine have been used in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) and ulcerative colitis.

References

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2. Pamukcu, R., Hanauer, S.B., and Chang, E.B. Effect of disodium azodisalicylate on electrolyte transport in rabbit ileum and colon in vitro. Comparison with sulfasalazine and 5-aminosalicylic acid. *Gastroenterology* **95(4)**, 975-981 (1988).
3. Mohsen, A.Q.M., Mulvey, D., Priddle, J.D., *et al.* Effects of olsalazine in the jejunum of the rat. *Gut* **28(3)**, 346-352 (1987).
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5. Niu, Y., Li, H., Gao, L., *et al.* Old drug, new indication: Olsalazine sodium reduced serum uric acid levels in mice *via* inhibiting xanthine oxidoreductase activity. *J. Pharmacol. Sci.* **135(3)**, 114-120 (2017).

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