

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin D2

Page: 1

Cayman Chemical Company  
1180 E. Ellsworth Rd.  
Ann Arbor, MI 48108

Printed: 04/17/2009  
Revision: 04/11/2009  
Supersedes Revision: 03/04/2003  
Date Created: 01/02/2002

### 1. Product and Company Identification

**Product Code:** 12810  
**Product Name:** 17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin D2  
**Manufacturer Information**  
**Company Name:** Cayman Chemical Company  
**Emergency Contact:** Cayman Chemical Company (800)364-9897  
**Information:** Cayman Chemical Company (734)971-3335  
**Chemical Family:** Prostaglandins  
**Synonyms:** 9.alpha.,15S-dihydroxy-11-oxo-17-phenyl-18,19,20-trinor-prosta-5 Z,13E-dien-1-oic acid;  
17-phenyl trinor PGD2

### 2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits
1. 17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin D2	NA	1.0 %	No data.	No data.	No data.
2. Methyl acetate	79-20-9	99.0 %	8H TWA:200ppm (610 mg/m3)	No data.	No data.

  

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	RTECS #	OSHA STEL	OSHA CEIL	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH CEIL
1. 17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin D2	NA	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.
2. Methyl acetate	A19100000	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.

### 3. Hazards Identification

**Emergency Overview:** No data available.  
**Route(s) of Entry:** Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Eyes? Yes Ingestion? Yes Other: Injection  
**Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic):** Irritant.  
May cause eye, skin, or respiratory system irritation.  
Material is irritating to the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.  
May be harmful by inhalation, ingestion, or skin absorption.  
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  
Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
The toxicological properties of this compound have not been fully evaluated.  
**LD 50 / LC 50:** Please refer to Section 11  
**Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure:** Acute effects of overexposure may include dizziness, hypotension, flushing, irritation, and nausea.  
Narcosis  
Methyl acetate is metabolized into formic acid. Humans and other primates metabolize formic acid more slowly than do rodents. Formic acid can build up in the body producing toxic effects possibly leading to death; therefore data from studies in rodents may have limited relevance for human risk assessment.

### 4. First Aid Measures

**Emergency and First Aid Procedures:** If inhaled remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration or give oxygen by trained personnel. Get immediate medical attention.  
If swallowed, wash out mouth with water provided person is conscious. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.  
In case of contact with eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush eyes with plenty of water. After initial flushings, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 20 minutes. Have eyes examined and tested by medical personnel.  
In case of skin contact, immediately wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse.

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin D2

Page: 2

Printed: 04/17/2009

Revision: 04/11/2009

Supercedes Revision: 03/04/2003

### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Flash Pt:</b>	-13.00 C Method Used: Closed Cup
<b>Explosive Limits:</b>	LEL: 3% at 25.0 C UEL: 16% at 25.0 C
<b>Autoignition Pt:</b>	455.00 C
<b>Fire Fighting Instructions:</b>	As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent), and full protective gear to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Note: Flammable as diluted in methyl acetate. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers.
<b>Flammable Properties and Hazards:</b>	Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point. Container explosion may occur under fire conditions. Emits toxic and corrosive fumes under fire conditions. Flammable liquid. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back.
<b>Extinguishing Media:</b>	Use alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, water, or dry chemical spray when fighting fires involving this material. Use of water spray when fire fighting may be inefficient.
<b>Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:</b>	No data available.

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

<b>Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled:</b>	Wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus and appropriate personal protection (rubber boots, safety goggles, and heavy rubber gloves). Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. After removal, ventilate contaminated area and flush thoroughly with water.
---	---

### 7. Handling and Storage

<b>Hazard Label Information:</b>	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not reuse this container. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.
<b>Precautions To Be Taken in Handling:</b>	Avoid breathing (dust, vapor, mist, gas). Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Do not reuse this container. Keep away from sources of ignition. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.
<b>Precautions To Be Taken in Storing:</b>	Store at correct temperature.

### 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

<b>Protective Equipment Summary - Hazard Label Information:</b>	Eye wash station in work area Lab coat Latex disposable gloves Safety glasses Safety shower in work area Vent Hood
<b>Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type):</b>	Government approved respirator as conditions warrant
<b>Eye Protection:</b>	Safety glasses
<b>Protective Gloves:</b>	Compatible chemical-resistant gloves
<b>Other Protective Clothing:</b>	Lab coat
<b>Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.):</b>	Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.
<b>Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices:</b>	Do not take internally. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Wash thoroughly after handling.

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin D2

Page: 3

Printed: 04/17/2009

Revision: 04/11/2009

Supercedes Revision: 03/04/2003

### 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Physical States:</b>	[ ] Gas [ X ] Liquid [ ] Solid
<b>Melting Point:</b>	No data.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	No data.
<b>Autoignition Pt:</b>	455.00 C
<b>Flash Pt:</b>	-13.00 C Method Used: Closed Cup
<b>Explosive Limits:</b>	LEL: 3% at 25.0 C UEL: 16% at 25.0 C
<b>Specific Gravity (Water = 1):</b>	No data.
<b>Bulk density:</b>	No data.
<b>Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):</b>	165 MM_HG at 20.0 C
<b>Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate (vs Butyl Acetate=1):</b>	No data.
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	5 mg/ml* at 25.0 C
<b>Solubility Notes:</b>	*PBS pH7.2, also sol. in DMF, DMSO, & EtOH; see product insert.
<b>Percent Volatile:</b>	No data.
<b>Heat Value:</b>	No data.
<b>Particle Size:</b>	No data.
<b>Corrosion Rate:</b>	No data.
<b>Formula:</b>	C23H30O5
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	386.50
<b>pH:</b>	No data.
<b>Appearance and Odor:</b>	A clear, colorless solution

### 10. Stability and Reactivity

<b>Stability:</b>	Unstable [ ] Stable [ X ]
<b>Conditions To Avoid - Instability:</b>	protect from moisture
<b>Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid:</b>	strong oxidizing agents
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts:</b>	carbon dioxide carbon monoxide
<b>Hazardous Polymerization:</b>	Will occur [ ] Will not occur [ X ]
<b>Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Polymerization:</b>	No data available.

### 11. Toxicological Information

:	The toxicological effects of this compound have not been thoroughly studied.
	Methyl Acetate: Toxicity Data: Oral LD50 (rat): > 5000 mg/kg Skin LD50 (rabbit): > 5000 mg/kg Irritation Data: Skin (rabbit): 500 mg 24H mild effect Skin (rabbit): 20 mg 24H moderate effect Eyes (rabbit): 100 mg 24H moderate effect
<b>Carcinogenicity/Other Information:</b>	No data available.
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	NTP? No IARC Monographs? No OSHA Regulated? No

### 12. Ecological Information

:	Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.
---	---

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin D2

Page: 4

Printed: 04/17/2009

Revision: 04/11/2009

Supercedes Revision: 03/04/2003

### 13. Disposal Considerations

**Waste Disposal Method:** Dispose in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

### 14. Transport Information

#### LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

**DOT Proper Shipping Name:** Methyl acetate  
**DOT Hazard Class:** 3  
**DOT Hazard Label:** FLAMMABLE LIQUID  
**UN/NA Number:** UN1231  
**Packing Group:** II

**Additional Transport Information:** Transport in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

### 15. Regulatory Information

#### US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. 17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin D2	NA	No	No	No	
2. Methyl acetate	79-20-9	No	No	No	No

#### US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. 17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin D2	NA	No		No	
2. Methyl acetate	79-20-9	No		Inventory, 8A PAIR	

**Regulatory Information:** Regulatory information on this product is not available.

### 16. Other Information

#### Company Policy or Disclaimer

For research use only, not for human or veterinary clinical use.

**DISCLAIMER:** This information is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes.