PRODUCT INFORMATION



Pralidoxime (chloride)

Item No. 23666

CAS Registry No.:	51-15-0	
Formal Name:	2-[(hydroxyimino)methyl]-1-methyl-pyridinium,	
	monochloride	
Synonym:	2-PAM	
MF:	$C_7 H_9 N_2 O \bullet CI$	N • CI⁻
FW:	172.6	
Purity:	≥95%	N OH
UV/Vis.:	λ _{max} : 247, 300 nm	
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid	
Storage:	-20°C	
Stability:	≥4 years	
Information represent	s the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are	e provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Pralidoxime (2-PAM) (chloride) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the 2-PAM (chloride) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. 2-PAM (chloride) is soluble in the organic solvent DMSO at a concentration of approximately 1 mg/ml.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. Organic solvent-free aqueous solutions of 2-PAM (chloride) can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of 2-PAM (chloride) in PBS, pH 7.2, is approximately 10 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

2-PAM reactivates acetylcholinesterase (AChE) that has been deactivated by binding of organophosphates to its esteratic site.¹ 2-PAM binds to the anionic site of AChE and displaces the phosphate from the esteratic site through formation of phosphate-pralidoxime conjugates. It reactivates paraoxon- and diisopropyl fluorophosphate-inactivated human red blood cell (RBC) AChE with IC₅₀ shifts of 0.3 and 0.8 nM per μ M of pralidoxime, respectively.^{2,3} At a concentration of 10 μ M, it reactivates human RBC AChE that has been inactivated by chlorpyrifos (Item No. 21412), diazinon (Item No. 23769), and malathion (Item No. 22998) by 17, 61, and 36%, respectively.⁴ Pralidoxime binds to sarin-bound hAChE (K_d = 25.72 μ M) and inhibits sarin-induced AChE deactivation (IC₅₀ = 1.21 mM) in hemoglobin-free erythrocyte ghosts.⁵ Formulations containing pralidoxime have been used to treat organophosphate poisoning.1

References

- 1. Jokanović, M. and Stojiljković, M.P. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 553(1-3), 10-17 (2006).
- 2. Petroianu, G.A., Arafat, K., Kuca, K., et al. J. Appl. Toxicol. 26(1), 64-71 (2006).
- 3. Lorke, D.E., Hasan, M.Y., Arafat, K., et al. J. Appl. Toxicol. 28(4), 422-429 (2008).
- 4. Costa, M.D., Freitas, M.L., Soares, F.A., et al. Toxicol. In Vitro 25(8), 2120-2123 (2011).
- Karade, H.N., Raviraju, G., Acharya, B.N., et al. Bioorg. Med. Chem. 24(18), 4171-4176 (2016). 5.

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFFTY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA PHONE: [800] 364-9897 [734] 971-3335 FAX: [734] 971-3640 CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM