PRODUCT INFORMATION



Dimethomorph

Item No. 24247

CAS Registry No.: 110488-70-5

Formal Name: 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-

1-(4-morpholinyl)-2-propen-1-one

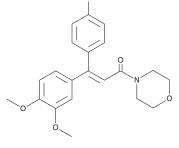
MF: C₂₁H₂₂CINO₄

387.9 FW:

Purity: ≥95% (mixture of cis and trans isomers)

UV/Vis.: λ_{max} : 244 nm A solid Supplied as: Storage: -20°C Stability: ≥4 years

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



Laboratory Procedures

Dimethomorph is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the dimethomorph in the solvent of choice. Dimethomorph is soluble in organic solvents such as chloroform and methanol, which should be purged with an inert gas.

Description

Dimethomorph is a morpholine fungicide that inhibits fungal cell wall formation. It inhibits mycelial growth of the oomycete fungi P. citrophthora, P. parasitica, P. capsici, and P. infestans (EC $_{50}$ s = 0.14, 0.38, <0.1, and 0.16-0.3 μg/ml, respectively) but is less active against the green algae species C. vulgaris or S. obliquus in vitro (EC₅₀s = 47.46 and 44.87 μ g/ml, respectively).²⁻⁴ It inhibits androgen receptor (AR) activity in a reporter assay in MDA-kb2 human breast cancer cells but not in a yeast antiandrogen screen (IC₂₀s = 0.263 and 38.5 μ M, respectively).⁵ It is not toxic to rats (LD₅₀ = 3,900 mg/kg) or goldfish (*C. auratus*; LC_{50} = >32 μ g/ml).^{1,4} Formulations containing dimethomorph have been used in the control of fungi in agriculture.

References

- 1. European Food Safety Authority. Conclusion regarding the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance dimethoate. EFSA J. 4(7), (2006).
- 2. Matheron, M.E. and Porchas, M. Impact of azoxystrobin, dimethomorph, fluazinam, fosetyl-al, and metalaxyl on growth, sporulation, and zoospore cyst germination of Three phytophthora spp. Plant Dis. 84(4), 454-458 (2000).
- 3. Rekanović, E., Potočnik, I., Milijašević-Marčić, S., et al. Toxicity of metalaxyl, azoxystrobin, dimethomorph, cymoxanil, zoxamide and mancozeb to Phytophthora infestans isolates from Serbia. J. Environ. Sci. Health B. 47(5), 403-409 (2012).
- Yu, X.-B., Hao, K., Ling, F., et al. Aquatic environmental safety assessment and inhibition mechanism of chemicals for targeting Microcystis aeruginosa. Ecotoxicology 23(9), 1638-1647 (2014).
- Orton, F., Rosivatz, E., Scholze, M., et al. Widely used pesticides with previously unknown endocrine activity revealed as in vitro antiandrogens. Environ. Health Perspect. 119(6), 794-800 (2011).

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

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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