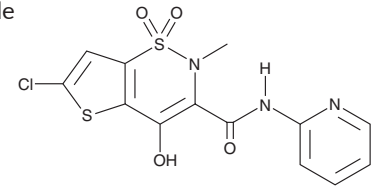
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Lornoxicam

Item No. 70220

CAS Registry No.: 70374-39-9
Formal Name: 6-chloro-4-hydroxy-2-methyl-N-2-pyridinyl-2H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2-thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide
Synonyms: Chlortenoxicam, Ro 13-9297
MF: $C_{13}H_{10}ClN_3O_4S_2$
FW: 371.8
Purity: ≥98%
UV/Vis.: λ_{max}: 270, 381 nm
Supplied as: A crystalline solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥4 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

Lornoxicam is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the lornoxicam in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Lornoxicam is soluble in the organic solvents ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of lornoxicam in ethanol and DMF is approximately 1 mg/ml and approximately 2 mg/ml in DMSO. It is also soluble in water at a concentration of 1 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Lornoxicam is a COX inhibitor and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties.[1] It inhibits production of thromboxane B_2 (TXB_2; Item No. 19030) from arachidonic acid (Item Nos. 90010 | 90010.1 | 10006607) in HEL human erythroleukemic cells (IC_{50} = 3 nM), which endogenously express COX-1, as well as inhibits LPS-induced formation of prostaglandin $F_{1\alpha}$ ($PGF_{1\alpha}$; Item No. 15010) from arachidonic acid in Mono-Mac-6 cells (IC_{50} = 8 nM), which endogenously express COX-2. Lornoxicam reduces LPS-induced production of nitric oxide and IL-6 in cell-based assays with IC_{50} values of 65 and 54 µM, respectively. It reduces carrageenan-induced paw edema in rats when administered intravenously at doses ranging from 0.1 to 9 mg/kg.[2] Formulations containing lornoxicam have been used in the management of postoperative pain.

References

1. Berg, J., Fellier, H., Christoph, T., *et al.* The analgesic NSAID lornoxicam inhibits cyclooxygenase (COX)-1/-2, inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), and the formation of interleukin (IL)-6 *in vitro*. *Inflamm. Res.* **48(7)**, 369-379 (1999).
2. Buritova, J. and Besson, J.M. Potent anti-inflammatory/analgesic effects of lornoxicam in comparison to other nsaids: A c-Fos study in the rat. *Inflammopharmacology* **5(4)**, 331-341 (1997).

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