

Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Oxazolone

Cat. No.: GC26407

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 15646-46-5

SMILES O=C(OC(C1=CC=CC=C1)=N/2)C2=C/OCC

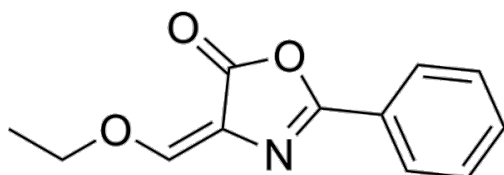
Formula $C_{12}H_{11}NO_3$ M.Wt 217.22

Solubility DMSO : 100 mg/mL (460.36 mM) Storage $-20^{\circ}C$

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at $37^{\circ}C$ and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below $-20^{\circ}C$ for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.

Structure



Protocol

Colitis induction

1. Prepare procedure

Preparation of sensitization solution (I):

Mix acetone and olive oil in a 4:1 v/v ratio by vortexing. Dissolve a 60 mg oxazolone in 2 mL of this solution to obtain a 3 % (w/v) oxazolone sensitization solution. Mix the solution by carefully vortexing.

Preparation of challenge solution (II):

Dissolve 20 mg Oxazolone in 2 mL of 50 % ethanol to obtain a 1 % (w/v) solution. Mix the solution by

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careful vortexing. The oxazolone powder should be completely dissolved before use.

2. Experimental procedure

Sensitization pretreatment:

The electric scissors scraped an area of about 2 cmx2 cm on the skin of the mice's backs. Be careful to avoid open wounds.

Apply 150 μ L of sensitizing solution (working solution 1) to the exposed skin of mice. Be careful to use an Oxazolone-free sensitizer as a control. Induction treatment:

Anesthetized mice: intraperitoneally injected ketamine/thiazide solution (80 μ L/10 g), or inhaled with isoflurane anesthesia system.

The catheter was inserted into the colon of the mice (about 3-4 cm deep at the proximal end of the anus). The other end of the catheter is connected to a 1 mL syringe.

About 100 μ L of oxazolone stimulation solution is injected into the colonic cavity through a catheter for 10 to 30 seconds. After dosing, hold the mouse in a vertical position (head down) for 60 seconds.

GLPBIO has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Background

Oxazolone is a haptenizing agent that induces acute or chronic inflammation of the large intestine and is used to construct models of colitis. Oxazolone can cause Th1/Th2-dependent colitis with weight loss and diarrhea. Oxazolone-induced inflammation can be mitigated by neutralizing anti-IL-4 or anti-TNF- α antibodies or decoy IL-13R2- α -FC proteins.

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