

Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Salicylamide (2-Hydroxybenzamide)

Cat. No.: GC33859

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 65-45-2

SMILES O=C(N)C1=CC=CC=C1O

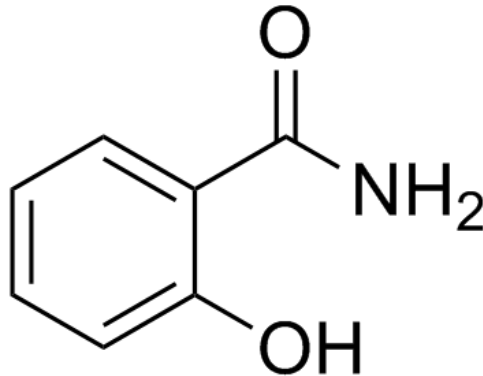
Formula C7H7NO2 M.Wt 137.14

Solubility DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (729.18 mM); Water : 0.1 mg/mL (0.73 mM) Storage 4°C, protect from light

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility, please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°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

Animal experiment: Rats: Pregnant rats are fed 25% casein diet with or without 2% salicylamide from day 6 to day 17 or day 19 of gestation. The dams are killed on day 17 or day 19 of gestation, 24 hours following an intramuscular injection of sodium 35S-sulfate[2].

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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Address: 10292 Central Ave. #205, Montclair, CA, USA

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References:

- [1]. Kushkevych I, et al. Activity of selected salicylamides against intestinal sulfate-reducing bacteria. *Neuro Endocrinol Lett.* 2015;36 Suppl 1:106-13.
- [2]. Halstead PK, et al. Effect of salicylamide on skeletal glycosaminoglycan sulfation and calcification in fetal rat limbs. *Drug Nutr Interact.* 1981;1(1):75-86.
- [3]. Knight E, et al. Effect of salicylamide on the placental transfer and fetal tissue distribution of sodium-35S-sulfate in the rat. *J Nutr.* 1978 Feb;108(2):216-25.

Background

Salicylamide is an inhibitor of microsomal UDP-glucuronosyltransferase. Salicylamide is an analgesic and anti-pyretic agent.

Treatment with salicylamides leads to the bacterial growth inhibition which correlates with the level of inhibition of sulfate reduction[1].

Salicylamide administration decreases the levels of radiosulfate in maternal serum and placenta, and impaires the incorporation of radiosulfate into fetal skeletal GAGs. Salicylamide administration results in a decrease in the calcium content of fetal limb bones, but has no significant effect on maternal serum calcium[2]. Salicylamide administration decreases radiosulfate uptake by maternal serum and liver, fetus and placenta--effects being dose-dependent. Differences in radiosulfate uptake by the fetus and placenta over time, induced by salicylamide, are also significant independently of maternal serum levels of radiosulfate[3].

- [1]. Kushkevych I, et al. Activity of selected salicylamides against intestinal sulfate-reducing bacteria. *Neuro Endocrinol Lett.* 2015;36 Suppl 1:106-13. [2]. Halstead PK, et al. Effect of salicylamide on skeletal glycosaminoglycan sulfation and calcification in fetal rat limbs. *Drug Nutr Interact.* 1981;1(1):75-86. [3]. Knight E, et al. Effect of salicylamide on the placental transfer and fetal tissue distribution of sodium-35S-sulfate in the rat. *J Nutr.* 1978 Feb;108(2):216-25.

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