Dictionary of Drugs

CHEMICAL DATA, STRUCTURES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

J. Elks, C.R. Ganellin

CHAPMAN AND HALL

Dictionary of Drugs

CHEMICAL DATA, STRUCTURES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Editors
J. Elks, C.R. Ganellin

Editorial Advisors

P.S. Anderson
Merck Sharp and Dohme, USA

P.S. Portoghese
University of Minnesota, USA

J.B. Stenlake
Formerly University of Strathclyde, UK

Principal Contributors
A.D. Roberts, C.F. Pattenden

Assistant Editor
F.M. Macdonald

CHAPMAN AND HALL
Scientific Data Division
LONDON · NEW YORK · TOKYO · MELBOURNE · MADRAS

UK	Chapman and Hall, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE
USA	Chapman and Hall, 29 West 35th Street, New York NY 10001
JAPAN	Chapman and Hall Japan, Thomson Publishing Japan, Hirakawacho Nemoto Building, 7F, 1-7-11 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102
AUSTRALIA	Chapman and Hall Australia, Thomas Nelson Australia, 480 La Trobe Street, PO Box 4725, Melbourne 3000
INDIA	Chapman and Hall India, R. Sheshadri, 32 Second Main Road, CIT East, Madras 600 035

First edition 1990

Typeset in the United States of America by Mack Printing Company, Easton, Pennsylvania 18042

Printed in Great Britain at the University Press, Cambridge

ISBN 0 412 27300 4 (two volume set)

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

Dictionary of drugs.
1. Drugs
I. Elks, J. II. Ganellin, C.R. (C. Robin)
615'.1

ISBN 0–412–27300–4

Library of Congress Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Dictionary of drugs: chemical data, structures, and bibliographies/ editors, J. Elks, C.R. Ganellin; contributors, A.D. Roberts, C.F. Pattenden; assistant editor, F. Macdonald.
p. cm.
ISBN 0-412-27300-4 (set)
1. Drugs—Dictionaries. I. Elks, J. Ganellin, C.R. (C. Robin)
RS51.D479 1990
615'.1'03—dc20 89-25384
CIP

Preface

The constant search for new drugs and the continuous development of existing products has resulted in an ever-increasing amount of information available to the chemist working in this area. The aim of this Dictionary is to provide the definitive source of concise, easily accessed factual data on all of the most significant drugs currently in use or late development worldwide.

The term 'drug' is generally taken to mean a substance approved for clinical use by some regulatory body; for this Dictionary the term has been extended to include compounds of significant pharmacological interest which are either in the process of gaining clinical approval or which are no longer in widespread clinical use. For those compounds currently in clinical use we have included all those drugs to be found in the most recent editions of generic name listings (*US Adopted Names 1989*, *International Nonproprietary Names Volume 7* and *British Approved Names 1986*, *Suppl. 6*). Also included within the scope of the Dictionary are a number of biologically active compounds of plant origin which have been used in folk medicine. We have not included pesticides or pharmacologically inactive substances used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products.

Some of the entries in this Dictionary are based on the Fifth Edition of the *Dictionary of Organic Compounds* (1982) and its supplements. These entries have been substantially updated and the coverage extended to include a large number of references to biological activity. Where possible cross-references have been made to works providing further pharmacological and clinical information such as *Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia*. Much of the physical property data contained in this work has been taken from the patent literature, frequently the only information source for newly-developed drugs.

With a work of this nature some omissions are inevitable, but it is hoped that these have been kept to a minimum. We expect to produce supplements or new editions to this Dictionary and so users are encouraged to express their comments or suggestions for inclusion to the Editor or Publishers.

The original Editor of this Dictionary was Dr Joseph Elks, formerly of Glaxo Group research, who began work on it in 1985. It is a matter of deep regret that Dr Elks died in November 1988 and was unable to see the results of his labours. The editorial function was taken over by C.R.G. supported by the three Editorial Advisors, and we wish to acknowledge with grateful thanks and remembrance the work which Joe Elks carried out on the project by the time of his death.

P.S. Anderson
C.R. Ganellin
P.S. Portoghese
J.B. Stenlake

Caution

Treat all organic compounds as if they have dangerous properties.

The publisher makes no representation, express or implied, with regard to the accuracy of the information contained in this Dictionary, and cannot accept any legal responsibility or liability for any errors or omissions that may be made.

The specific information in this publication on the hazardous and toxic properties of certain compounds is included to alert the reader to possible dangers associated with the use of those compounds. The absence of such information should not however be taken as an indication of safety in use or misuse.

Introduction

1. Using the Dictionary

The Dictionary is arranged alphabetically by entry name. Every entry is numbered to assist ready location. Many drugs are included as derivatives of main entry compounds; the extensive indexing of the Dictionary means that these can be readily located through the Name, Molecular Formula or Type of Compound indexes.

Indexes

There are five printed indexes which are located in the separate Index Volume. These are:

Name Index. This lists every name given throughout the Dictionary, whether it refers to an entry, stereoisomer or derivative, and including some names embedded in the text of entries.

Molecular Formula Index. This lists all molecular formulae given in the Dictionary in Hill convention order. Molecular formulae are reported for all drugs but not normally for derivatives such as hydrates or salts of neutral compounds. Cationic compounds are given a molecular formula which is that of the cation and the various salts are listed as derivatives, together with their molecular formulae.

CAS Registry Number Index. Lists all CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) Registry numbers given throughout the Dictionary.

Type of Compound Index. This valuable index classifies all drugs included in the Dictionary under one or more of approximately 200 headings based principally on pharmacological activity, but also including some headings related to compound types (e.g. peptides, enzymes, tetracycline antibiotics). A full list of the headings used in the Index is given at the beginning of the Index.

Structure Index. This index provides reduced size structural formulae of all compounds in entry number order, facilitating the rapid skimming of Dictionary contents when searching for structurally-related drugs.

2. Chemical Names and Synonyms

The Dictionary contains a wide range of synonyms which may be (*a*) those found in the primary literature, (*b*) *Chemical Abstracts* names (these are omitted when they are excessively long), (*c*) a small proportion of names added editorially to achieve as much consistency as possible, or (*d*) tradenames used by pharmaceutical companies. Proprietary ownership of drug names is not indicated, and the Dictionary **should not be considered as an authoritative source on the proprietary ownership or use of these names.**

Most entries are headed by a generic name (obtained from recent editions of listings of non-proprietary names [1,2,3,]), but in some simple cases the systematic name is preferred and the entry may be found from the generic name using the Name Index. Generic names have suffixes to indicate their source (e.g. INN, BAN, USAN).

Care has been taken to include as many tradenames, company experimental codes and alternative names as possible. Most of these have been authenticated from the primary literature but in cases where this has not been possible the principal authorities are Negwer [4] and the *Merck Index* [5]. Where a common drug has a very large number of alternative names, a cross reference is given to Negwer [4] which should be consulted for the full listing.

Names corresponding to those used by CAS during the 8th and 9th Collective Index Periods (1967–1971 and 1972–1976 respectively) are labelled with the suffixes 8CI, 9CI. Names first introduced since 1976 are referred to as 9CI as there have been no substantial changes of CA nomenclature affecting organic compounds since that date.

If a compound cannot be located immediately in the main body of the entries, **it is important to use the indexes.**

3. Bibliographic References and Literature Coverage

The selection of references is made with the aim of facilitating entry into the literature for the user who wishes to locate more detailed information about a particular compound. Reference contents are indicated using suffixes.

Journal abbreviations generally follow the practice of the Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI). In patent references, no distinction is made between patent applications and granted patents.

Wherever possible, English-language patent equivalents are quoted.

In compiling this Dictionary the primary literature has been surveyed to July 1989 and extensive reference has been made to reviews available at that time.

4. Therapeutic Uses

Practically every compound in this Dictionary has been classified according to its therapeutic use under one or more of the headings in the Type of Compound Index. Compounds which have several claimed therapeutic uses are indexed separately in each category. The assignment of drugs into such categories is based on information given in Martindale [6] or in the primary literature.

5. Hazard Information

Many drugs are highly toxic. Information on their toxicity is highlighted by the use of the symbol ▷, which also appears in the indexes (except the Structure Index). Whilst every effort has been made to alert the user to potential hazards associated with particular drugs, the absence of such information cannot be taken as a guarantee of safety in use or misuse. This dictionary is intended for medicinal and pharmaceutical chemists as an aid to research and is not intended as a guide to prescription or use of drugs. The information provided is given in good faith but the Editors cannot be held responsible for any inaccuracies therein.

6. Principal Abbreviations

$[\alpha]$	specific rotation
abs config	absolute configuration
Ac	Acetyl
AcOH	Acetic acid
Ac_2O	Acetic anhydride
amorph	amorphous
anal	analytical applications, analysis or detection
aq.	aqueous
B	base
bibl.	bibliography
biosynth	biosynthesis
Bp	boiling point
BAN	British Approved Name
c	concentration
ca.	(*circa*) about
cd	circular dichroism
chromatog	chromatography
cnmr	^{13}C nuclear magnetic resonance
col	colour, coloration
conc	concentrated
config	configuration
constit	constituent
compd	compound
cryst struct	X-ray crystal structure determination
d	density
dec	decomposes, decomposition
degradn	degradation
deriv(s)	derivatives
descr	described
detn	detection
dil	dilute, dilution
dimorph	dimorphic
esr	electron spin resonance
Et	Ethyl
EtOAc	Ethyl acetate
fluor	fluoresces, fluorescence
glc	gas liquid chromatography
Glc	β-D-glucopyranosyl
haz	hazard
hydrol	hydrolyses, hydrolysed, hydrolysis
INN	International Nonproprietary Name
ir	infra-red spectrum
isol	isolation
isom	isomerises, isomers
JAN	Japanese Accepted Name
LD	lethal dose: LD_{50}, a dose which is lethal to 50% of the animals tested
M	molecular weight (formula weight)
max	maximum
Me	Methyl
metab	metabolism, metabolite
misc	miscible
mixt	mixture
mod	moderately
Mp	melting point
ms	mass spectrum
n	index of refraction (e.g. n_D^{20} for 20° and sodium light)
obt	obtained
occur	occurrence
ord	optical rotatory dispersion
pet. ether	Petroleum ether (light petroleum)
Ph	Phenyl (C_6H_5)
pharmacol	pharmacology
pmr	proton (^1H) nuclear magnetic resonance
props	properties
purifn	purification
Py	Pyridine

ref	reference
resoln	resolution
rev	review
r.t.	room temperature
sl	slightly
sol	soluble
soln	solution
solv	solvent
subl	sublimation, sublimes
synth	synthesis
tautom	tautomerism
tlc	thin layer chromatography
tox	toxicity, toxicology
unsatd	unsaturated
USAN	United States Adopted Name
uv	ultraviolet spectrum
v	very
vol	volume

7. Further Information

For further information about the presentation of data in this and other Dictionaries, see the introduction to the *Dictionary of Organic Compounds*, Fifth Edition and Supplements.

References

1. *British Approved Names*, British Pharmacopoeia Commission, London, 1986.
2. *International Nonproprietary Names*, World Health Organisation, Geneva, 1988.
3. *United States Adopted Names*, US Pharmacopeial Convention Inc., Rockville, USA, 1989.
4. Negwer, M., *Organic-Chemical Drugs and Their Synonyms*, 6th Ed., Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1987.
5. *Merck Index*, 11th Ed., Merck, Sharp and Dohme, 1989.
6. *Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia*, 29th Ed., Pharmaceutical Press, 1989.

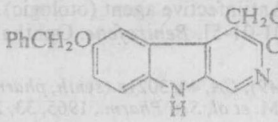
Contents

A

Abecarnil, INN **A-00001**

4-(Methoxymethyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-9H-pyrido[3,4-b]indole-3-carboxylic acid 1-methylethyl ester, 9CI

[111841-85-1]



$C_{24}H_{24}N_2O_4$ M 404.465

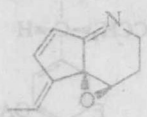
Central nervous system agent. Cryst. (EtOAc). Mp 150-151°.

Ger. Pat., 3 609 699, (*1987*); *CA*, 108, 21872z (*synth, pharmacol*)

Abikoviromycin **A-00002**

7-Ethylidene-1a,2,3,7-tetrahydrocyclopent[b]-oxireno[c]pyridine, 9CI, 8CI. Latumcidin. Virocidin. SF 973A. Antibiotic SF 973A

[31774-33-1]



$C_{10}H_{11}NO$ M 161.203

Isol. from various *Streptomyces* spp. Weak antibacterial and antifungal antibiotic. Antiviral agent. Highly unstable, polymerising on isol. from broth cultures. Can be handled in dilute soln. $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ +148.9° (c, 1 in 0.1N NaOH).

B,H_2SO_4: [43043-59-0]. Cryst. Mp 140-141° dec. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +24° (c, 1 in H_2O).

Picrate: Yellow needles (EtOAc/MeOH). Mp 136-137°.

4,4a-Dihydro: [20421-29-8]. ***Dihydrolatumcidin. SF 973B. Antibiotic SF 973B.***

$C_{10}H_{13}NO$ M 163.219

Isol. from *S. olivaceus*. Mp 60-61°. pK_a 8.07.

4,4a-Dihydro, 4-hydroxy: ***Dihydro-N-hydroxyabikoviromycin.***

$C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$ M 179.218

From *S.* sp. SANK 65986.

Gurevich, A.I. *et al*, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1968, 2209 (*struct, pmr, ir, uv*)

Kono, Y. *et al*, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. B*, 1971, 27, 2341 (*cryst struct*)

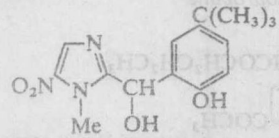
Onda, M. *et al*, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 1974, 22, 2916 (*isol, nmr, ms*)

Takahashi, S. *et al*, *CA*, 1987, **107**, 55392 (*deriv*)

Abunidazole, INN **A-00003**

α-[5-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-2-hydroxyphenyl]-1-methyl-5-nitro-1H-imidazole-2-methanol, 9CI. PN 4478846

[91017-58-2]



$C_{15}H_{19}N_3O_4$ M 305.333

(±)-form

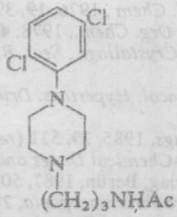
Antiprotozoal agent. Cryst. Mp 158-160°.

Eur. Pat., 111 657, (*1984*); *CA*, **101**, 230519 (*synth*)

Acaprazine, INN **A-00004**

N-[3-[4-(2,5-Dichlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]propyl]-acetamide, 9CI. 1-(3-Acetamidopropyl)-4-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)piperazine

[55485-20-6]



$C_{15}H_{21}Cl_2N_3O$ M 330.256

Adrenolytic agent, tranquilliser. Cryst. (EtOAc). Mp 114°.

B,HCl: [55485-21-7]. Mp 229°.

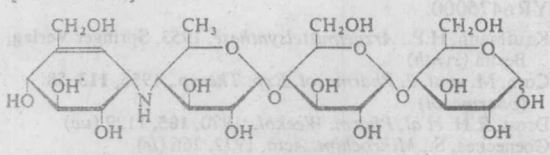
Maleate: [55485-24-0]. Mp 104°.

Ger. Pat., 2 432 030, (*1975*); *CA*, **82**, 171069b (*synth, deriv*)

Acarbose, BAN, INN **A-00005**

O-4,6-Dideoxy-4-[[4,5,6-trihydroxy-3-(hydroxymethyl)-2-cyclohexen-1-yl]amino]-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-D-glucose, 9CI. Glucobay. Bay g 5421. α-GHI

[56180-94-0]



$C_{25}H_{43}NO_{18}$ M 645.611

Isol. from *Actinoplanes* sp. A potent inhibitor of glucosidases and saccharases. Used for treatment of diabetes, hyperlipidaemia and obesity. Amorph. $[\alpha]_D$ +147.2° (H_2O).

Ger. Pat., 2 347 782, (*1975*); *CA*, **83**, 56721s

Schmidt, D.D. *et al*, *Naturwissenschaften*, 1977, **64**, 535 (*isol, props*)

Creutzfeldt, W., Ed., *Int. Congr. Ser.-Excerpta Med.*, 1982, No. 594 (*book*)

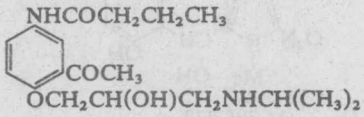
Bock, K. *et al*, *Carbohydr. Res.*, 1984, **132**, 142 (*conformn*)

Junge, B. *et al*, *Carbohydr. Res.*, 1984, **128**, 235 (*struct*)
Clissold, S.P. *et al*, *Drugs*, 1988, **35**, 214 (*rev, pharmacol*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 12304.

Acebutolol, BAN, USAN **A-00006**

N-[3-Acetyl-4-[2-hydroxy-3-[(1-methylethyl)amino]-propoxy]phenyl]butanamide, 9CI. 3'-Acetyl-4'-[2-hydroxy-3-(isopropylamino)propoxy]butyranilide, 8CI. 1-(2-Acetyl-4-n-butyramidophenoxy)-2-hydroxy-3-isopropylaminopropane

[28197-63-9]



$C_{18}H_{28}N_2O_4$ M 336.430

(R)-form [68107-81-3]

B,HCl: [96450-13-4]. $[\alpha]_D^{30}$ +12°.

(±)-*form* [37517-30-9]

β-Adrenergic blocker. Cryst. Mp 119-123°.

▷EJ3500500.

B,HCl: [34381-68-5]. ***Acebutolol hydrochloride***, *JAN*. Cryst. ($MeOH/Et_2O$). Mp 141-143°.

▷ES5235000.

Basil, B. *et al*, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1976, **19**, 399 (*synth*)
Nelson, W.L. *et al*, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1978, **43**, 4907 (*cd*)
Carpy, A. *et al*, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. B*, 1979, **35**, 185 (*cryst struct*)
Basil, B. *et al*, *Pharmacol. Hypertens. Drugs*, 1980, 283 (*pharmacol*)
Singh, B.N. *et al*, *Drugs*, 1985, **29**, 531 (*rev*)
Negwer, M., *Organic-Chemical Drugs and their Synonyms*, 6th Ed., Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1987, 5024 (*synonyms*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 6302.

Acecarbromal, INN **A-00007**

N-[(Acetylamino)carbonyl]-2-bromo-2-ethylbutanamide, 9CI. 1-Acetyl-3-(2-bromo-2-ethylbutyryl)urea, 8CI. Sedamyl. Acetyladalin. Abasin. Carbased. Acetylcarbromal. Numerous proprietary names

[77-66-7]

$(H_3CCH_2)_2CBrCONHCONHAc$

$C_9H_{15}BrN_2O_3$ M 279.133

Sedative. Sl. sol. H_2O, sol. EtOH, EtOAc. Mp 109°. Bitter-tasting.

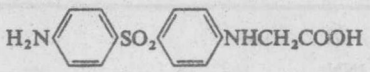
▷YR6475000.

Kaufmann, H.P., *Arzneimittelsynthese*, 1953, Springer Verlag, Berlin (*synth*)
Corn, M. *et al*, *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Therap.*, 1955, **113**, 58 (*pharmacol*)
Drost, R.H. *et al*, *Pharm. Weekbl.*, 1970, **105**, 1129 (*uv*)
Goenechea, S., *Mikrochim. Acta*, 1972, 266 (*ir*)
Kaempe, B., *Arch. Pharm. Chem.*, 1974, **81**, 1183 (*glc*)
Thielemann, H., *Sci. Pharm.*, 1975, **43**, 91 (*tlc*)
Negwer, M., *Organic-Chemical Drugs and their Synonyms*, 6th Ed., Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1987, 1325 (*synonyms*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 4001.

Acediasulfone **A-00008**

N-[4-(4-Aminophenyl)sulfonyl]phenylglycine, 9CI. N-(p-Sulfanilylphenyl)glycine, 8CI

[80-03-5]



$C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_4S$ M 306.336

Antileprotic. Mp 194°.

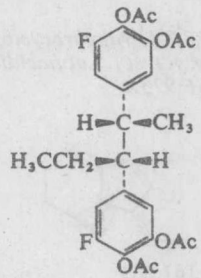
Na salt: [127-60-6]. ***Acediasulfone sodium***, *INN*. *Sulfon-Cilag. Cilotropin.* Antiinfective agent (otologic).

Morpholine salt: [1301-01-5]. ***Bentrofene***. Ophthalmic antibacterial agent.

Swiss Pat., 254 803, (*1949*); *CA*, **44**, 3021a (*synth, pharmacol*)
Brandstaetter-Kuhnert, M. *et al*, *Sci. Pharm.*, 1965, **33**, 205 (*uv*)
Colwell, W.T. *et al*, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1974, **17**, 142 (*pharmacol*)

Acefluranol, BAN, INN **A-00009**

4,4'-(1-Ethyl-2-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis[6-fluoro-1,2-benzenediol]tetraacetate, 9CI. 2,3-Bis(3,4-diacetoxy-5-fluorophenyl)pentane. BX 591



$C_{25}H_{26}F_2O_8$ M 492.472

(RS,SR)-form [80595-73-9]

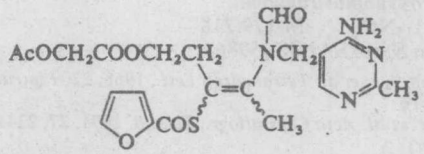
Antioestrogen. Cryst. (Et_2O). Mp 160-162°.

B.P., 2 087 877, (*1982*); *CA*, **97**, 162572 (*synth*)

Acefurtiamine, INN, JAN **A-00010**

4-[[[(4-Amino-2-methyl-5-pyrimidinyl)methyl]-formyl]amino]-3-[(2-furanylcarbonyl)thio]-3-pentenyl acetyloxyacetate, 9CI. O-Acetoglycoloyl-S-furoylthiamine. Glycofurthiamine. Biotamin S

[10072-48-7]



$C_{21}H_{24}N_4O_7S$ M 476.503

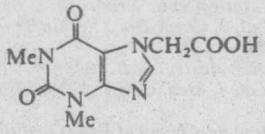
Analgesic (Vitamin B_1 source). Mp 118°.

Minakami, H. *et al*, *Bitamin*, 1966, **33**, 547 (*pharmacol*)
Nagawa, M. *et al*, *Bitamin*, 1966, **33**, 536 (*props, uv*)
Minakami, H. *et al*, *J. Vitaminol.*, 1967, **13**, 159 (*pharmacol*)
Japan. Pat., 6 803 393, (*1968*); *CA*, **69**, 96703e (*synth*)

Acefylline A-00011

1,2,3,6-Tetrahydro-1,3-dimethyl-2,6-dioxo-7H-purine-7-acetic acid, 9CI, 8CI. 1,3-Dimethylxanthin-7-ylacetic acid. Theophylline-7-acetic acid. Aminodal. Stenofillina

[652-37-9]



$C_9H_{10}N_4O_4$ M 238.202

Spasmolytic, cardiotonic, diuretic and smooth muscle relaxant. Solid + $1H_2O$. Mp 269-271°. Used mainly as piperazine salt.

Piperazine salt (2:1): [18833-13-1]. *Acefylline piperazine, INN.* ***Acepifylline, BAN.*** *Etophyllate. Etaphylline.*

$C_{22}H_{30}N_{10}O_8$ M 562.541

Clofibrate: [70788-27-1]. ***Acefylline clofibrol, INN.*** *Fibrafyllin.*

$C_{19}H_{21}ClN_4O_5$ M 420.852

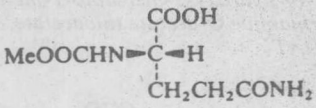
Anticholesterolaemic agent. Cryst. (EtOH). Mp 141-142°.

B.P., 998 971, (*1965*); *CA*, **63**, 9756g (*pharmacol*)
Maslankiewicz, A. *et al*, *Rocz. Chem.*, 1975, **49**, 1935 (*synth*)
Zuidema, J. *et al*, *Pharm. Weekbl.*, 1978, **113**, 605 (*pharmacol*)
Fr. Pat., 2 393 803, (*1979*); *CA*, **91**, 211442 (*Clofibrate*)
Priimenko, B.A. *et al*, *Farm. Zh. (Kiev)*, 1985, 40 (*synth*)
Negwer, M., *Organic-Chemical Drugs and their Synonyms*, 6th Ed., Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1987, 1178.
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 627.

Aceglutamide, INN A-00012

N^2-Acetyl-L-glutamine, 9CI. 2-(Acetylamino)-glutaramidic acid. α-N-Acetyl-L-glutamine. Acutil/S

[2490-97-3]



$C_7H_{12}N_2O_4$ M 188.183

Psychostimulant. Cryst. (EtOH). Mp 197°. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −12.5° (c, 2.9 in H_2O).

Al(III) complex: [12607-92-0]. *Aceglutamide aluminum, USAN. Pentakis(N^2-acetyl-L-glutaminato)-tetrahydroxytrialuminum. KW 110. Glumal. AGA.*

$C_{35}H_{59}Al_3N_{10}O_{24}$ M 1084.848

Antiulcerative agent. White powder. Mp 221° dec.

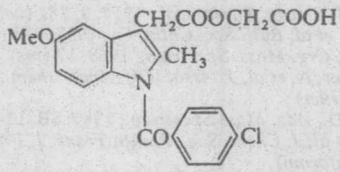
▷BD1280000.

B.P., 792 576, (*1958*); *CA*, **53**, 2109a (*synth, props*)
Maschler, I.J. *et al*, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 1962, **57**, 252 (*synth*)
Narasimhamurthy, M.R. *et al*, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2*, 1976, **6**, 768 (*cryst struct*)
Alhadeff, M. *et al*, *Drugs of Today*, 1978, **14**, 53 (*rev, pharmacol*)
Tome, D. *et al*, *Int. J. Pept. Protein Res.*, 1985, **25**, 258 (*synth, cmr*)
Tanaka, H., *Arzneim.-Forsch.*, 1986, **36**, 1485 (*pharmacol*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 12306, 12307.

Acemetacin, BAN, INN, JAN A-00013

1-(4-Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid carboxymethyl ester, 9CI. Altren. Analgel. Flamarion. Rantudil. Rheutrop. Tilur. Bay f4975. K 708. TVX 1322

[53164-05-9]



$C_{21}H_{18}ClNO_6$ M 415.829

Analgesic, antiinflammatory agent. Fine pale-yellow cryst. (pet. ether). Mp 150-153°.

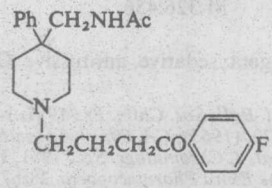
▷NL3521400.

Dell, H.D. *et al*, *Arzneim.-Forsch.*, 1980, **30**, 1314 (*synth, props*)
Neuman, M., *Drugs of Today*, 1981, **17**, 277 (*rev*)
Voellenklee, R. *et al*, *Fresenius' Z. Anal. Chem.*, 1985, **322**, 164 (*polymorphism*)
Dell, H.D. *et al*, *J. Chromatogr.*, 1986, **375**, 331 (*hplc*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 12308.

Aceperone, INN A-00014

N-[[1-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-4-oxobutyl]-4-phenyl-4-piperidinyl]methyl]acetamide, 9CI. N-[[1-[3-(p-*Fluorobenzoyl)propyl]-4-phenyl-4-piperidyl]methyl]-acetamide, 8CI. 4-[4-(Acetamidomethyl)-4-phenylpiperidino]-4'-fluorobutyrophenone. Acetabutone. R 3248*

[807-31-8]



$C_{24}H_{29}FN_2O_2$ M 396.504

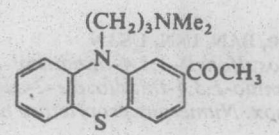
Vasodilator, neuroleptic, antihypertensive agent. Mp 97-100°.

Kreppel, E., *Arzneim.-Forsch.*, 1966, **16**, 257 (*pharmacol*)
Frigerio, A. *et al*, *Org. Mass Spectrom.*, 1972, **6**, 1051 (*ms*)
U.S.P., 3 850 935, (*1974*); *CA*, **83**, 43198b (*synth*)
Van Opdenbosch, N. *et al*, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. B*, 1977, **33**, 171 (*cryst struct*)

Acepromazine, BAN, INN A-00015

1-[10-[3-(Dimethylamino)propyl]-10H-phenothiazin-2-yl]ethanone, 9CI. 2-Acetyl-10-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-phenothiazine. 10-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-phenothiazin-2-yl methyl ketone. Acetopromazine. Acetylpromazine

[61-00-7]



$C_{19}H_{22}N_2OS$ M 326.456

Potent tranquilliser. Also possesses analgesic and antiinflammatory props. Orange oil. $Bp_{0.5}$ 215-217°, $Bp_{0.08}$ 208-210°.

▷OB2275000.

Maleate: [3598-37-6]. *Acepromazine maleate, USAN. Notensil.* Mp 137°. Constit. of Immobilon.

▷OB2450000.

Oxime: [20828-96-0].

$C_{19}H_{23}N_3OS$ M 341.470

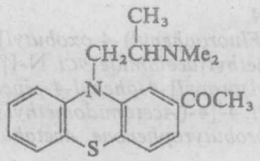
Antiinflammatory agent. Mp 158-159°.

Clark, J., *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 1957, **9**, 752 (*use*)
Schmitt, J. *et al*, *Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr.*, 1957, 938 (*synth, use*)
Gilbert, T., *Org. Mass. Spectrom.*, 1969, 17 (*ms*)
De Leenheer, A. *et al*, *J. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem.*, 1971, **54**, 625 (*cryst struct*)
Henion, J.D., *Adv. Mass Spectrom.*, 1980, **8B**, 1241 (*hplc, ms*)
Ragg, E. *et al*, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2*, 1982, 1587 (*pmr, cmr, conformn*)
Kracmar, J. *et al*, *Pharmazie*, 1986, **41**, 571 (*uv, vis*)
Negwer, M., *Organic-Chemical Drugs and their Synonyms*, 6th Ed., Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1987, 5276 (*synonyms*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 7001.

Aceprometazine, INN **A-00016**

1-[10-[2-(Dimethylamino)propyl]-10H-phenothiazin-2-yl]ethanone, 9CI. 10-[2-(Dimethylamino)propyl]-phenothiazin-2-yl methyl ketone, 8CI. 2-Acetyl-10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)phenothiazine. CB 1664

[13461-01-3]



$C_{19}H_{22}N_2OS$ M 326.456

(±)-*form*

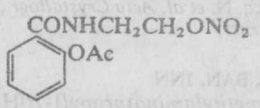
Neuroleptic agent; sedative, antitussive. Oil. $Bp_{0.8}$ 234-238°.

Schmitt, J. *et al*, *Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr.*, 1957, 1474 (*synth*)
U.S.P., 3 100 772, (*1963*); *CA*, **60**, 1766 (*synth*)
Cailleux, A. *et al*, *J. Chromatogr. Sci.*, 1981, **19**, 163 (*glc, ms*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 12302.

Acesaniamide **A-00017**

2-(Acetyloxy)-N-[2-(nitrooxy)ethyl]benzamide, 9CI

[96513-33-6]



$C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_6$ M 268.226

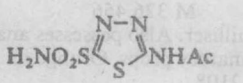
Vasoactive agent. Mp 89°.

Xu, J. *et al*, *Yiyao Gongye*, 1986, **16**, 65; *CA*, **103**, 349 (*synth, pharmacol*)

Acetazolamide, BAN, INN, USAN **A-00018**

N-[5-(Aminosulfonyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]acetamide, 9CI. 5-Acetamido-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2-sulfonamide. Acetazide. Diamox. Numerous proprietary names

[59-66-5]



$C_4H_6N_4O_3S_2$ M 222.236

Potent carbonic anhydrase inhibitor; used for treatment of glaucoma. Diuretic. Sol. H_2O. Mp 260-261° dec. Also used as Na salt (Acetazolamide sodium, USAN).

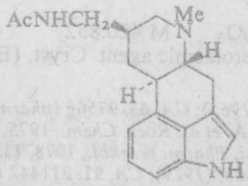
▷Mod. toxic, exp. teratogen. AC8225000.

Miller, W.H. *et al*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1950, **72**, 4890 (*synth*)
Woodbury, D., *Antiepileptic Drugs*, 1972, Baren Press (*use*)
Mathew, M. *et al*, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2*, 1974, 532 (*cryst struct*)
Kunka, R.L., *Diss. Abstr. Int. B*, 1978, **39**, 174 (*pharmacol*)
Barnish, I.T. *et al*, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1980, **23**, 117 (*synth, pharmacol*)
Negwer, M., *Organic-Chemical Drugs and their Synonyms*, 6th Ed., Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1987, 185 (*synonyms*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 2301, 2302.
Sax, N.I., *Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials*, 6th Ed., Van Nostrand-Reinhold, 1984, 81.

Acetergamine, INN **A-00019**

N-[(6-Methylergolin-8β-yl)methyl]acetamide, 9CI, 8CI. N-Acetyl-9,10-dihydrolysergamine

[3031-48-9]



$C_{18}H_{23}N_3O$ M 297.399

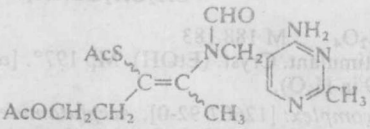
Oxytocic agent. Mp 150-152°. LD_{50} 40 mg/kg (i.v., rabbit).

Stoll, A. *et al*, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1946, **29**, 635 (*synth*)
Bernardi, L. *et al*, *Gazz. Chim. Ital.*, 1964, **94**, 936 (*synth*)
Fregnan, G.B. *et al*, *Experientia*, 1968, **24**, 150 (*pharmacol*)

Acetiamine, INN **A-00020**

S-[1-[2-(Acetyloxy)ethyl]-2-[[(4-amino-2-methyl-5-pyrimidinyl)methyl]formylamino]-1-propenyl ethanethiolate, 9CI. S-N-[(4-Amino-2-methyl-5-pyrimidinyl)-methyl]-N-(4-hydroxy-2-mercapto-1-methyl-1-butenyl)formamide O-acetate thioacetate, 8CI. Diacetyl thiamine. DAT

[299-89-8]



$C_{16}H_{22}N_4O_4S$ M 366.434

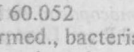
Thiamine derivative. Analgesic (Vit. B_1 source). Prisms (C_6H_6/pet. ether). Mp 122-123° (dec.).

Takamizawa, A. *et al*, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, 1953, **23**, 705 (*synth*)
Blum, K.U. *et al*, *Pharmacol. Clin.*, 1970, **2**, 177 (*pharmacol*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 12309.

Acetic acid, 9CI **A-00021**

Ethanoic acid

[64-19-7]



$C_2H_4O_2$ M 60.052

Metabolic intermed., bacterial oxidn. prod. of ethanol, known since ancient times as dil. soln. (vinegar). Industrial and lab. solv., used for preserving foods. Major petrochemical used in manuf. of vinyl acetate and other acetate

esters. Solv. in prodn. of terephthalic acid. Liq. or cryst. with powerful vinegar odour. Misc. H_2O, EtOH, Et_2O, sol. most org. solvs., insol. CS_2. d_4^{20} 1.049. Mp 16.7°. Bp 118.2°, Bp_{31} 30°. pK_a 4.734 (25°). Molecular Fp depression 39, molecular Bp elevation 29.9.

▷Causes severe burns. TLV 25. Flammable. AF1340000.

Chloride: [75-36-5]. *Acetyl chloride.*
C_2H_3ClO M 78.498
Acetylating agent. Reduces sulphoxides to sulphides. Fuming liq. Sol. Et_2O, C_6H_6. Mp −112°. Bp 51-52°. Violently hydrol. by H_2O.

▷Highly toxic and irritant, causes burns. Highly flammable, flash pt. 4°. AO6390000.

Hydrazide: [1068-57-1]. *Acethydrazide. Acetylhydrazide. Acetylhydrazine.*
$C_2H_6N_2O$ M 74.082
Needles (EtOH). Sol. H_2O. Mp 67°. Bp_{18} 127°. Reduces $NH_3.AgNO_3$.

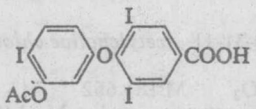
▷Highly toxic. AI1225000.

Lowry, R.P., *Hydrocarbon Process.*, 1974, **53**, 103 (*rev, bibl*)
Kirk-Othmer Encycl. Chem. Technol., 3rd Ed., 1978, **1**, 167 (*rev, bibl*)
Couperus, P.A. *et al, Org. Magn. Reson.*, 1978, **11**, 590 (*cmr*)
Fieser, M. *et al, Reagents for Organic Synthesis*, Wiley, 1967-84, **7**, 3; **8**, 1.
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 1305, 1306.
Bretherick, L., *Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards*, 2nd Ed., Butterworths, London and Boston, 1979, 360, 379.
Hazards in the Chemical Laboratory, (Bretherick, L., Ed.), 3rd Ed., Royal Society of Chemistry, London, 1981, 159, 163.
Sax, N.I., *Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials*, 6th Ed., Van Nostrand-Reinhold, 1984, 82, 83, 84, 85.

Acetiromate, INN, JAN A-00022

4-[4-(Acetyloxy)-3-iodophenoxy]-3,5-diiodobenzoic acid, 9CI. 4-(4-Hydroxy-3-iodophenoxy)-3,5-diiodobenzoic acid acetate, 8CI. Adecol. TBF 43

[2260-08-4]



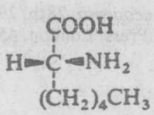
$C_{15}H_9I_3O_5$ M 649.947
Antihyperlipidaemic agent, hypocholesterolaemic. Mp 238°.

Duncan, C.H. *et al, Endocrinology*, 1958, **63**, 169 (*pharmacol*)
Fr. Pat., M1610, (*1963*); *CA*, **59**, 2724h (*synth, pharmacol*)
Masuda, K. *et al, CA*, 1971, **75**, 140431 (*synth*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 9002.

Acetohexamide, BAN, INN, JAN, USAN A-00023

4-Acetyl-N-[(cyclohexylamino)carbonyl]-benzenesulfonamide, 9CI. N-(4-Acetylbenzenesulfonyl)-N′-cyclohexylurea. Antrepar. Dimelin. Dimelor. Gamadiabet. Hipoglicil. Metaglucina. Minoral. Ordimel. Lilly 33006. U 14812

[968-81-0]



(*R*)-*form*
Absolute configuration

$C_{15}H_{20}N_2O_4S$ M 324.394
Polymorphic. Hypoglycaemic agent, oral antidiabetic drug. Cryst. (EtOH aq.). Mp 188-189°.

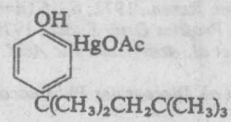
▷YR7350000.

Marshall, F.J. *et al, J. Med. Chem.*, 1963, **6**, 60 (*synth*)
Shafer, C.E., *Anal. Profiles Drug Subst.*, 1972, **1**, 1 (*rev*)
Graf, E. *et al, Pharm. Ind.*, 1984, **46**, 955 (*polymorphism*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 7213.

Acetomeroctol A-00024

(Acetato-O)[2-Hydroxy-5-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenyl]mercury, 9CI. Merbak

[584-18-9]



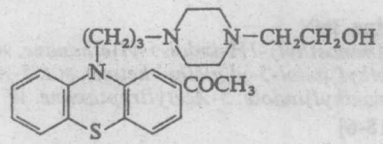
$C_{16}H_{24}HgO_3$ M 464.954
Topical antiinfective agent. Cryst. (EtOH aq. contg. 5% AcOH). Prac. insol. H_2O, sol. EtOH, Et_2O, $CHCl_3$, spar. sol. C_6H_6. Mp 158°.

Niederl, J.B. *et al, J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1944, **66**, 844 (*synth*)
Merck Index, 10th Ed., No. 57.

Acetophenazine, INN A-00025

1-[10-[3-[4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl]propyl]-10H-phenothiazin-2-yl]ethanone, 9CI. 10-[3-[4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl]propyl]phenothiazin-2-yl methyl ketone, 8CI

[2751-68-0]



$C_{23}H_{29}N_3O_2S$ M 411.561
Tranquilliser. Mp 167-168.5°.

Maleate (1:2): [5714-00-1]. *Acetophenazine maleate, USAN. Phenthoxate. Tindal. NSC 70600. Sch 6673.* Mp 175-178°.

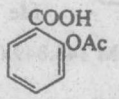
▷OB4180000.

Japan. Pat., 14 585, (*1963*); *CA*, **60**, 2960f (*synth*)
Janssen, P.A.J. *et al, Arzneim.-Forsch.*, 1966, **16**, 339 (*pharmacol*)
Warren, R.J. *et al, J. Pharm. Sci.*, 1966, **55**, 144 (*ir, uv, pmr*)
Gilbert, J.N.T. *et al, Org. Mass Spectrom.*, 1969, **2**, 17 (*ms*)
Andres, C.N., *J. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem.*, 1970, **53**, 824 (*cryst struct*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 7002.

2-Acetoxybenzoic acid A-00026

2-Acetyloxybenzoic acid, 9CI. Salicylic acid acetate, 8CI. Acetylsalicylic acid. Aspirin, USAN

[50-78-2]



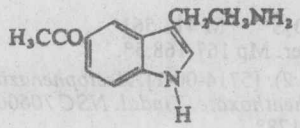
$C_9H_8O_4$ M 180.160
Analgesic, antipyretic and antiinflammatory agent. Cryst. Mp 135° (rapid heat), Fp 118°. pK_a 5.48 (25°). Ca salt used in combination with urea as Carbaspirin calcium, USAN.

▷Mod. toxic. Exp. teratogen. VO0700000.

Me ester: [580-02-9].
$C_{10}H_{10}O_4$ M 194.187
Cryst. Mp 49°.
Et ester: [529-68-0].
$C_{11}H_{12}O_4$ M 208.213
Liq. Bp 272°.
Ph ester: [134-55-4]. *Acetylsalol. Phennin. Spiroform. Vesipyrin.*
$C_{15}H_{12}O_4$ M 256.257
Analgesic, antipyretic, and antibacterial agent. Mp 97°. Bp_{11} 197-198°.
4-(Acetylamino)phenyl ester: see Benorylate, B-00057

Ciusa, R. *et al, Chem. Zentralbl.*, 1943, **2**, 615 (*synth*)
Scott, K., *J. Magn. Reson.*, 1972, **6**, 55 (*nmr*)
Florey, K., *Anal. Profiles Drug Subst.*, 1979, **8**, 1 (*rev*)
Barnett, H.J.M. *et al, Acetylsalicylic Acid*, Raven Press, N.Y., 1982 (*book*)
Collier, H.O.J. *et al, Discoveries Pharmacol.*, 1984, **2**, 555 (*rev, pharmacol*)
Hallam, J. *et al, Int. Congr. Symp. Ser.-R. Soc. Med.*, 1984 (*rev*)
Rainsford, K.D., *Aspirin and the Salicylates*, Butterworths, London, 1984 (*book*)
Kim, Y. *et al, Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 1985, **33**, 2641 (*cryst struct*)
Chang, C.J. *et al, Magn. Reson. Chem.*, 1986, **24**, 768 (*cmr*)
Pelz, J., *Pharmacie*, 1986, **41**, 733 (*history, synth*)
Negwer, M., *Organic-Chemical Drugs and their Synonyms*, 6th Ed., Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1987, 1120 (*synonyms*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 2601.
Sax, N.I., *Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials*, 6th Ed., Van Nostrand-Reinhold, 1984, 88.

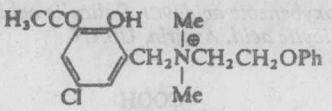
Acetryptine, INN A-00027
[3-(2-Aminoethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]ethanone, 9CI. 3-(2-Aminoethyl)indol-5-yl methyl ketone, 8CI. 5-Acetyl-3-(2-aminoethyl)indole. 5-Acetyltryptamine. W 2965 A
[3551-18-6]



$C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$ M 202.255
Antihypertensive agent. Mp 140-142°.

Shavel, J. *et al, J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1962, **84**, 881 (*synth*)
Strandtmann, M.V. *et al, J. Med. Chem.*, 1963, **6**, 6 (*synth, pharmacol*)

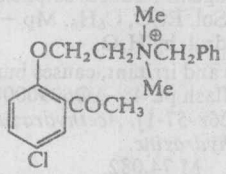
3-Acetyl-5-chloro-2-hydroxy-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-*N*-(2-phenoxyethyl)benzenemethanaminium(1+), 9CI A-00028



$C_{19}H_{23}ClNO_3^{\oplus}$ M 348.849 (ion)
Anthelmintic.
Chloride: [34987-37-6]. Cream powder. Mp 166.6-167.5°.
3-Hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarboxylate: [34987-38-7]. *Difesyl. Difexil. Diphesyl. Diphezyl. G 4786. G 472b.* Light-yellow powder. Mp 94-96°.

Braude, M.B. *et al, Khim.-Farm. Zh.*, 1971, **5**, 41 (*synth, pharmacol*)
Lopatin, B.V. *et al, Khim.-Farm. Zh.*, 1983, **17**, 865 (*uv, ir*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 774.

***N*-[2-(2-Acetyl-4-chlorophenoxy)ethyl]-*N*,*N*-dimethylbenzenemethanaminium (1+), 9CI** A-00029



$C_{19}H_{23}ClNO_2^{\oplus}$ M 332.849 (ion)
Anthelmintic.
4-Chlorobenzenesulfonate: [51489-69-1]. *Bemosat. G 526.* Cryst. (EtOH). Mp 172-172.5°.

Ger. Pat., 2 325 312, (*1973*); *CA*, **80**, 70540
Bekhli, A.F. *et al, Khim.-Farm. Zh.*, 1976, **10**, 29 (*synth, pharmacol*)
Lopatin, B.V. *et al, Khim.-Farm. Zh.*, 1983, **17**, 865 (*uv, ir*)

Acetylcholine(1+) A-00030
2-Acetyloxy-N,N,N-trimethylethanaminium, 9CI
[51-84-3]

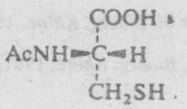
$Me_3N^{\oplus}CH_2CH_2OAc$

$C_7H_{16}NO_2^{\oplus}$ M 146.209 (ion)
Occurs in blood, spleen, ergot and plants and in brain tissue in complexed form eg. in ergot and *Capsella bursae pastoris* (Cruciferae). Neurotransmitter, cholinergic and miotic agent, cardiac depressant, peripheral vasodilator. Easily hyd. by alkalis.
▷FZ9700000.
Chloride: [60-31-1]. *Acetylcholine chloride, INN, USAN. Miochol.*
$C_7H_{16}ClNO_2$ M 181.662
V. deliquescent cryst. powder. Mp 149-152°.
▷FZ9800000.
Bromide: [66-23-9].
$C_7H_{16}BrNO_2$ M 226.113
Deliquescent prisms (EtOH). Mp 143°.

Dudley, H.W., *Biochem. J.*, 1929, **23**, 1064 (*synth, bibl*)
Marquardt, P. *et al, Arzneim.-Forsch.*, 1956, **6**, 168, 309 (*biosynth*)
Beveridge, D.L. *et al, J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1971, **93**, 3759 (*struct*)
Micelson, M.J. *et al, Acetylcholine; Approach of Mol. Mech. of Action*, 1974, Pergamon.
Hanin, I., *Choline & Acetylcholine: Handbook of Chem. Assay Methods*, 1974, Raven Press, NY (*anal*)
Svinning, T. *et al, Acta Crystallogr., Sect. B*, 1975, **31**, 1581 (*cryst struct*)
Sax, M. *et al, Acta Crystallogr., Sect. B*, 1976, **32**, 1953 (*conformn*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 4506.

N-Acetylcysteine A-00031

2-Acetamido-3-mercaptopropanoic acid. Acetylcysteine, BAN, INN, USAN



$C_5H_9NO_3S$ M 163.191

▷HA1660000.

(*R*)-form [616-91-1]

L-form. Airbron. Mucomyst. Respaire. NSC 111180

Mucolytic agent. Cryst. (H_2O). Mp 109-110°. $[\alpha]_D$ +5° (c, 3 in H_2O).

▷HA1660000.

S-*Ac:* [18725-37-6]. *Diacetylcysteine. Dacisteine, INN. EL 1035.*

$C_7H_{11}NO_4S$ M 205.228

Mucolytic agent. Mp 120.5-122.5°. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ −42° (c, 2 in H_2O).

S-[*2-(Acetyloxy)benzoyl*] *ester:* [89767-59-9]. *Salmisteine, INN.*

$C_{14}H_{15}NO_6S$ M 325.336

Antipyretic and mucolytic agent. Cryst. (EtOAc). Mp 100-102°.

(±)-form

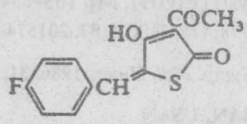
Cryst. (EtOH). Mp 124.5-125.5°.

Smith, H.A. *et al, J. Org. Chem.*, 1961, **26**, 820 (*synth*)
U.S.P., 3 184 505, (*1965*); *CA*, **63**, 7107 (*synth*)
Ohta, G. *et al, Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 1967, **15**, 644 (*synth*)
Martin, T.A. *et al, J. Med. Chem.*, 1968, **11**, 625 (*synth*)
Le Goffic, F. *et al, Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1976, 2845 (*Dacisteine*)
Suzuki, N. *et al, Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, 1976, **49**, 3155 (*synth*)
McKinney, G.R. *et al, Pharmacol. Biochem. Prop. Drug Subst.*, 1979, **2**, 479 (*rev, pharmacol*)
Hopkins, S.J. *et al, Drugs of Today*, 1980, **16**, 41 (*rev*)
Takusagawa, F. *et al, Acta Crystallogr., Sect. B*, 1981, **37**, 1591 (*cryst struct*)
Belg. Pat., 897 617, (*1983*); *CA*, **100**, 174454 (*Salmisteine*)
Naulet, N. *et al, Org. Magn. Reson.*, 1983, **21**, 564 (*N-15 nmr*)
Spanish Pat., 510 320, (*1983*); *CA*, **99**, 105709 (*Dacysteine*)
Van der Kuy, A. *et al, Pharm. Weekbl.*, 1986, 121, 646, 649, 663 (*pharmacol, rev*)
Negwer, M., *Organic-Chemical Drugs and their Synonyms*, 6th Ed., Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1987, 316 (*synonyms*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 3701.

3-Acetyl-5-(4-fluorobenzylidene)-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydrothiophene A-00032

3-Acetyl-5-[(4-fluorophenyl)methylene]-4-hydroxy-2(5H)-thiophenone

[5518-90-1]



$C_{13}H_9FO_3S$ M 264.271

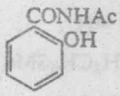
Cytotoxic, immunosuppressive agent. Mp 183°.

Franklin, T. *et al, Nature (London)*, 1966, **210**, 638 (*tox, use*)
Gregory, R., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 1974, **368**, 228 (*use*)
Yuki, H. *et al, Yakugaku Zasshi*, 1976, **96**, 536 (*synth*)

***N*-Acetyl-2-hydroxybenzamide, 9CI** A-00033

N-Acetylsalicylamide, 8CI. Salacetamide, INN. Acetylamide. Arthrisin. Causerin. Dolsed. Ethrisin. Labazyl (old). Nacemide. Rixamone. Salicyl. L 749

[487-48-9]



$C_9H_9NO_3$ M 179.175

Analgesic, antipyretic, antiinflammatory agent. Mp 148°.

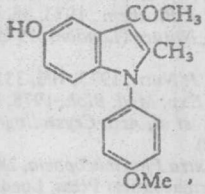
▷VN6650000.

Hicks, W.L., *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1910, **97**, 1032 (*synth*)
Rayet, P. *et al, Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn. Ther.*, 1951, **88**, 159 (*metab*)
Prost, M. *et al, Experientia*, 1962, **18**, 319 (*synth, pharmacol*)
Goenechea, S. *et al, Arch. Toxikol.*, 1969, **25**, 89 (*tlc*)
Pellegata, R. *et al, Synthesis*, 1985, 517 (*synth*)

3-Acetyl-5-hydroxy-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-1*H*-indole A-00034

1-[5-Hydroxy-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanone, 9CI. Amendol

[5546-17-8]



$C_{18}H_{17}NO_3$ M 295.337

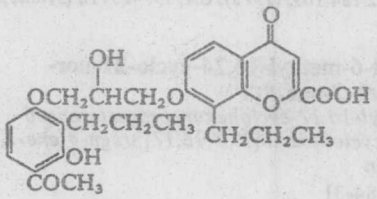
Antidepressant. Cryst. (DMF). Mp 262-263°.

Grinev, A.N. *et al, Zh. Obshch. Khim.*, 1961, **31**, 2298; *CA*, **56**, 4710 (*synth*)
Fr. Pat., M 5142, (*1967*); *CA*, **72**, 66812 (*synth, pharmacol*)

7-[3-(4-Acetyl-3-hydroxy-2-propylphenoxy)-2-hydroxypropoxy]-4-oxo-8-propyl-4*H*-1-benzopyran-2-carboxylic acid, 9CI A-00035

FPL 55712

[40785-97-5]



$C_{27}H_{30}O_9$ M 498.529

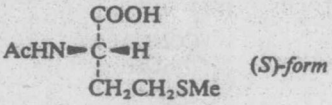
(±)-form

Antiasthmatic (SRS-A antagonist). Mp 204°. Used as Na salt.

Appleton, R.A. *et al, J. Med. Chem.*, 1977, **20**, 371 (*synth, pharmacol*)
Mead, B. *et al, J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 1981, **33**, 682.
Sneddon, J.M., *Drugs Future*, 1982, **7**, 472 (*rev*)
Sheard, P. *et al, Dev. Anti-Asthma Drugs*, 1984, 133 (*rev*)
Kawaki, H. *et al, J. Biomol. Struct. Dyn.*, 1985, **3**, 161 (*pmr, conformn*)

N-Acetylmethionine, 9CI **A-00036**

2-(Acetylamino)-4-(methylthio)butanoic acid. Aminotylon. Methionamine. Thiomedon-Amp.



(S)-form

$C_7H_{13}NO_3S$ M 191.245

(*S*)-form illustrated. Methionine therapeutic. Lipotropic agent.

(*R*)-form [1509-92-8]

Cryst. (EtOAc or H_2O). Mp 104-105°. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +20.3° (c, 4 in H_2O).

(*S*)-form [65-82-7]

Mp 104°. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ −20.3°.

▷PD0480000.

(±)-form [1115-47-5]

Cryst. (H_2O). Mp 114-115°.

▷PD0500000.

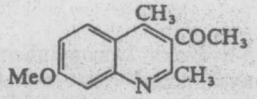
4-(Acetylamino)phenyl ester: see Sumacetamol, S-00267

Wheeler, G.P. *et al*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1951, **73**, 4604 (*synth*)
U.S.P., 3 028 395, (*1962*); *CA*, **57**, 16742 (*resoln*)
Heyns, K. *et al*, *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.*, 1963, **667**, 194 (*ms*)
B.P., 1 072 876, (*1967*); *CA*, **67**, 114015 (*resoln*)
Jung, G. *et al*, *Eur. J. Biochem.*, 1973, **35**, 436 (*cd*)
Hawkes, G.E. *et al*, *Nature (London)*, 1975, **257**, 767 (*N-15 nmr*)
Rotruck, J.T. *et al*, *J. Nutr.*, 1975, **105**, 331 (*metab*)
Boggs, R.W., *Adv. Exp. Med. Biol.*, 1978, **105**, 571 (*props*)
Ponnuswamy, M.N. *et al*, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. C*, 1985, **41**, 917 (*cryst struct*)
Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th/29th Eds., 1982/1989, Pharmaceutical Press, London, 571.

3-Acetyl-7-methoxy-2,4-dimethylquinoline **A-00037**

1-(7-Methoxy-2,4-dimethyl-3-quinolinyl)ethanone, 9CI. ***Acequinoline, INN.*** *CB 4985*

[42465-20-3]



$C_{14}H_{15}NO_2$ M 229.278

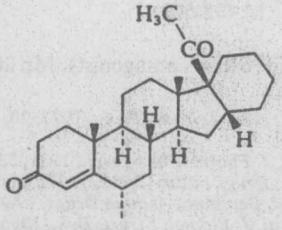
Analgesic, antiinflammatory agent.

Fr. Pat., 2 134 169, (*1973*); *CA*, **79**, 42371h (*synth, pharmacol, tox*)

17-Acetyl-6-methyl-16,24-cyclo-21-nor-chol-4-en-3-one, 9CI **A-00038**

6-Methyl-16,17-cyclohexaneprogesterone. 6-Methylcyclohexano[1',2';16,17]pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione. Pentaran

[58212-84-3]



$C_{26}H_{38}O_2$ M 382.585

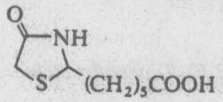
Antigonadotropic, contraceptive. Cryst. (EtOAc). Mp 175-178°.

B.P., 1 427 645, (*1976*); *CA*, **85**, 21727 (*synth*)
Kamernitskii, A.V. *et al*, *Khim.-Farm. Zh.*, 1980, **14**, 72 (*synth, pharmacol*)
Tseikinskii, V.M. *et al*, *Bioorg. Khim.*, 1980, **6**, 1409 (*cryst struct*)
Simonov, V.I. *et al*, *Bioorg. Khim.*, 1981, **7**, 920 (*pharmacol*)

Acidomycin **A-00039**

4-Oxo-2-thiazolidinehexanoic acid, 9CI. *2-(5-Carboxypentyl)-4-thiazolidone,* 8CI. *Actithiazic acid. Cinnamonin. Mycobacidin. Thiazolidomycin. PA 95. Antibiotic 66-04. Antibiotic PA 95*

[539-35-5]



$C_9H_{15}NO_3S$ M 217.282

Amino acid derived antibiotic.

▷XJ6000000.

(−)-form

Prod. by *Streptomyces* spp. Active against mycobacteria *in vitro*. Needles (H_2O, MeOH or Me_2CO). Mp 139-140°. $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ −54° (MeOH); $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ −60° (c, 1 in EtOH). Blue fluor. in uv light. Racemised by dil. alkalis.

Me ester: Needles. Mp 53-54°. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ −50.9° (MeOH).

(±)-form

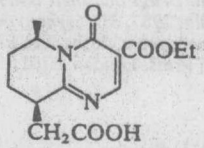
Needles (H_2O or $CHCl_3$). Mp 122-123° (116-117°).

McLamore, W.M. *et al*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1952, **74**, 2946 (*struct*)
Sobin, B.A., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1952, **74**, 2947 (*isol*)
Miyake, A. *et al*, *Pharm. Bull.*, 1953, **1**, 84 (*isol, struct*)
Japan. Pat., 54 448, (*1954*); *CA*, **48**, 14130d (*synth*)
Caltrider, P.G., *Antibiotics (N.Y.)*, 1967, **1**, 666 (*rev*)

Acitemate, INN **A-00040**

3-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-6-methyl-4-oxo-4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidine-9-acetic acid, 9CI. *Vapedrine. CH 123*

[64405-40-9]



(6SR,9SR)-form

$C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_5$ M 294.307

(*6SR,9SR*)-form

cis-(±)-*form*

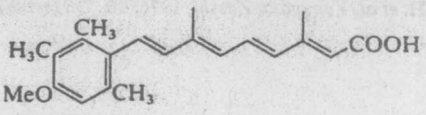
Hypocholesterolaemic agent, platelet aggregation inhibitor. Cryst. (EtOH). Mp 153-154°.

Ger. Pat., 2 705 778, (*1977*); *CA*, **87**, 201574 (*synth, pharmacol*)
Szabo, K. *et al*, *Symp. Biol. Hung.*, 1986, **31**, 333 (*metab, hplc*)

Acitretin, INN, BAN, USAN **A-00041**

9-(4-Methoxy-2,3,6-trimethylphenyl)-3,7-dimethyl-2,4,6,8-nonatetraenoic acid, 9CI. *Neotigason. Etretin. Ro 10-1670*

[55079-83-9]



$C_{21}H_{26}O_3$ M 326.435