



THE MERCK INDEX

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

ABATE PRODUCTION

MAY 1994

OWENS-ILLINOIS-TECH, CTR.

NINTH EDITION

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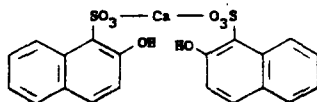
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foods: an ingredient in Worcestershire sauce. A 2% suspension as repellent against dogs, cats, rabbits, deer.

THERAP CAT: Carminative; antispasmodic; expectorant.

THERAP CAT (VET): Has been used as a carminative, and externally to prevent bandage chewing by dogs.

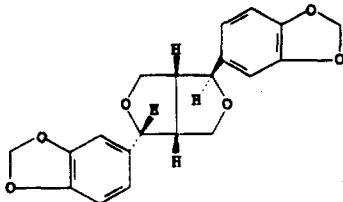
845. Asaprol. 2-Hydroxy-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid calcium salt; calcium 2-hydroxy-1-naphthalenesulfonate; calcium β -naphthol- α -monosulfonate; calcium 2-naphthol-1-sulfonate; 2-naphthol-1-sulfonic acid calcium salt; Abrasol; Calcinaphthol. $C_{20}H_{14}CaO_3S$; mol wt 486.54. C 49.37%, H 2.90%, Ca 8.24%, O 26.31%, S 13.18%. Prepn: *Hagers Handb. Pharm. Praxis Band 2*, 204 (Berlin, 1930).



Trihydrate, reddish-white, odorless powder. Dec at about 50°. One gram dissolves in 1.5 ml water, 3 ml alc.

USE: Has been used instead of gypsum to plaster wines.

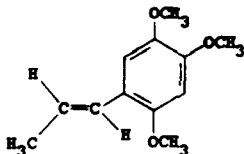
846. Asarinin. Episesamin. $C_{20}H_{18}O_4$; mol wt 354.34. C 67.79%, H 5.12%, O 27.09%. Naturally occurring l-form known as *xanthoxylin-S* in early literature. Isola from *Xanthoxylum clava-herculis* L. (*X. paspalinum* Lam.). Rutaceae; *Asarum sieboldii* Miguel var. *seiboldii* Nakai. *A. brandii* Dec. Aristolochiaceae; Colton *Ann. Pharm.* 1890, 91; Eberhardt, *ibid.* 281; Gordin, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 58, 1649 (1936); Dieterle *et al.*, *Arch. Pharm.* 269, 384 (1931); Huang-Minton, *Ber.* 70, 951 (1937); Kaku *et al.*, *C.A.* 32, 90901 (1938). Structures: Dieterle, Schwenger, *Arch. Pharm.* 277, 33 (1939). Synthesis of l-form: Beroz, Schechter, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 78, 1242 (1956); Freudenberg, Fischer, *Ber.* 89, 1230 (1956). Diastereoisomeric with esamin. (q.v.). Stereochemistry of the d-form: Freudenberg, Sidhu, *ibid.* 94, 851 (1961).



l-Form, crystals from alc, mp 121°. $[\alpha]_D^{25} -118.6^\circ$ (chloroform). Practically insol in water; slightly in cold, freely in boiling methanol, alcohol, chloroform, acetone, benzene. Antitubercular activity: Ramaswamy, *Naturwiss.* 44, 380 (1957).

dl-Form, mp 134-135°.

847. Asarone. (E)-1,2,4-Trimethoxy-5-(1-propenyl)benzene; 2,4,5-trimethoxy-1-propenylbenzene; α -asarone; asaron; asarum camphor; asarabacca camphor. $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$; mol wt 208.25. C 69.21%, H 7.74%, O 23.05%. From root of *Asarum europaeum* L., Aristolochiaceae by distillation with water. Also found in the ethereal oils of *A. europaeum* and *A. arifolium* L., Aristolochiaceae and in *Acorus calamus* L., Araceae. Isola: Gattermann, Eggers, *Ber.* 32, 289 (1899). Synthesis: Seshadri, Thiruvengadam, *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.* 32A, 110 (1950); Sharma, Dandiya, *Indian J. Appl. Chem.* 32, 236 (1969). Stereochemical configuration of asaron and β -asaron: Baxter *et al.*, *Can. J. Chem.* 40, 154 (1962).

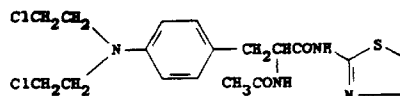


Needles from light petroleum, mp 62-63°. bp 296°. n_D^{25}

1.5719. Practically insoluble in water; sol in alcohol, ether, glacial acetic acid, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, petr ether. LD₅₀ i.p. in guinea pigs: 0.0275 ml/100 g.

848. Asarum. Wild ginger; Canada snakeroot; Indian ginger. Dried rhizome and roots of *Asarum canadense* L., Aristolochiaceae. Habit. Canada to N. Carolina and Kansas. Constit. Acid resin, arom. volatile oil, methyl eugenol.

849. Asazol. α -(Acetylamino)-4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-N-2-thiazolylbenzenepropanamide; α -acetamido-p-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-N-2-thiazolylhydrocinnamamide; (thiazolyl-2)amide of N-acetylsarcosine; 2-[p-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-N-acetylphenylalanoyl]aminothiazole. $C_{18}H_{22}Cl_2N_4O_2S$; mol wt 429.38. C 50.35%, H 5.17%, Cl 16.51%, N 13.05%, O 7.45%, S 7.47%. Prepn: Berlin, Bronovitskaya, *J. Gen. Chem. USSR* 30, 347 (1960).



Crystals from abs alc, mp 165.5-166.5°.

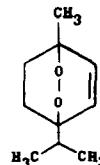
THERAP CAT: Antineoplastic.

850. Asbestos. Amianthus; native calcium-magnesium silicate. Monograph: D. U. Kosat, *Asbestos, Its Industrial Applications* (Reinhold, New York, 1959). Review of toxicology: Haley, *J. Pharm. Sci.* 64, 1435-1449 (1975).

Fine, slender, flaxy fibers; resists fire and most solvents.

USE: Heat-resistant insulators, cements, furnace and hot pipe coverings, inert filler medium (laboratory & commercial), fireproof gloves, clothing, brake linings. Caution: Occupational exposure to the dust can result in mesothelioma, squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma of the lung after a long latent period.

851. Ascaridole. 1-Methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-2,3-dioxabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-5-ene; 1,4-peroxido-p-menthene-2; Ascarisin. $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$; mol wt 168.23. C 71.39%, H 9.59%, O 19.02%. An organic peroxide which constitutes 60-80% of oil of chenopodium. Synthesis from α -terpinene by treatment with oxygen, chlorophyll, and light: Schenck, Ziegler, *Naturwiss.* 1944, 157. Purification: Beckett *et al.*, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 7, 55 (1955).



Liquid; unstable; prone to explode when heated or when treated with organic acids. d_4^{25} 1.0103; d_4^{20} 1.0113. mp +3.3°. bp₂₅ 39-40°. $[\alpha]_D^{25} \pm 0.00$. Sol in hexane, pentane, ethanol, toluene, benzene, castor oil.

THERAP CAT: Anthelmintic.

THERAP CAT (VET): See Oil of Chenopodium.

852. Ascarite®. Sodium hydroxide coated asbestos.

USE: Absorption of CO₂ in combustion analysis.

853. Asclepias. Pleurisy root; butterfly weed. Dried root of *Asclepias tuberosa* L., Asclepiadaceae. Habit. Ontario to Minnesota. Constit. Asclepiadin, resins, volatile oil.

854. Asclepias syriaca. Milkweed; silkweed; wild cotton. Root of *Asclepias syriaca* L. (*A. cornuti* Decaisne), Asclepiadaceae. Habit. Canada to North Carolina and Kansas. Constit. Asclepiadin, asclepien—a bitter principle; tannin, volatile oil.

855. Ascorbic Acid. Vitamin C; L-ascorbic acid; L-xyloascorbic acid; 3-oxo-L-gulofuranolactone (enol form); L-3-ketothreobexuronic acid lactone; antiscorbutic vitamin; cevitamic acid; Cebid; Cebione; Cevatin; Cevatine; Cevimin; Cevitex; Cipca; Cebicure; C-Vimin; Cevitamins;