

化学品安全技术说明书

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**MSDS标题**

P-AMINOPYRIDINE MSDS报告

**产品标题**

4-吡啶胺;对氨基吡啶;4-氨基氮杂苯;对氨基氮苯;γ-吡啶胺

**CAS号**

504-24-5

**化学品及企业标识**

**PRODUCT NAME**

P-AMINOPYRIDINE

**NFPA**

Flammability	1
Toxicity	4
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

**PRODUCT USE**

DANGEROUS POISON. Synthesis of drugs and dye- stuffs. Non- selective potassium channel blocker which reverses saxitoxin- and tetrodotoxin- induced cardiorespiratory depression; increases stimulation- induced release of acetylcholine. Reagent

## **SYNONYMS**

C5-H6-N2, "pyridine, 4-amino", "pyridine, 4-amino", "amino-4 pyridine", gamma-aminopyridine, 4-AP, 4-AP, "Avitrol, 200", 4-pyridylamino, 4-pyridylamino, 4-pyridilamino, 4-pyridilamino, Fampridine, "VM 10-3", "VM 10-3"

## **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

### **RISK**

Very toxic if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

## **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **SWALLOWED**

Severely toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 5 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Symptoms may be nausea, headache, giddiness, blurred vision, contraction of pupils, vomiting. fatal if swallowed unless immediate treatment is applied. Aminopyridine exposure may result in excitability to sound and touch and an increase in heart rate and power.

#### **EYE**

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Pyridine and its derivatives generally produce local irritation on contact with the cornea.

#### **SKIN**

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Pyridine and derivatives cause local irritation on skin; absorption through the skin can

cause similar effects as inhalation.

## **INHALED**

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. Pyridine and its derivatives generally produce local irritation on contact with the mucous membranes. Overexposure to pyridine and some of its derivatives may produce headache, nausea, loss of consciousness, nervousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and narcosis;

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. Data from experimental studies indicate that pyridines represent a potential cause of cancer in man. They have also been shown to cross the placental barrier in rats and cause premature delivery, miscarriages and stillbirths. PAs are passed through breast milk. Pyridine has been implicated in the formation of liver cancers.