西亚试剂® Xiya Reagent 说明书

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化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

OROTIC ACID MSDS报告

产品标题

1, 2, 3, 6-四氢-2, 6-二氧-4-嘧啶甲酸;1, 2, 3, 6-四氢-2, 6-二氧代-4-嘧啶羧酸

CAS号

65-86-1

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

OROTIC ACID

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	0
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

Orotic acid occurs naturally in the body. Pyrimidine precursor in animals; pyrimidines are involved in the synthesis of DNA and RNA. Extracted from cow' s milk and from certain strains of Neurospora mold. Growth factor for certain organisms. Orotic acid (and its lysine, potassium and magnesium salts) has been used in the treatment of hyperuricaemia and hypercholesterolaemia in liver disorders. Has also been given to premature and full-

term infants to lower bilirubin concentrations with conflicting results.

SYNONYMS

C5-H4-N2-O4, C4N2H3(O)2COOH, "animal galactose factor", 4-carboxyuracil, 4-carboxyuracil, 6-carboxyuracil, 6-carboxyuracil, "6-carboxy-2, 4-dihydroxypyrimidine", "6-carboxy-2, 4-dihydroxypyrimidine", "2, 6-dihydroxypyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid", "2, 6-dihydroxypyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid", "4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid, 1, 2, 3, 6-tetrahydro-2, 6-dioxo-", "4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid, 1, 2, 3, 6-tetrahydro-2, 6-dioxo-", "6-uracilcarboxylic acid", "6-uracilcarboxylic acid", "uracil-4-carboxylic acid", "uracil-4-carboxylic acid", "orotic acid anhydrous", "whey factor", Lactinium, Orodin, Orotonin, Oroturic, Orotyl

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre- existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Not

considered an irritant through normal use.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. 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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary route of exposure is usually by skin contact with the material. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.