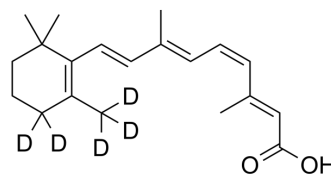


## 11-cis-Retinoic Acid-d5

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-14649S2
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>23</sub> D <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	305.47
<b>Target:</b>	RAR/RXR; PPAR; Endogenous Metabolite; Autophagy
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Autophagy
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	11-cis-Retinoic Acid-d5 is the deuterium labeled Retinoic acid. Retinoic acid is a metabolite of vitamin A that plays important roles in cell growth, differentiation, and organogenesis. Retinoic acid is a natural agonist of RAR nuclear receptors, with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 14 nM for RAR $\alpha$ / $\beta$ / $\gamma$ . Retinoic acid bind to PPAR $\beta$ / $\delta$ with K <sub>d</sub> of 17 nM. Retinoic acid acts as an inhibitor of transcription factor Nrf2 through activation of retinoic acid receptor alpha <sup>[1][2]</sup> .
<b>In Vitro</b>	Stable heavy isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, and other elements have been incorporated into drug molecules, largely as tracers for quantitation during the drug development process. Deuteration has gained attention because of its potential to affect the pharmacokinetic and metabolic profiles of drugs <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES

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- [2]. Wu L, et al. Retinoid X Receptor Agonists Upregulate Genes Responsible for the Biosynthesis of All-Trans-Retinoic Acid in Human Epidermis. *PLoS One.* 2016 Apr 14;11(4):e0153556.
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- [7]. Xiu Jun Wang, et al. Identification of retinoic acid as an inhibitor of transcription factor Nrf2 through activation of retinoic acid receptor alpha. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2007 Dec 4;104(49):19589-94.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: [tech@MedChemExpress.com](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA