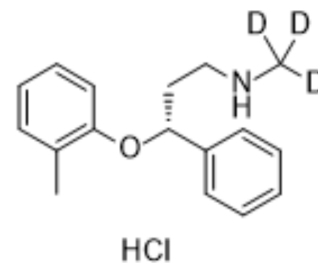


Atomoxetine-d3 hydrochloride

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Cat. No.: | HY-110223 |
| CAS No.: | 1217776-38-9 |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₁₇ H ₁₉ D ₃ ClNO |
| Molecular Weight: | 294.83 |
| Target: | Adrenergic Receptor |
| Pathway: | GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling |
| Storage: | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Description | Atomoxetine-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Atomoxetine hydrochloride. Atomoxetine hydrochloride is a potent and selective noradrenalin re-uptake inhibitor (K _i values are 5, 77 and 1451 nM for inhibition of radioligand binding to human NET, SERT and DAT respectively) ^{[1][2]} . |
| In Vitro | 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 ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |

REFERENCES

- [1]. Russak EM, et al. Impact of Deuterium Substitution on the Pharmacokinetics of Pharmaceuticals. *Ann Pharmacother.* 2019;53(2):211-216.
- [2]. McAfee AT, Landon J, Jones M, et al. A cohort study of the risk of seizures in a pediatric population treated with atomoxetine or stimulant medications. *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf.* 2012 Dec 26.
- [3]. Russak EM, et al. Impact of Deuterium Substitution on the Pharmacokinetics of Pharmaceuticals. *Ann Pharmacother.* 2019;53(2):211-223.

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

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