## Plerixafor-d<sub>4</sub>

| Cat. No.:          | HY-10046S   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| CAS No.:           | 1246819-87-3  | NH HN<br>NH N<br>D<br>D<br>D<br>NH HN<br>D<br>NH HN |
| Molecular Formula: | $C_{28}H_{50}D_4N_8$  |   |
| Molecular Weight:  | 506.81  |   |
| Target:            | CXCR; HIV; Isotope-Labeled Compounds  |   |
| Pathway:           | GPCR/G Protein; Immunology/Inflammation; Anti-infection; Others                           |   |
| Storage:           | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |   |

| BIOLOGICKEACHWITT |  |  |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Description       | Plerixafor-d <sub>4</sub> is the deuterium labeled Plerixafor. Plerixafor (AMD 3100) is a selective CXCR4 antagonist with an IC50 of 44 nM.<br>Plerixafor, an immunostimulant and a hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) mobilizer, is an allosteric agonist of CXCR7. Plerixafor<br>inhibits HIV-1 and HIV-2 replication with an EC50 of 1-10 nM[1][2][3][4][7].   |  |
| 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 <sup>[1]</sup> .<br>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]. De Clercq E, et al. Mozobil<sup>®</sup> (Plerixafor, AMD3100), 10 years after its approval by the US Food and Drug Administration. Antivir Chem Chemother. 2019 Jan-Dec;27:2040206619829382.

[3]. Seki JT, et al. Chemical Stability of Plerixafor after Opening of Single-Use Vial. Can J Hosp Pharm. 2017 Jul-Aug;70(4):270-275.

[4]. Schols D, et al. HIV co-receptor inhibitors as novel class of anti-HIV drugs. Antiviral Res. 2006 Sep;71(2-3):216-26.

[5]. Yang J, et al. Continuous AMD3100 Treatment Worsens Renal Fibrosis through Regulation of Bone Marrow Derived Pro-Angiogenic Cells Homing and T-Cell-Related Inflammation. PLoS One. 2016 Feb 22;11(2):e0149926.

[6]. Zheng J, et al. Toward Normalization of the Tumor Microenvironment for Cancer Therapy. Integr Cancer Ther. 2019;18:1534735419862352.

[7]. Zabel BA, et al. Elucidation of CXCR7-mediated signaling events and inhibition of CXCR4-mediated tumor cell transendothelial migration by CXCR7 ligands. J Immunol. 2009 Sep 1;183(5):3204-11.

[8]. Chu PY, et al. CXCR4 Antagonism Attenuates the Development of Diabetic Cardiac Fibrosis. PLoS One. 2015 Jul 27;10(7):e0133616.

[9]. Mercurio L, et al. Targeting CXCR4 by a selective peptide antagonist modulates tumor microenvironment and microglia reactivity in a human glioblastoma model. J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2016 Mar 25;35:55.

Page 1 of 2

## Product Data Sheet



## 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

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