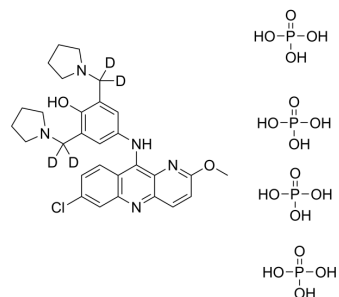


## Pyronaridine-d<sub>4</sub> tetraphosphate

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-14749AS
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1186026-25-4
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>40</sub> D <sub>4</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>18</sub> P <sub>4</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	914.06
<b>Target:</b>	Parasite
<b>Pathway:</b>	Anti-infection
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Pyronaridine-d <sub>4</sub> (tetraphosphate) is the deuterium labeled Pyronaridine tetraphosphate[1]. Pyronaridine tetraphosphate is an orally active Mannich base anti-malarial agent. Pyronaridine tetraphosphate is active against <i>P. falciparum</i> and <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> infection[2][3].
<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

- [1]. Russak EM, et al. Impact of Deuterium Substitution on the Pharmacokinetics of Pharmaceuticals. *Ann Pharmacother.* 2019 Feb;53(2):211-216.
- [2]. Vivas L, et al. Anti-malarial efficacy of pyronaridine and artesunate in combination in vitro and in vivo. *Acta Trop.* 2008 Mar;105(3):222-8.
- [3]. Jun Li, et al. Old drug repurposing for neglected disease: Pyronaridine as a promising candidate for the treatment of *Echinococcus granulosus* infections. *EBioMedicine.* 2020 Apr;54:102711.

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

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