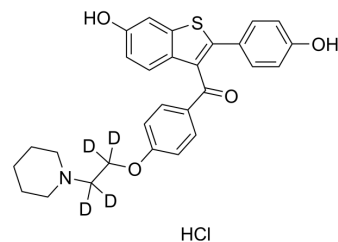


## Raloxifene-d<sub>4</sub> hydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-13738S2
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1188263-47-9
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>24</sub> D <sub>4</sub> ClNO <sub>4</sub> S
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	514.07
<b>Target:</b>	Estrogen Receptor/ERR; Isotope-Labeled Compounds
<b>Pathway:</b>	Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; Others
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Raloxifene-d <sub>4</sub> (hydrochloride) is the deuterium labeled Raloxifene. Raloxifene (Keoxifene) is a benzothiophene-derived selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM). Raloxifene has estrogen-agonistic effects on bone and lipids and estrogen-antagonistic effects on the breast and uterus. Raloxifene is used for breast cancer and osteoporosis research[1].
<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;53(2):211-216.
- [2]. Khovidhunkit W, et al. Clinical effects of raloxifene hydrochloride in women. *Ann Intern Med.* 1999;130(5):431-439.
- [3]. Xu H, et al. Effect of caffeine on ovariectomy-induced osteoporosis in rats. *Biomed Pharmacother.* 2019;112:108650.

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

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