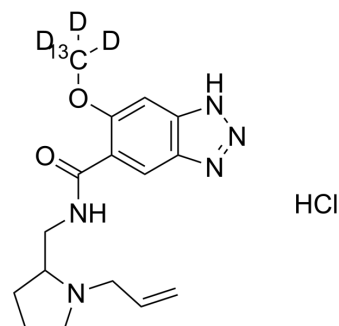


## Alizapride-<sup>13</sup>C,<sub>3</sub>D hydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-A0125AS
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>15</sub> <sup>13</sup> CH <sub>19</sub> D <sub>3</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	355.84
<b>Target:</b>	Dopamine Receptor; Isotope-Labeled Compounds
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Others
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Alizapride- <sup>13</sup> C, <sub>3</sub> D <sub>3</sub> (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Alizapride (hydrochloride). Alizapride hydrochloride is a dopamine receptor antagonist with prokinetic and antiemetic effects which can also be used in the treatment of nausea and vomiting, including postoperative nausea and vomiting.
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	D <sub>3</sub> Receptor
<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]. Bleiberg H, et al. Activity of a new antiemetic agent: alizapride. A randomized double-blind crossover controlled trial. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol*. 1988;22(4):316-20.

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

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