Inhibitors

Cyromazine- $^{13}C_3$

Cat. No.: HY-B1331S1
CAS No.: 1808990-94-4

Molecular Formula: $C_3^{13}C_3H_{10}N_6$ Molecular Weight: 169.16

Target: Endogenous Metabolite; Isotope-Labeled Compounds

Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Others

Storage: Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of

Analysis.

13C N N 13C N N H₂N N H

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Cyromazine- 13 C ₃ is the 13 C ₃ labeled Cyromazine. Cyromazine is a triazine insect growth regulator used as an insecticide and an acaricide. It is a cyclopropyl derivative of melamine. Cyromazine works by affecting the nervous system of the immature larval stages of certain insects.
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 ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Levot GW, et al. Survival advantage of cyromazine-resistant sheep blowfly larvae on dicyclanil- and cyromazine-treated Merinos. Aust Vet J. 2014 Nov;92(11):421-6.

[2]. Levot GW, et al. Survival advantage of cyromazine-resistant sheep blowfly larvae on dicyclanil- and cyromazine-treated Merinos. Aust Vet J. 2014 Nov;92(11):421-6.

[3]. Russak EM, et al. Impact of Deuterium Substitution on the Pharmacokinetics of Pharmaceuticals. Ann Pharmacother. 2019 Feb;53(2):211-216.

[4]. Levot GW, et al. Survival advantage of cyromazine-resistant sheep blowfly larvae on dicyclanil- and cyromazine-treated Merinos. Aust Vet J. 2014 Nov;92(11):421-6.

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

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