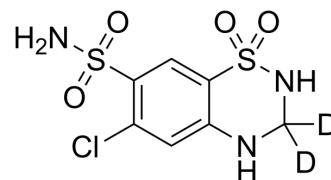


Hydrochlorothiazid-d₂

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|----------|
| Cat. No.: | HY-B0252S | | |
| CAS No.: | 1219798-89-6 | | |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₇ H ₆ D ₂ ClN ₃ O ₄ S ₂ | | |
| Molecular Weight: | 299.75 | | |
| Target: | TGF-beta/Smad; Potassium Channel | | |
| Pathway: | Stem Cell/Wnt; TGF-beta/Smad; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel | | |
| Storage: | Powder | -20°C | 3 years |
| | | 4°C | 2 years |
| | In solvent | -80°C | 6 months |
| | | -20°C | 1 month |



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 50 mg/mL (166.81 mM; Need ultrasonic)

| Concentration | Mass | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
| 1 mM | 3.3361 mL | 16.6806 mL | 33.3611 mL |
| 5 mM | 0.6672 mL | 3.3361 mL | 6.6722 mL |
| 10 mM | 0.3336 mL | 1.6681 mL | 3.3361 mL |

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Hydrochlorothiazid-d₂ is the deuterium labeled Hydrochlorothiazide. Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ), an orally active diuretic agent of the thiazide class, inhibits transforming TGF-β/Smad signaling pathway. Hydrochlorothiazide has direct vascular relaxant effects via opening of the calcium-activated potassium (KCA) channel. Hydrochlorothiazide improves cardiac function, reduces fibrosis and has antihypertensive effect^{[1][2][3]}.

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

[2]. Duarte, J.D. and R.M. Cooper-DeHoff, Mechanisms for blood pressure lowering and metabolic effects of thiazide and thiazide-like diuretics. *Expert Rev Cardiovasc Ther*, 2010. 8(6): p. 793-802.

[3]. Magdy M Abdelquader, et al. Inhibition of Co-Crystallization of Olmesartan Medoxomil and Hydrochlorothiazide for Enhanced Dissolution Rate in Their Fixed Dose Combination. *AAPS PharmSciTech*. 2018 Dec 17;20(1):3.

[4]. Jinghong Luo, et al. Hydrochlorothiazide modulates ischemic heart failure-induced cardiac remodeling via inhibiting angiotensin II type 1 receptor pathway in rats. *Cardiovasc Ther*. 2017 Apr;35(2).

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

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