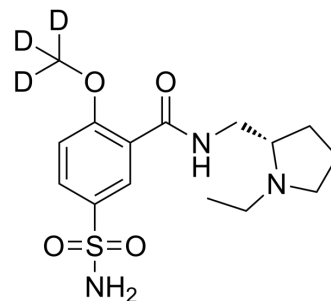


## Levosulpiride-d<sub>3</sub>

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-B1059S		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	124020-27-5		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>20</sub> D <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	344.44		
<b>Target:</b>	Dopamine Receptor; Isotope-Labeled Compounds		
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Others		
<b>Storage:</b>	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 (145.16 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Concentration	Mass		
	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	2.9033 mL	14.5163 mL	29.0326 mL
5 mM	0.5807 mL	2.9033 mL	5.8065 mL
10 mM	0.2903 mL	1.4516 mL	2.9033 mL

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

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Levosulpiride-d<sub>3</sub> is the deuterium labeled Levosulpiride. Levosulpiride (RV-12309) is the (S)-enantiomer of sulpiride, which is a D<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist, an atypical antipsychotic agent of the benzamide class<sup>[1][2]</sup>.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

D<sub>3</sub> Receptor

#### 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<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.

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

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