Oxaprozin-d_5

Cat. No.: HY-B0808S1

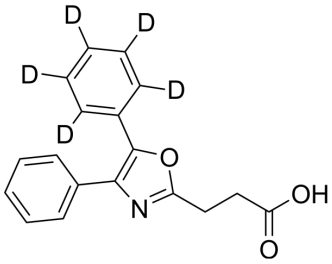
Molecular Formula: $C_{18}H_{10}D_5NO_3$

Molecular Weight: 298.35

Target: COX; NF-κB; Isotope-Labeled Compounds

Pathway: Immunology/Inflammation; NF-κB; Others

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



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Oxaprozin-d_5 is deuterium labeled Oxaprozin. Oxaprozin is an inhibitor of both COX-1 and COX-2 with IC50s of 2.2 μM and 36 μM for human platelet COX-1 and IL-1-stimulated human synovial cell COX-2, respectively. Oxaprozin also inhibits the activation of NF-κB.
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]. Montecucco F, et al. Oxaprozin-induced apoptosis on CD40 ligand-treated human primary monocytes is associated with the modulation of defined intracellular pathways. J Biomed Biotechnol. 2009;2009:478785.

[3]. Ottonello L, et al. Delayed apoptosis of human monocytes exposed to immune complexes is reversed byoxaprozin: role of the Akt/IkappaB kinase/nuclear factor kappaB pathway. Br J Pharmacol. 2009 May;157(2):294-306.

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA