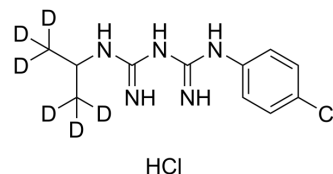


## Proguanil-d6 hydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-B0806AS1
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>11</sub> D <sub>6</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	296.23
<b>Target:</b>	Isotope-Labeled Compounds; Parasite; Antifolate
<b>Pathway:</b>	Others; Anti-infection; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage
<b>Storage:</b>	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Proguanil-d <sub>6</sub> hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Proguanil hydrochloride (HY-B0806A). Proguanil hydrochloride, an antimalarial proagent, is metabolized to the active metabolite Cycloguanil (HY-12784). Proguanil hydrochloride is a dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) inhibitor <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .
<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]. Pudney M, et al. Atovaquone and proguanil hydrochloride: a review of nonclinical studies. *J Travel Med.* 1999 May;6 Suppl 1:S8-12.
- [3]. Srivastava IK, et al. A mechanism for the synergistic antimalarial action of atovaquone and proguanil. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 1999 Jun;43(6):1334-9.

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

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