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

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-B0439S	1	
CAS No.:	1262770-70	-6	
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>11</sub> D <sub>3</sub> N	404S	
Molecular Weight:	313.35		
Target:	Parasite; Antibiotic		
Pathway:	Anti-infection		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month

## SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In vitro
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DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (319.13 mM)
H2O : 0.1 mg/mL (0.32 mM; Need ultrasonic)
* 11- 11

"≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	3.1913 mL	15.9566 mL	31.9132 mL
	5 mM	0.6383 mL	3.1913 mL	6.3826 mL
	10 mM	0.3191 mL	1.5957 mL	3.1913 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY				
Description	Sulfadoxine-d <sub>3</sub> is a deuterium labeled <u>Sulfadoxine</u> (HY-B0439). Sulfadoxine is a sulfonamide that is used, usually in combination with <u>Pyrimethamine</u> (HY-18062), for multidrug-resistant Plasmodium falciparum and P. vivax inhibition. Unlike PYR, Sulfadoxine has no impact on HIV replication or MT-2 cell cycle progression. But also Sulfadoxine exhibits suppression on respiratory, and urinary tract infections[1][2][3][4].			
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	Plasmodium			
In Vitro	Sulfadoxine (0-100 $\mu$ M; 7 d) has no impact on HIV-1 replication in MT-2 cells <sup>[4]</sup> . Sulfadoxine (100 $\mu$ M; 48 h) has no impact on induction of S-phase accumulation in MT-2 cells <sup>[4]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.			
In Vivo	Sulfadoxine (0.1, 0.3, 10 mg/kg/d; p.o.; once daily for 3 d) in combination with azithromycin (30 mg/kg/d; p.o.; once daily for 3 d) shows efficacy against blood stage parasites or Plasmodium yoelii sporozoite in a mouse malaria model <sup>[5]</sup> .			

## REFERENCES

[1]. Ratcliff A, et al. Therapeutic response of multidrug-resistant Plasmodium falciparum and P. vivax to chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine in southern Papua, Indonesia. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg. 2007 Apr;101(4):351-9.

[2]. Fey K, et al. Empfindlichkeit bakterieller Krankheitserreger aus dem Respirationstrakt von Pferden gegenüber Trimethoprim, Sulfadoxin, Sulfadimethoxin und Kombinationen dieser Wirkstoffe [Susceptibility of bacterial isolates from the equine respiratory tract to trimethoprim, sulfadoxine, sulfadimethoxine and combinations of these compounds]. Tierarztl Prax. 1995 Apr;23(2):148-54. German.

[3]. Baraff LJ. Emergency medicine-important advances in clinical medicine: single-dose treatment of urinary tract infections. West J Med. 1983 Jan;138(1):89-90.

[4]. Oguariri RM, et al. Evaluation of the effect of pyrimethamine, an anti-malarial drug, on HIV-1 replication. Virus Res. 2010 Nov;153(2):269-76.

[5]. Neerja J, et al. Plasmodium yoelii: activity of azithromycin in combination with pyrimethamine or sulfadoxine against blood and sporozoite induced infections in Swiss mice. Exp Parasitol. 2004 Jul-Aug;107(3-4):120-4.

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

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