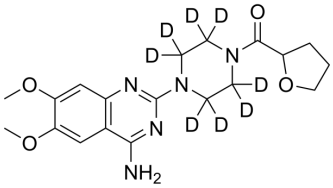
Terazosin-d_8

Cat. No.:	HY-B0371S
CAS No.:	1006718-20-2
Molecular Formula:	$C_{19}H_{17}D_8N_5O_4$
Molecular Weight:	395.48
Target:	Adrenergic Receptor; Isotope-Labeled Compounds
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Terazosin-d_8 is deuterium labeled Terazosin. Terazosin is a quinazoline derivative and a competitive and orally active α1-adrenoceptor antagonist. Terazosin works by relaxing blood vessels and the opening of the bladder. Terazosin has the potential for benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and high blood pressure treatment[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]. Ju M, et al. Efficacy of combination terazosin and nifedipine therapy in postoperative treatment of distal ureteral stones after transurethral ureteroscopic lithotripsy. J Int Med Res. 2020 Apr;48(4):300060520904851.

[3]. Michel MC, et al. Drugs for treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia: affinity comparison at cloned alpha 1-adrenoceptor subtypes and in human prostate. J Auton Pharmacol. 1996 Feb;16(1):21-8.

[4]. Vincent J, et al. Pharmacological tolerance to alpha 1-adrenergic receptor antagonism mediated by terazosin in humans. J Clin Invest. 1992 Nov;90(5):1763-8.

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