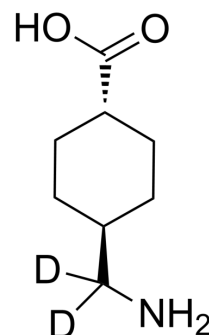


## Tranexamic acid-d2

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-B0149S
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>13</sub> D <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	159.22
<b>Target:</b>	Isotope-Labeled Compounds
<b>Pathway:</b>	Others
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Tranexamic acid-d2 is the deuterium labeled Tranexamic acid. Tranexamic acid (Transamin) is an antifibrinolytic for blocking lysine-binding sites of plasmin and elastase-derived plasminogen fragments.
<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]. Bhat A, et al. Tranexamic acid overdosage-induced generalized seizure in renal failure. *Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl.* 2014 Jan-Feb;25(1):130-2.
- [3]. Couturier R, et al. Continuous or discontinuous tranexamic acid effectively inhibits fibrinolysis in children undergoing cardiac surgery with cardiopulmonary bypass. *Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis.* 2014 Jan 13.

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

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