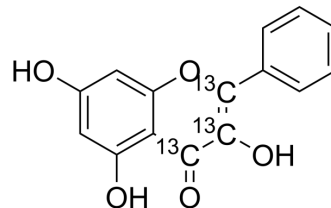


## Galangin-<sup>13</sup>C<sub>3</sub>

Cat. No.:	HY-N0382S
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>12</sub> <sup>13</sup> C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
Molecular Weight:	273.21
Target:	Autophagy; Autophagy; Cytochrome P450; Isotope-Labeled Compounds
Pathway:	Autophagy; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Galangin- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>3</sub> is the <sup>13</sup> C-labeled Galangin. Galangin (Norizalpinin) is an agonist/antagonist of the arylhydrocarbon receptor. Galangin (Norizalpinin) also shows inhibition of CYP1A1 activity.
<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]. Ciolino HP, et al. The flavonoid galangin is an inhibitor of CYP1A1 activity and an agonist/antagonist of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor. *Br J Cancer*. 1999 Mar;79(9-10):1340-6.
- [3]. Wen M, et al. Galangin induces autophagy through upregulation of p53 in HepG2 cells. *Pharmacology*. 2012;89(5-6):247-55.

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

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