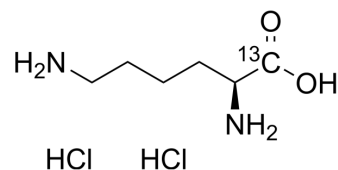


## L-Lysine-<sup>13</sup>C dihydrochloride

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Cat. No.:</b>          | HY-N0470S2   |
| <b>CAS No.:</b>           | 202190-50-9  |
| <b>Molecular Formula:</b> | C <sub>5</sub> <sup>13</sup> CH <sub>16</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>                                    |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b>  | 220.1  |
| <b>Target:</b>            | Endogenous Metabolite; Virus Protease  |
| <b>Pathway:</b>           | Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Anti-infection  |
| <b>Storage:</b>           | 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture<br>* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture) |



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>Description</b> | L-Lysine- <sup>13</sup> C (dihydrochloride) is the <sup>13</sup> C-labeled L-Lysine dihydrochloride. L-lysine dihydrochloride is an essential amino acid for humans with various benefits including treating herpes, increasing calcium absorption, reducing diabetes-related illnesses and improving gut health.  |
| <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> .<br>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.

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

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