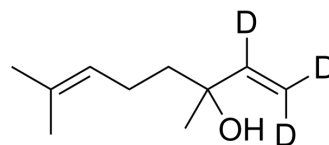


Linalool-d₃

Cat. No.:	HY-N0368S												
CAS No.:	1216673-02-7												
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ D ₃ O												
Molecular Weight:	157.27												
Target:	Apoptosis; iGluR; Endogenous Metabolite												
Pathway:	Apoptosis; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease												
Storage:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Pure form</td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4°C</td> <td>2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In solvent</td> <td>-80°C</td> <td>6 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>1 month</td> </tr> </table>	Pure form	-20°C	3 years		4°C	2 years	In solvent	-80°C	6 months		-20°C	1 month
Pure form	-20°C	3 years											
	4°C	2 years											
In solvent	-80°C	6 months											
	-20°C	1 month											



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (635.85 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass		
	Preparing Stock Solutions		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		1 mM	6.3585 mL	31.7925 mL	63.5849 mL
		5 mM	1.2717 mL	6.3585 mL	12.7170 mL
10 mM		0.6358 mL	3.1792 mL	6.3585 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (15.90 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (15.90 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (15.90 mM); Clear solution 				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Linalool-d ₃ is the deuterium labeled Linalool[1]. Linalool is natural monoterpene in essential oils of coriander, acts as a competitive antagonist of N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, with anti-tumor, anti-cardiotoxicity activity[2]. Linalool is a PPARα ligand that reduces plasma TG levels and rewires the hepatic transcriptome and plasma metabolome[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 Feb;53(2):211-216.
- [2]. Oner Z1, et al. The protective and therapeutic effects of linalool against doxorubicin-induced cardiotoxicity in Wistar albino rats. *Hum Exp Toxicol*. 2019 Apr 12:960327119842634.
- [3]. Jun HJ, et al. Linalool is a PPAR α ligand that reduces plasma TG levels and rewires the hepatic transcriptome and plasma metabolome. *J Lipid Res*. 2014 Jun55(6):1098-110.
-

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA