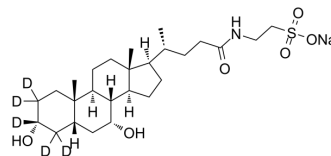


## Taurochenodeoxycholic acid-d<sub>5</sub> sodium

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-N1429S1
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>39</sub> D <sub>5</sub> NNaO <sub>6</sub> S
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	526.72
<b>Target:</b>	Apoptosis; Endogenous Metabolite
<b>Pathway:</b>	Apoptosis; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
<b>Storage:</b>	-20°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (189.85 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)

Concentration	Mass			
	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	
1 mM	1.8985 mL	9.4927 mL	18.9854 mL	
5 mM	0.3797 mL	1.8985 mL	3.7971 mL	
10 mM	0.1899 mL	0.9493 mL	1.8985 mL	

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid-d<sub>5</sub> (sodium) is the deuterium labeled Taurochenodeoxycholic acid sodium. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid sodium salt (12-Deoxycholytaurine sodium salt) is one of the main bioactive substances of animals' bile acid. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid induces apoptosis and shows obvious anti-inflammatory and immune regulation properties[1][2].

#### 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<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]. Wang X, et al. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid induces NR8383 cells apoptosis via PKC/JNK-dependent pathway. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 2016 Sep 5;786:109-15.

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[3]. Zhou C, et al. The effects of taurochenodeoxycholic acid in preventing pulmonary fibrosis in mice. Pak J Pharm Sci. 2013 Jul;26(4):761-5.

[4]. Uchida A, et al. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid ameliorates and ursodeoxycholic acid exacerbates small intestinal inflammation. Am J Physiol. 1997 May;272(5 Pt 1):G1249-57.

[5]. Liu M, et al. Effects of taurochenodeoxycholic acid on adjuvant arthritis in rats. Int Immunopharmacol. 2011 Dec;11(12):2150-8.

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

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