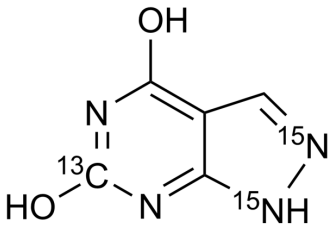
Oxypurinol-$_{13}C,_{15}N_2$

Cat. No.:	HY-19657S
Molecular Formula:	$C_4{}^{13}CH_4N_2{}^{15}N_2O_2$
Molecular Weight:	155.09
Target:	Drug Metabolite; Xanthine Oxidase; Endogenous Metabolite; Isotope-Labeled Compounds
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Oxypurinol-$^{13}C,^{15}N_2$ is ^{15}N and ^{13}C labeled Oxypurinol (HY-19657). Oxipurinol (Oxipurinol), the major active metabolite of Allopurinol, is an inhibitor of xanthine oxidase. Oxipurinol can be used to regulate blood urate levels and treat gout[1].
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]. Allopurinol is rapidly metabolized (half-life approximately 1 h) to its active metabolite oxypurinol. Oxypurinol is an inhibitor of xanthine oxidoreductase and has a considerably longer elimination half-life (approximately 23 h)[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Stocker SL, et al. The pharmacokinetics of oxypurinol in people with gout. Br J Clin Pharmacol. 2012 Sep;74(3):477-89.

[2]. Russak EM, et al. Impact of Deuterium Substitution on the Pharmacokinetics of Pharmaceuticals. Ann Pharmacother. 2019 Feb;53(2):211-216.

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