## **Product** Data Sheet

## Trimebutine-d<sub>3</sub> hydrochloride

Molecular Weight: 426.95

Target: Opioid Receptor; Isotope-Labeled Compounds

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Others

Storage: Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of

Analysis.

## **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description	$Trime but in e-d_3\ hydrochloride\ is\ deuterated\ labeled\ Trime but in e\ (HY-B0380).\ Trime but in e\ is\ an\ opiate\ receptor\ agonist\ with\ antimus carinic\ activity.$
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]. Kaneto, H., M. Takahashi, and J. Watanabe, The opioid receptor selectivity for trimebutine in isolated tissues experiments and receptor binding studies. J Pharmacobiodyn, 1990. 13(7): p. 448-53.

[2]. Roman, F.J., et al., Pharmacological properties of trimebutine and N-monodesmethyltrimebutine. J Pharmacol Exp Ther, 1999. 289(3): p. 1391-7.

[3]. Hiyama, T., et al., Effectiveness of prokinetic agents against diseases external to the gastrointestinal tract. J Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2009. 24(4): p. 537-46.

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

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

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