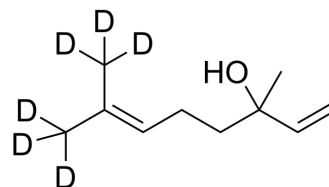


## Linalool-d<sub>6</sub>

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-N0368S2
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>12</sub> D <sub>6</sub> O
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	160.29
<b>Target:</b>	Apoptosis; Endogenous Metabolite; iGluR; Bacterial; Isotope-Labeled Compounds
<b>Pathway:</b>	Apoptosis; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling; Anti-infection; Others
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Linalool-d <sub>6</sub> is deuterated labeled Trans-Anethole (HY-N0367). Trans-Anethole ((E)-Anethole), a phenylpropene derivative isolated from <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> , shows estrogenic activity at lower concentrations and cytotoxic at higher concentrations in cancer cell lines <sup>[1][2]</sup> . Trans-Anethole ((E)-Anethole) contributes a large component of the odor and flavor of anise and fennel, anise myrtle, liquorice, camphor, magnolia blossoms, and star anise <sup>[3]</sup> .
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>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>.</p> <p>Linalool (0-2000 μM, 24-72 h) can induce apoptosis of cancer cells (U87-MG, HepG-2, SW620 and so on) through oxidative stress while protecting normal cells PC12<sup>[4]</sup>.</p> <p>Linalool (0-2000 mg/mL, 0-72 h) exerts antibacterial effects by damaging cell membranes<sup>[4]</sup>.</p> <p>Linalool (0-2 mM, 24-48 h) inhibits A549 cell proliferation by inducing G0/G1 and/or G2/M cell cycle arrest, and without affecting the cell viability of normal lung WI-38 cells. Linalool inhibits A549 cell migration<sup>[5]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Linalool (150, 200, 250 mg/kg orally every alternate day for 21 days) reduces tumor growth by 50% in the S-180 solid tumor mouse model, inhibits oxidation in normal liver, and promotes oxidation in tumor tissue<sup>[6]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

### REFERENCES

[1]. 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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