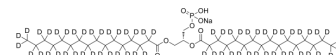


## 1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol 3-phosphate-d<sub>62</sub> sodium

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-113437AS
<b>CAS No.:</b>	327179-00-0
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>35</sub> H <sub>6</sub> D <sub>62</sub> NaO <sub>8</sub> P
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	733.26
<b>Target:</b>	Endogenous Metabolite; Isotope-Labeled Compounds
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Others
<b>Storage:</b>	-20°C, protect from light, stored under nitrogen * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light, stored under nitrogen)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol 3-phosphate-d <sub>62</sub> (sodium) is deuterium labeled 1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol 3-phosphate. 1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol 3-phosphate sodium (compound 3-F7) is a phosphatidic acid and a human endogenous metabolite[1].
<b>In Vitro</b>	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[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES

- [1]. Niedernberg A, et al. Sphingosine 1-phosphate and dioleoylphosphatidic acid are low affinity agonists for the orphan receptor GPR63. *Cell Signal*. 2003 Apr;15(4):435-46.
- [2]. Russak EM, et al. Impact of Deuterium Substitution on the Pharmacokinetics of Pharmaceuticals. *Ann Pharmacother*. 2019;53(2):211-223.

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

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