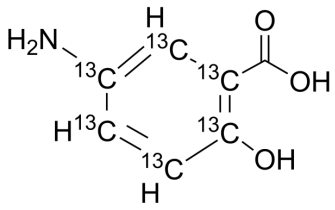
5-Aminosalicylic acid-$^{13}C_6$

Cat. No.:	HY-15027S2
CAS No.:	1189709-96-3
Molecular Formula:	$C^{13}C_6H_7NO_3$
Molecular Weight:	159.09
Target:	PPAR; PAK; NF-κB; Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; Cytoskeleton; NF-κB; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	5-Aminosalicylic acid-$^{13}C_6$ is the ^{13}C labeled 5-Aminosalicylic Acid[1]. 5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) acts as a specific PPARγ agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (PAK1) and NF-κB[2][3][4].
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]. 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 Feb;53(2):211-216.

[2]. Dammann K, et al. PAK1 modulates a PPARγ/NF-κB cascade in intestinal inflammation. Biochim Biophys Acta. 2015 Oct;1853(10 Pt A):2349-60.

[3]. Fang HM, et al. 5-aminosalicylic acid in combination with Nimesulide inhibits proliferation of colon carcinoma cells in vitro. World J Gastroenterol. 2007 May 2813(20):2872-7.

[4]. Rousseaux C, et al. The 5-aminosalicylic acid antineoplastic effect in the intestine is mediated by PPARγ. Carcinogenesis. 2013 Nov34(11):2580-6.

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