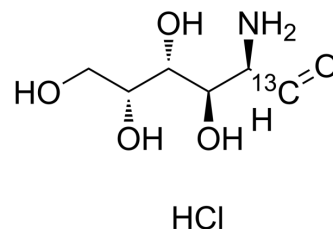


## D(+)-Galactosamine-13C hydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-42682S1
<b>CAS No.:</b>	478518-54-6
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>5</sub> <sup>13</sup> CH <sub>14</sub> ClNO <sub>5</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	216.62
<b>Target:</b>	Isotope-Labeled Compounds
<b>Pathway:</b>	Others
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	D(+)-Galactosamine-13C hydrochloride is the 13C labeled D(+)-Galactosamine hydrochloride. D(+)-Galactosamine (D-Galactosamine) hydrochloride, which is an established experimental toxin, primarily causes liver injury by the generation of free radicals and
<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 <sup>[1]</sup> . 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]. Ayhanci A, et al. Protective effects of ellagic acid in D-galactosamine-induced kidney damage in rats. *Cytotechnology.* 2016;68(5):1763-1770. ;Okumura A, et al. Alleviation of lipopolysaccharide/d-galactosamine-induced liver injury in leukocyte cell-derive

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

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