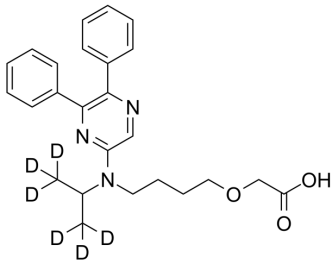
MRE-269-d6

Cat. No.:	HY-79593S1
CAS No.:	1265295-56-4
Molecular Formula:	$C_{25}H_{23}D_6N_3O_3$
Molecular Weight:	425.55
Target:	Prostaglandin Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	MRE-269-d6 is deuterium labeled MRE-269. MRE-269 is an active metabolite of selexipag, and acts as a selective IP receptor agonist.
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;53(2):211-216.

[2]. Fuchikami C, et al. A comparison of vasodilation mode among selexipag (NS-304; [2-{4-[(5,6-diphenylpyrazin-2-yl)(isopropyl)amino]butoxy}-N-(methylsulfonyl)acetamide]), its active metabolite MRE-269 and various prostacyclin receptor agonists in rat, porcin

[3]. Kuwano K, et al. A long-acting and highly selective prostacyclin receptor agonist prodrug, 2-{4-[(5,6-diphenylpyrazin-2-yl)(isopropyl)amino]butoxy}-N-(methylsulfonyl)acetamide (NS-304), ameliorates rat pulmonary hypertension with unique relaxant responses

[4]. Orie NN, et al. Differential actions of the prostacyclin analogues treprostinil and iloprost and the selexipag metabolite, MRE-269 (ACT-333679) in rat small pulmonary arteries and veins. Prostaglandins Other Lipid Mediat. 2013 Oct;106:1-7

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