Adenine-d

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-B0152S				
CAS No.:	109923-52-6				
Molecular Formula:	C₅H₄DN₅				
Molecular Weight:	136.13				
Target:	DNA/RNA Synthesis; Endogenous Metabolite				
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease				
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years		
		4°C	2 years		
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months		
		-20°C	1 month		

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	
	1 mM	7.3459 mL	36.7296 mL	73.4592 mL	
		5 mM	1.4692 mL	7.3459 mL	14.6918 mL
		10 mM	0.7346 mL	3.6730 mL	7.3459 mL

BIOLOGICAL ACTIV	ИТҮ
Description	Adenine-d is the deuterium labeled Adenine. Adenine (6-Aminopurine), a purine, is one of the four nucleobases in the nucleic acid of DNA. Adenine acts as a chemical component of DNA and RNA. Adenine also plays an important role in biochemistry involved in cellular respiration, the form of both ATP and the cofactors (NAD and FAD), and protein synthesis[1][2][3].
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. ;ORO J, et al. Synthesis of purines under possible primitive earth conditions. I. Adenine from hydrogen cyanide. Arch Bioc

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

 Tel: 609-228-6898
 Fax: 609-228-5909
 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

 Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA