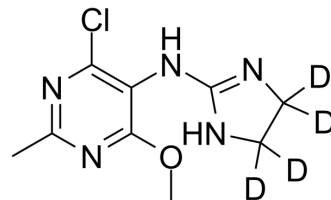


## Moxonidine-d4

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-B0374S
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1794811-52-1
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>8</sub> D <sub>4</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	245.7
<b>Target:</b>	Imidazoline Receptor
<b>Pathway:</b>	GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Moxonidine-d4 (BDF5895-d4) is the deuterium labeled Moxonidine. Moxonidine(BDF5895) is a selective agonist at the imidazoline receptor subtype 1, used as antihypertensive agent <sup>[1][2]</sup> .
<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;53(2):211-216.
- [2]. Schafer, U., et al., Presynaptic effects of moxonidine in isolated buffer perfused rat hearts: role of imidazoline-1 receptors and alpha2-adrenoceptors. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*, 2002. 303(3): p. 1163-70.
- [3]. Chan, C.K., et al., Imidazoline receptors associated with noradrenergic terminals in the rostral ventrolateral medulla mediate the hypotensive responses of moxonidine but not clonidine. *Neuroscience*, 2005. 132(4): p. 991-1007.

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

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