# D-Glucose-<sup>13</sup>C-4

Cat. No.: HY-B0389S16 CAS No.: 40762-22-9 Molecular Formula: C<sub>5</sub><sup>13</sup>CH<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub> Molecular Weight: 181.15

Target: **Endogenous Metabolite** Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

Powder Storage:

-20°C 3 years 4°C 2 years

-80°C In solvent 6 months

> -20°C 1 month

**Product** Data Sheet

### **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

H<sub>2</sub>O: 250 mg/mL (1380.07 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	5.5203 mL	27.6014 mL	55.2029 mL
	5 mM	1.1041 mL	5.5203 mL	11.0406 mL
	10 mM	0.5520 mL	2.7601 mL	5.5203 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

## **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

 $\hbox{D-Glucose-$^{13}$C-4$ is the $^{13}$C labeled D-Glucose. D-Glucose (Glucose), a monosaccharide, is an important carbohydrate in $^{13}$C labeled D-Glucose. D-Glucose (Glucose), a monosaccharide, is an important carbohydrate in $^{13}$C labeled D-Glucose. D-Glucose (Glucose), a monosaccharide, is an important carbohydrate in $^{13}$C labeled D-Glucose. D-Glucose (Glucose), a monosaccharide, is an important carbohydrate in $^{13}$C labeled D-Glucose. D-Glucose (Glucose), a monosaccharide, is an important carbohydrate in $^{13}$C labeled D-Glucose. D-Glucose (Glucose), a monosaccharide, is an important carbohydrate in $^{13}$C labeled D-Glucose. D-Glucose (Glucose), a monosaccharide, is an important carbohydrate in $^{13}$C labeled D-Glucose. D-Glucose (Glucose), a monosaccharide, is an important carbohydrate in $^{13}$C labeled D-Glucose. D-Glucose (Glucose), a monosaccharide, is an important carbohydrate in $^{13}$C labeled D-Glucose. D-Glucose (Glucose), a monosaccharide, is an important carbohydrate in $^{13}$C labeled D-Glucose (Glucose), a monosaccharide, a monosacchar$ Description

signaling molecules in relation to both cellular metabolic status and biotic and abiotic stress response[1].

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

biology. D-Glucose is a carbohydrate sweetener and critical components of the general metabolism, and serve as critical

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.

 $\label{lem:caution:Product} \textbf{Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.}$ 

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