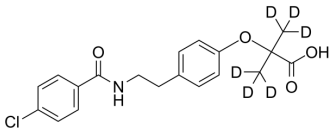
Bezafibrate-d6

Cat. No.:	HY-B0637S
CAS No.:	1219802-74-0
Molecular Formula:	$C_{19}H_{14}D_6ClNO_4$
Molecular Weight:	367.86
Target:	PPAR
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Bezafibrate-d_6 is the deuterium labeled Bezafibrate. Bezafibrate is an agonist of PPAR, with EC50s of 50 μM, 60 μM, 20 μM for human PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, and 90 μM, 55 μM, 110 μM for murine PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, respectively; Bezafibrate is used as an hypolipidemic agent.
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]. Willson TM, et al. The PPARs: from orphan receptors to drug discovery. J Med Chem. 2000 Feb 24;43(4):527-50.

[3]. Usui-Ouchi A, et al. The peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor pan-agonist bezafibrate suppresses microvascular inflammatory responses of retinal endothelial cells and vascular endothelial growth factor production in retinal pigmented epithelial cell

[4]. Franko A, et al. Bezafibrate ameliorates diabetes via reduced steatosis and improved hepatic insulin sensitivity in diabetic TallyHo mice. Mol Metab. 2017 Jan 6;6(3):256-266.

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