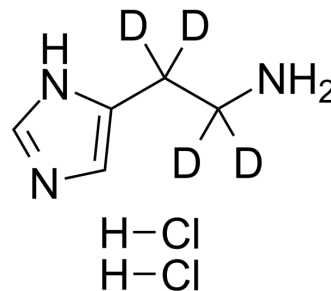


Histamine- $\alpha,\alpha,\beta,\beta$ -d₄ dihydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-B1204S												
CAS No.:	344299-48-5												
Molecular Formula:	C ₅ H ₇ D ₄ Cl ₂ N ₃												
Molecular Weight:	188.09												
Target:	Histamine Receptor; Endogenous Metabolite												
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Immunology/Inflammation; Neuronal Signaling; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease												
Storage:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Powder</td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4°C</td> <td>2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In solvent</td> <td>-80°C</td> <td>6 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>1 month</td> </tr> </table>	Powder	-20°C	3 years		4°C	2 years	In solvent	-80°C	6 months		-20°C	1 month
Powder	-20°C	3 years											
	4°C	2 years											
In solvent	-80°C	6 months											
	-20°C	1 month											



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 25 mg/mL (132.92 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	5.3166 mL	26.5830 mL	53.1660 mL
		5 mM	1.0633 mL	5.3166 mL	10.6332 mL
10 mM		0.5317 mL	2.6583 mL	5.3166 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (13.29 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (13.29 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (13.29 mM); Clear solution 				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Histamine- $\alpha,\alpha,\beta,\beta$ -d ₄ (Ergamine- $\alpha,\alpha,\beta,\beta$ -d ₄) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Histamine. Histamine is an organic nitrogenous compound involved in local immune responses as well as regulating physiological function in the gut and acting as a neurotransmitter.
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.

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

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