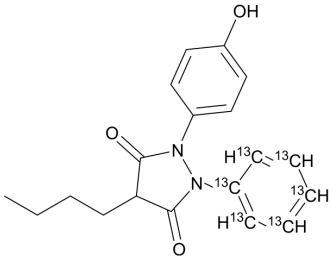
Oxyphenbutazone-$^{13}C_6$

Cat. No.:	HY-B1355AS1
Molecular Formula:	$C_{13}{}^{13}C_6H_{20}N_2O_3$
Molecular Weight:	330.33
Target:	COX; Bacterial; Isotope-Labeled Compounds
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation; Anti-infection; Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Oxyphenbutazone-$^{13}C_6$ is the $^{13}C_6$ labeled Oxyphenbutazone (HY-B1355A). Oxyphenbutazone is a phenylbutazone derivative, with anti-inflammatory effect. Oxyphenbutazone is a non-selective COX inhibitor. Oxyphenbutazone is the metabolite of Phenylbutazone (HY-B0230). Oxyphenbutazone selectively kills non-replicating Mycobaterium tuberculosis[1][2].
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]. Gold B, et al. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug sensitizes Mycobacterium tuberculosis to endogenous and exogenous antimicrobials. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2012 Oct 2;109(40):16004-11.

[2]. Saleem S, et al. Oxyphenbutazone promotes cytotoxicity in rats and Hep3B cellsvia suppression of PGE2 and deactivation of Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway. Mol Cell Biochem. 2018 Jul;444(1-2):187-196.

[3]. Russak EM, et al. Impact of Deuterium Substitution on the Pharmacokinetics of Pharmaceuticals. Ann Pharmacother. 2019 Feb;53(2):211-216.

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