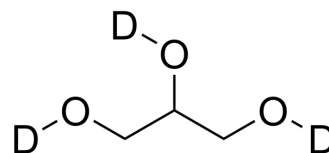


## Glycerol-d3

Cat. No.:	HY-B1659S8
CAS No.:	7325-16-8
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> D <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
Molecular Weight:	95.11
Target:	Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Glycerol-d <sub>3</sub> is the deuterium labeled Glycerol[1]. Glycerol is used in sample preparation and gel formation for polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis[2][3][4].
<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 Feb;53(2):211-216.
- [2]. Pennings S, et al. Effect of glycerol on the separation of nucleosomes and bent DNA in low ionic strength polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 1992 Dec 25;20(24):6667-72.
- [3]. Yazdani SS, et al. Anaerobic fermentation of glycerol: a path to economic viability for the biofuels industry. *Curr Opin Biotechnol*. 2007 Jun 18(3):213-9.
- [4]. Huang ZH, et al. Expression and function of P-glycoprotein in rats with glycerol-induced acute renal failure. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 2000 Oct 20;406(3):453-60.

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

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