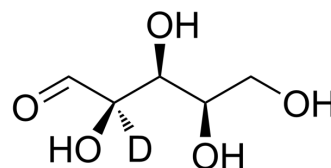


## Xylose-d-4

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-N0537S13
<b>CAS No.:</b>	288846-91-3
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> DO <sub>5</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	151.14
<b>Target:</b>	Endogenous Metabolite; Isotope-Labeled Compounds
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Others
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Xylose-d-4 is the deuterium labeled Xylose.
<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]. Wang XX, et al. The implementation of high fermentative 2,3-butanediol production from xylose by simultaneous additions of yeast extract, Na<sub>2</sub>EDTA, and acetic acid. *N Biotechnol.* 2015 Aug 3.;Bingyin Peng, et al. Bacterial xylose isomerases from the mammal
- [2]. Peng B, et al. Bacterial xylose isomerases from the mammal gut Bacteroidetes cluster function in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* for effective xylose fermentation. *Microb Cell Fact.* 2015 May 17;14:70.
- [3]. Wang XX, et al. The implementation of high fermentative 2,3-butanediol production from xylose by simultaneous additions of yeast extract, Na<sub>2</sub>EDTA, and acetic acid. *N Biotechnol.* 2016 Jan 25;33(1):16-22.

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

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