# Citrinin-$^{13}C_{13}$

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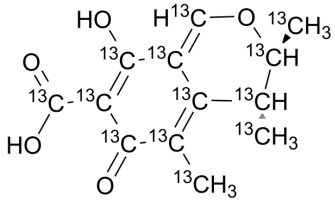
| **Cat. No.:** | HY-N6746S1 |
| **Molecular Formula:** | $^{13}C_{13}H_{14}O_5$ |
| **Molecular Weight:** | 263.15 |
| **Target:** | Isotope-Labeled Compounds |
| **Pathway:** | Others |
| **Storage:** | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



## BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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| **Description** | Citrinin-$^{13}C_{13}$ (NSC 186-$^{13}C_{13}$) is the $^{13}C$ labeled Citrinin (HY-N6746)[1]. Citrinin is a mycotoxin which causes contamination in the food and is associated with different toxic effects. Citrinin is usually found together with another nephrotoxic mycotoxin, Ochratoxin A. Citrinin is also reported to possess a broad spectrum of bioactivities, including antibacterial, antifungal, and potential anticancer and neuro-protective effects in vitro[2][3]. |
| **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].<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |

## REFERENCES

[1]. de Oliveira Filho JWG, et al, A comprehensive review on biological properties of citrinin. Food Chem Toxicol. 2017 Dec;110:130-141.

[2]. Čulig B, et al. PRESENCE OF CITRININ IN GRAINS AND ITS POSSIBLE HEALTH EFFECTS. Afr J Tradit Complement Altern Med. 2017 Mar 1;14(3):22-30

[3]. Russak EM, et al. Impact of Deuterium Substitution on the Pharmacokinetics of Pharmaceuticals. Ann Pharmacother. 2019 Feb;53(2):211-220.



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