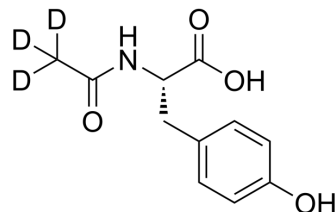


## N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine-d<sub>3</sub>

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-W012382S		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>10</sub> D <sub>3</sub> NO <sub>4</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	226.24		
<b>Target:</b>	Endogenous Metabolite; Isotope-Labeled Compounds		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Others		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine-d <sub>3</sub> is the deuterium labeled N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine. N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine originates from tyrosine through an AA acetylase, is associated with aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency and tyrosinemia I.
<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;53(2):211-216.
- [2]. Abdenur JE, et al. Aromatic L-aminoacid decarboxylase deficiency: unusual neonatal presentation and additional findings in organic acid analysis. *Mol Genet Metab.* 2006 Jan;87(1):48-53.

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

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