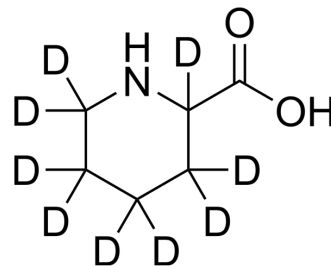


## Pipecolic acid-d<sub>9</sub>

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-Y0669S		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	790612-94-1		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub> D <sub>9</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	138		
<b>Target:</b>	Bacterial; Endogenous Metabolite; Isotope-Labeled Compounds		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Anti-infection; 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>	Pipecolic acid-d <sub>9</sub> is the deuterium labeled Pipecolic acid. Pipecolic acid, a metabolite of Lysine, is an important precursor of many useful microbial secondary metabolites. Pipecolic acid can be used as a diagnostic marker of Pyridoxine-dependent epilepsy[1][2].
<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]. He M, et al. Pipecolic acid in microbes: biosynthetic routes and enzymes. *J Ind Microbiol Biotechnol*. 2006 Jun;33(6):401-7.
- [3]. Plecko B, et al. Pipecolic acid as a diagnostic marker of pyridoxine-dependent epilepsy. *Neuropediatrics*. 2005 Jun;36(3):200-5.

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

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