# PRODUCT INFORMATION

## 2,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine

*Item No. 11144*

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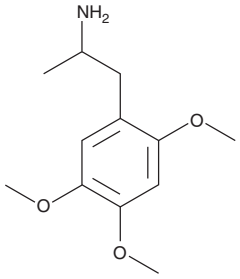
| **CAS Registry No.:** | 1083-09-6 |
| **Formal Name:** | 2,4,5-trimethoxy-α-methyl-benzeneethanamine |
| **Synonym:** | TMA-2 |
| **MF:** | $C_{12}H_{19}NO_3$ |
| **FW:** | 225.3 |
| **Purity:** | ≥95% |
| **UV/Vis.:** | $\lambda_{max}$: 232, 292 nm |
| **Supplied as:** | A solution in ethanol |
| **Storage:** | -20°C |
| **Stability:** | ≥4 years |




*Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.*

### Laboratory Procedures

2,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine is supplied as a solution in ethanol. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the ethanol under a gentle stream of nitrogen and immediately add the solvent of choice. Solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide purged with an inert gas can be used. The solubility of 2,4,5-trimethoxyamphetamine in these solvents is approximately 20 mg/ml.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. If an organic solvent-free solution of 2,4,5-trimethoxyamphetamine is needed, it can be prepared by evaporating the ethanol and directly dissolving the neat oil in aqueous buffers. The solubility of 2,4,5-trimethoxyamphetamine in PBS, pH 7.2, is approximately 10 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

### Description

2,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine (Item No. 11144) is an analytical reference standard categorized as an amphetamine. 2,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine has psychoactive properties.[1] 2,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine is regulated as a Schedule I compound in the United States. This product is intended for research and forensic applications.

### Reference

1. Ewald, A.H. and Maurer, H.H. 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine-derived designer drugs: Studies on the identification of cytochrome P450 (CYP) isoenzymes involved in formation of their main metabolites and on their capability to inhibit CYP2D6. *Toxicol. Lett.* **183(1-3)**, 52-57 (2008).



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