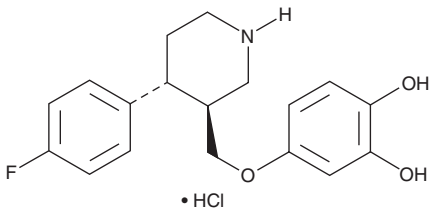
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Desmethylene Paroxetine (hydrochloride)

Item No. 15908

CAS Registry No.:	1394861-12-1
Formal Name:	4-[[(3S,4R)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-piperidinyl]methoxy]-1,2-benzenediol, monohydrochloride
MF:	$C_{18}H_{20}FNO_3$ • HCl
FW:	353.8
Purity:	≥98%
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

Desmethylene paroxetine (hydrochloride) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the desmethylene paroxetine (hydrochloride) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Desmethylene paroxetine (hydrochloride) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of desmethylene paroxetine (hydrochloride) in ethanol and DMSO is approximately 20 mg/ml and approximately 30 mg/ml in DMF.

Description

Paroxetine (Item No. 14998) is a potent, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (K_i = 0.72 nM) that has been used in cases of depression and anxiety disorder.[1-3] Desmethylene paroxetine is a major urinary metabolite of paroxetine.[4,5] This compound may be used in urine drug testing applications involving paroxetine toxicology or forensic analysis.

References

1. Mattson, R.J., Catt, J.D., Denhart, D.J., *et al.* Conformationally restricted homotryptamines. 2. Indole cyclopropylmethylamines as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors. *J. Med. Chem.* **48(19)**, 6023-6034 (2005).
2. Baldwin, D., Woods, R., Lawson, R., *et al.* Efficacy of drug treatments for generalised anxiety disorder: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMJ* **342**, d1199 (2011).
3. Ackermann, R.T. and Williams, J.W., Jr. Rational treatment choices for non-major depressions in primary care. *J. Gen. Intern. Med.* **17(4)**, 293-301 (2002).
4. Segura, M., Roura, L., de La Torre, R., *et al.* Synthesis of the major metabolites of paroxetine. *Bioorg. Chem.* **31(3)**, 248-258 (2003).
5. Wei, P., Kaatz, G.W., and Kerns, R.J. Structural differences between paroxetine and femoxetine responsible for differential inhibition of *Staphylococcus aureus* efflux pumps. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **14(12)**, 3093-3097 (2004).

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