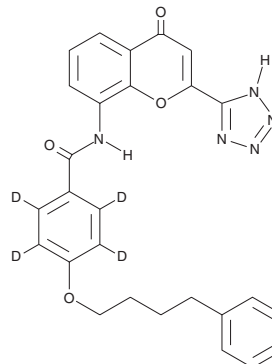


PRODUCT INFORMATION



Pranlukast-d₄ Item No. 28709

CAS Registry No.: 2713172-43-9
Formal Name: N-[4-oxo-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-4H-1-benzopyran-8-yl]-4-(4-phenylbutoxy)-benzamide-d₄
MF: C₂₇H₁₉D₄N₅O₄
FW: 485.5
Chemical Purity: ≥98% (Pranlukast)
Deuterium Incorporation: ≥99% deuterated forms (d₁-d₄); ≤1% d₀
Supplied as: A 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

Pranlukast-d₄ is intended for use as an internal standard for the quantification of pranlukast (Item No. 10008319) by GC- or LC-MS. The accuracy of the sample weight in this vial is between 5% over and 2% under the amount shown on the vial. If better precision is required, the deuterated standard should be quantitated against a more precisely weighed unlabeled standard by constructing a standard curve of peak intensity ratios (deuterated versus unlabeled).

Pranlukast-d₄ is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the pranlukast-d₄ in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Pranlukast-d₄ is soluble in DMSO.

Description

Pranlukast is an orally bioavailable cysteinyl leukotriene 1 (CysLT₁) receptor antagonist (IC₅₀s = 4.3-7.2 nM in radioligand binding assays).¹ It is selective for the CysLT₁ receptor over the CysLT₂ receptor (IC₅₀ = 3,620 nM for the human receptor).² Pranlukast inhibits mucus secretion induced by leukotriene D₄ (LTD₄; Item No. 20310) in isolated guinea pig trachea with an IC₅₀ value of 0.3 μM.³ It inhibits TNF-α-induced NF-κB p65 nuclear localization in U937 and Jurkat cells when used at concentrations of 10 and 100 μM.⁴ Pranlukast inhibits bronchoconstriction induced by LTC₄ (Item No. 20210), LTD₄, and LTE₄ (Item No. 20410), but not LTB₄ (Item No. 20110), in guinea pigs (ID₅₀s = 0.8, 1, 0.7, and >500 μg/kg, respectively).⁵ It reduces cortical infarct volume by 81.6% and decreases neuronal death in the cortex, hippocampus, and striatum in a rat model of ischemia induced by middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) when administered at a dose of 0.03 mg/kg.⁶

References

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2. Heise, C.E., O'Dowd, B.F., Figueroa, D.J., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* **275(39)**, 30531-30536 (2000).
3. Liu, Y.-C., Khawaja, A.M., and Rogers, D.F. *Br. J. Pharmacol.* **124(3)**, 563-571 (1998).
4. Ichiyama, T., Hasegawa, S., Umeda, M., et al. *Clin. Exp. Allergy* **33(6)**, 802-807 (2003).
5. Nakai, H., Konno, M., Kosuge, S., et al. *J. Med. Chem.* **31(1)**, 84-91 (1988).
6. Zhang, W.-P., Wei, E.-Q., Mei, R.-H., et al. *Acta Pharmacol. Sin.* **23(10)**, 871-877 (2002).

WARNING

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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