PRODUCT INFORMATION



Azelastine-¹³C-d₃ (hydrochloride)

Item No. 33295

CAS Registry No.: 2930288-75-6

4-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-2-Formal Name:

> (hexahydro-1-(methyl-13C-d₂)-1Hazepin-4-yl)-1(2H)-phthalazinone,

monohydrochloride

MF: C₂₁[13C]H₂₁CID₃N₃O • HCI

FW: 422.4

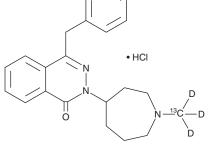
Chemical Purity: ≥90% (Azelastine)

Deuterium

Incorporation: \geq 99% deuterated forms (d₁-d₃); \leq 1% d₀

Supplied as: A solid -20°C Storage: Stability: ≥4 years

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



Laboratory Procedures

Azelastine-13C-d₃ (hydrochloride) is intended for use as an internal standard for the quantification of azelastine (Item No. 20873) 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).

Azelastine-13C-d₃ (hydrochloride) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the azelastine-¹³C-d₃ (hydrochloride) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Azelastine-¹³C-d₃ (hydrochloride) is soluble in methanol and DMSO.

Description

Azelastine is a histamine H_1 receptor antagonist ($K_i = 1.26$ nM in bovine cerebral cortex membranes). It is selective for histamine H_1 over histamine H_3 receptors ($K_i = 158.49$ nM), as well as α_{1A} - and α_{1B} -adrenergic receptors (K_i = 50.12 nM for both). Azelastine (0.14 μg/animal) reduces nose rubbing, sneezing, and nasal mucosa expression of IL-4 in a dust mite-induced mouse model of allergic rhinitis.² It also reduces infection by a lentivirus pseudotyped with the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) spike glycoprotein, also known as the surface glycoprotein, in HEK293 cells expressing angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) when used at a concentration of 7 μg/ml.³ Formulations containing azelastine have been used in the treatment of seasonal allergic rhinitis and vasomotor rhinitis.

References

- 1. Procopiou, P.A., Browning, C., Buckley, J.M., et al. The discovery of phthalazinone-based human H₁ and H₃ single-ligand antagonists suitable for intranasal administration for the treatment of allergic rhinitis. J. Med. Chem. 54(7), 2183-2195 (2011).
- 2. Sun, S., Dean, R., Jia, Q., et al. Discovery of XEN445: A potent and selective endothelial lipase inhibitor raises plasma HDL-cholesterol concentration in mice. Bioorg. Med. Chem. 21(24), 7724-7734 (2013).
- Reznikov, L.R., Norris, M.H., Vashisht, R., et al. Identification of antiviral antihistamines for COVID-19 repurposing. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 538, 173-179 (2021).

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

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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