

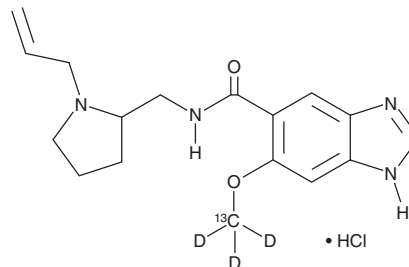
PRODUCT INFORMATION



Alizapride-¹³C-d₃ (hydrochloride)

Item No. 33471

CAS Registry No.: 2928067-18-7
Formal Name: 6-methoxy-¹³C-d₃-N-[[1-(2-propen-1-yl)-2-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]-1H-benzotriazole-5-carboxamide, monohydrochloride
MF: C₁₅[¹³C]H₁₈D₃N₅O₂ • HCl
FW: 355.9
Chemical Purity: ≥95% (Alizapride)
Deuterium Incorporation: ≥99% deuterated forms (d₁-d₃); ≤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

Alizapride-¹³C-d₃ is intended for use as an internal standard for the quantification of alizapride (Item No. 25645) 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).

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

Description

Alizapride is a dopamine D₂ receptor antagonist (K_i = 66-340 nM in radioligand binding assays).¹ It is selective for dopamine D₂ over α₁-, α₂-, and β-adrenergic receptors (IC₅₀s = >10 μM for all). It reduces decreases in gastrointestinal transit induced by dopamine (Item No. 21992), apomorphine, or bromocriptine (Item No. 14598) in rats when administered at a dose of 5 mg/kg.² Formulations containing alizapride have been used in the treatment of pre- and postoperative nausea.

References

1. Chivers, J.K., Gommeren, W., Leysen, J.E., *et al.* Comparison of the *in-vitro* receptor selectivity of substituted benzamide drugs for brain neurotransmitter receptors. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* **40(6)**, 415-421 (1988).
2. Dhasmana, K.M., Villalón, C.M., Zhu, Y.N., *et al.* The role of dopamine (D₂), α and β-adrenoceptor receptors in the decrease in gastrointestinal transit induced by dopamine and dopamine-related drugs in the rat. *Pharmacol. Res.* **27(4)**, 335-347 (1993).

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.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

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CAYMAN CHEMICAL

1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD
ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA

PHONE: [800] 364-9897
[734] 971-3335

FAX: [734] 971-3640

CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM
WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM