# PRODUCT INFORMATION



## Methazolamide-d<sub>x</sub>

Item No. 33933

CAS Registry No.: 1795142-30-1

Formal Name: N-[5-(aminosulfonyl)-3-methyl-1,3,4-

thiadiazol-2(3H)-ylidene]-acetamide-d<sub>6</sub>

MF:  $C_5H_2D_6N_4O_3S_2$ 

FW: 242.3

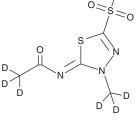
**Chemical Purity:** ≥98% (Methazolamide)

Deuterium

Incorporation:  $\geq$ 99% deuterated forms (d<sub>1</sub>-d<sub>6</sub>);  $\leq$ 1% d<sub>0</sub>

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**

Methazolamide- $d_6$  is intended for use as an internal standard for the quantification of methazolamide (Item No. 23413) 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).

Methazolamide- $d_{A}$  is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the methazolamide- $d_{A}$ in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Methazolamide- $d_6$  is soluble in methanol and DMSO.

### Description

Methazolamide is a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor ( $IC_{50} = 130 \text{ nM}$ ).<sup>1</sup> It reduces intraocular pressure and cerebrospinal fluid flow in a rat model of glaucoma. Methazolamide reduces electroshock-induced seizures in rats with an ED<sub>50</sub> value of 19.2 mg/kg.<sup>2</sup> It also inhibits production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in a primary cortical neuron (PCN) cellular model of subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) and reduces cerebral edema in a mouse model of SAH.<sup>3</sup> Formulations containing methazolamide have been used in the treatment of glaucoma.

#### References

- 1. Maren, T.H. Carbonic anhydrase: Chemistry, physiology, and inhibition. Physiol. Rev. 47(4), 595-781 (1967).
- 2. Gray, W.D. and Rauh, C.E. The anticonvulsant action of the carbonic anhydrase inhibitor methazolamide: Possible involvement of a noradrenergic mechanism. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 28(1), 42-54 (1974).
- 3. Li, M., Wang, W., Mai, H., et al. Methazolamide improves neurological behavior by inhibition of neuron apoptosis in subarachnoid hemorrhage mice. Sci. Rep. 6, 35055 (2016).

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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