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- Expressversand

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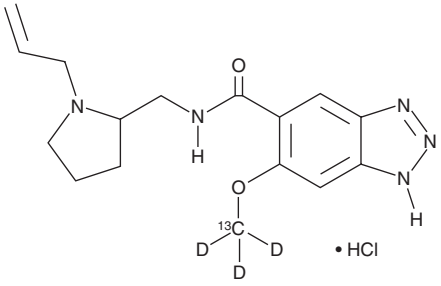
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Alizapride-^{13}C-d$_3$ (hydrochloride)

Item No. 33471

Formal Name: N-((1-allylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methyl)-6-(methoxy-^{13}C-d$_3$)-1H-benzo[d][1,2,3]triazole-5-carboxamide, monohydrochloride
MF: $C_{15}[^{13}C]H_{18}D_3N_5O_2 \cdot HCl$
FW: 355.9
Chemical Purity: ≥95% (Alizapride)
Deuterium Incorporation: ≥99% deuterated forms (d_1-d_3); ≤1% d_0
Supplied as: A solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥2 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

Alizapride-^{13}C-d$_3$ 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-^{13}C-d$_3$ is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the alizapride-^{13}C-d$_3$ in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Alizapride-^{13}C-d$_3$ is soluble in DMSO, methanol, and water.

Description

Alizapride is a dopamine D_2 receptor antagonist (K_i = 66-340 nM in radioligand binding assays).[1] It is selective for dopamine D_2 over α_1-, α_2-, and β-adrenergic receptors (IC_{50}s = >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 (D_2), 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).

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