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- Trockeneiszuschlag
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- Expressversand

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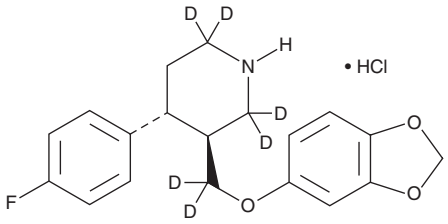
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Paroxetine-d_6 (hydrochloride)

Item No. 35603

Formal Name: (3S,4R)-3-[(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yloxy) methyl-d_2]-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-piperidine-2,2,6,6-d_4, monohydrochloride
MF: $C_{19}H_{14}D_6FNO_3 \bullet HCl$
FW: 371.9
Chemical Purity: ≥95% (Paroxetine)
Deuterium Incorporation: ≥99% deuterated forms (d_1-d_6); ≤1% d_0
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

Paroxetine-d_6 (hydrochloride) is intended for use as an internal standard for the quantification of paroxetine (Item No. 14998) 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).

Paroxetine-d_6 (hydrochloride) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the paroxetine-d_6 (hydrochloride) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Paroxetine-d_6 (hydrochloride) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of paroxetine-d_6 (hydrochloride) in DMF is approximately 33 mg/ml and approximately 20 mg/ml in ethanol and DMSO.

Description

Paroxetine is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI; K_i = 0.04 nM).[1] It is selective for the serotonin transporter (SERT) over the dopamine and norepinephrine transporters (K_is = 400 and 90 nM, respectively) as well as the serotonin (5-HT) receptor subtypes 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT_{2A}, the histamine H_1 receptor, α_1- and α_2-adrenergic receptors (α_2-ARs), and muscarinic acetylcholine receptors (mAChRs; K_is = 21,168, 6,320, 13,746, 995, 3,915, and 42 nM, respectively).[1,2] Paroxetine (5 mg/kg) decreases immobility time in the forced swim test in mice.[3] Formulations containing paroxetine have been used in the treatment of depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), panic disorder, social and generalized anxiety disorders, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

References

1. Mattson, R.J., Catt, J.D., Denhart, D.J., *et al.* Conformationally restricted homotryptamines. 2. Indole cyclopropylmethylamines as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors. *J. Med. Chem.* **48(19)**, 6023-6034 (2005).
2. Owens, M.J., Neal, W., Plott, S.J., *et al.* Neurotransmitter receptor and transporter binding profile of antidepressants and their metabolites. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **283(3)**, 1305-1322 (1997).
3. Sugimoto, Y., Tagawa, N., Kobayashi, Y., *et al.* Involvement of the sigma$_1$ receptor in the antidepressant-like effects of fluvoxamine in the forced swimming test in comparison with the effects elicited by paroxetine. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **696(1-3)**, 96-100 (2012).

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